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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

12 416 73

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

For the Twelve Months Ended September 30

1902

Volume I



ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

PART I. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

PART II. REPORT OF THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

PART III. REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

PART IV. REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

For the Twelve Months Ended September 30

1902

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 16, 1903, AS PART I OF THE
SECOND REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.



ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
1903.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 65 A.

IN ASSEMBLY

MARCH 16, 1903.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, March 16, 1903.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.— I herewith transmit my report for the twelve months ended September 30, 1902, containing a review of the year's work as set forth in the reports of the several Bureaus of the Department. The reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Free Employment Bureau were transmitted to the Legislature on February 23; the report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection accompanies this, and the report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration will follow shortly.

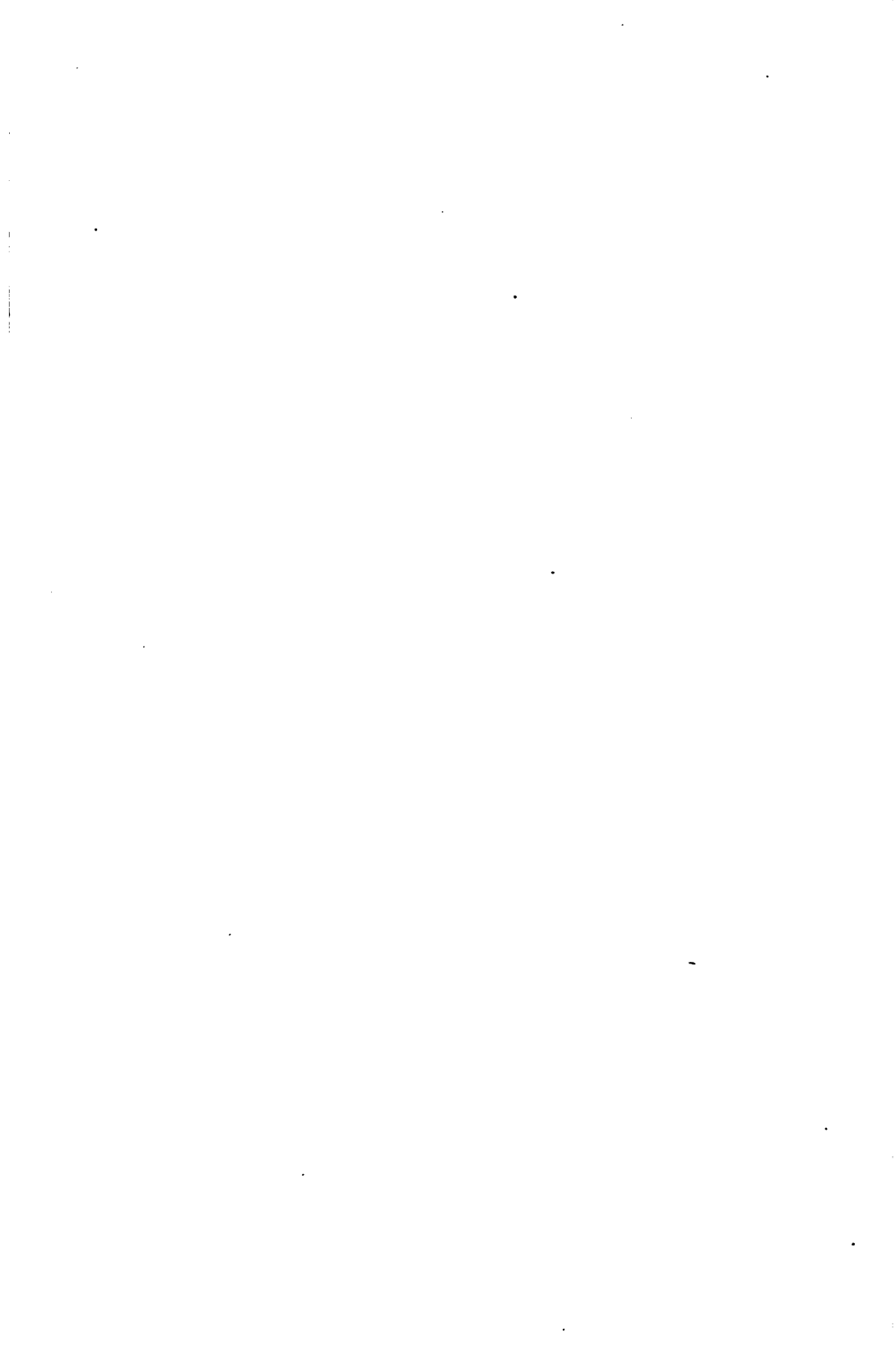
Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	3
PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT.....	7
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER:	
Organization and finances.....	9
Complaints investigated.....	10
The payment of wages.....	11
Public work.....	12
Factory Inspection:	
Work of deputy inspectors—Number and distribution of fac- tories and employees—Child labor.....	13
The Bureau of Labor Statistics:	
Investigations undertaken—Wages in the garment trades—Earn- ings of home workers.....	17
The Condition of Labor:	
Employment and wages in 1902 compared with previous years— Hours of labor—The ten-hour law—Immigration.....	19
Trade Unions:	
Growth—Principles—The right to work and the right to refuse to work—Decision of the Court of Appeals—Boycotting, Picketing, etc.—Responsibility of unions—Incorporation.....	25
The bureau of mediation and arbitration.....	33
The free employment bureau.....	34
Labor Legislation:	
Enactments of 1902—Recommendations.....	35
APPENDIX—DECISIONS OF NEW YORK COURTS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN:	
The eight-hour law constitutional (73 App. Div., 580).....	37
The right to work and the right to refuse to work (170 N. Y., 315).....	38
Boycotting, picketing, etc. (39 Misc., 48).....	47



PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

John McMackin, Commissioner Albany.
 John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner.....Albany.
 John Lundrigan, Second Deputy Commissioner.....Albany.
 Bernard Stark, Mediator of Industrial Disputes.....Albany.
 Adna F. Weber, Chief Statistician.....Albany.
 Thomas A. Braniff, Assistant to First Deputy Commissioner..New York.
 *W. H. H. Webster, Assistant to Second Deputy Commissioner..Buffalo.
 Daniel O'Leary, Superintendent of Licenses.....New York.
 Henry C. Southwick, Statistical Clerk.....Albany.
 Leonard W. Hatch, Statistician.....Albany.
 George A. Stevens, Statistician.....New York.
 David J. Naughtin, Statistician.....New York.
 Michael J. Reagan, Special Agent.....Albany.
 William E. Pettit, Special Agent.....Albany.
 Daniel W. O'Connor, Special Agent.....Albany.
 Charles G. Bloete, Special Agent.....New York.
 Thomas J. Hammill, Clerk.....New York.
 Jessie M. Sweeney, Clerk.....Albany.
 Kate Shaffer, Clerk.....Albany.
 Electa B. Lockwood, Clerk.....New York.
 James S. Lyons, Clerk.....Albany.
 Charles Whelan, Confidential Clerk.....New York.
 George E. Dayton, Clerk.....New York.
 Ambrose J. O'Neill, Messenger.....Albany.
 John A. Donald, Deputy Mine Inspector.....Albany.

DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTORS†

Luman S. Arnold,	George L. Horn,
Charles B. Ash,	James W. Ireland,
Joseph M. Brody,	‡A. Richard King,
Cornelius S. Conde,	Charles M. Lessels,
James Davie,	Willard G. Lownsberry,
Matthew J. Flannagan,	Frank S. Nash,
William Ford,	William J. Neely,
Charles L. Halberstadt, Jr.,	Joseph O'Rourke,
Dennis J. Hanlon,	Silas Owen,
Gilbert I. Harmon,	Herbert H. Reynolds,
Lewis A. Havens,	Charles H. Roberts,

*Resigned in May.

†For the inspection districts see Report on Factory Inspection, pages 7 and 8.

‡Resigned in September.

Henry L. Schnur,
Jefferson B. Sliter,
James N. Stewart,
Dennis C. Sullivan,
William E. Tibbs,
William W. Walling,
David S. Yard,
Mrs. Martha R. Almy,

Miss Anna C. Bannon,
Miss Angie M. Brown,
Miss Margaret Finn,
Mrs. Rebecca B. Gourlie,
Mrs. Annie L. Greene,
Miss Kate L. Kane,
Mrs. Ella Nagle,
Miss Josie A. Reilly.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

John J. Bealin, Superintendent.....107 E. Thirty-first St., New York City.
Jessie M. Bolin, Clerk.....107 E. Thirty-first St., New York City.
Winifred Lockrow, Stenographer...107 E. Thirty-first St., New York City.
Edward Murphy, Laborer.....107 E. Thirty-first St., New York City.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

To the Legislature:

The twelve month period covered by the present report was the first full year of the operation of the Department of Labor established in February, 1901, by the consolidation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, office of Factory Inspector and Board of Mediation and Arbitration. At that time the number of officials and employees in the three services was 88; last year the average number in the Department was one-fourth smaller (66). Expenditures have been reduced proportionately, as may be seen in the following comparative statement:

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE THREE BUREAUS WHICH IT SUPERSEDED, 1898-1902.

Year ended Sept. 30—	For salaries.	For expenses.	Totals.
1898.....	\$95,699 75	\$33,363 60	\$129,063 35
1899.....	100,967 51	39,354 56	140,322 07
1900.....	118,141 92	49,464 28	167,606 20
1901.....	108,278 79	48,801 96	157,080 75
1902.....	90,465 18	33,334 77	123,799 95

With a twenty-five per cent reduction in appropriations, it has been difficult at times to meet all the demands made upon the Department, notwithstanding the economies effected by the abolition of duplicated activities and by the re-organization of the work on more efficient lines. There are certain duties that must be regularly discharged in order to carry out the plain intentions of the law; these include the inspection at least once a year of all the factories of the State that employ more than three or four men, and of as many more tenement workshops and family work-rooms licensed to carry on manufacturing; the inspection of tenement workplaces upon the application of occupants for licenses; the collection and compilation of statistics concerning the condition of the workingpeople; the observation of the progress of industrial disputes, with the aim of bringing about an adjustment at the favorable moment when the mediation of a third party can be made effective in the restoration of severed relations. Beyond these and other determinate duties too numerous for

specification, the Department is called upon to investigate hundreds of complaints alleging violations of the laws; to investigate serious accidents; to follow up and secure compliance with the thousands of orders issued to manufacturers to make such changes in their establishments as will bring them into conformity with statutory requirements and when necessary to prosecute those who persistently refuse or neglect to comply with such notifications; and finally to enforce the laws relating to labor conditions in all the public works in operation or course of construction by public authorities or contractors in all parts of the State and its political sub-divisions.

COMPLAINTS.

In the year just closed the Department received and investigated 1,098 complaints from various sources and on the various subjects disclosed in the following table:

Parts of Labor Law under which complaint was made.	Sus- tained.	Sus- tained in part.	Not sus- tained.	Total 1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
I. Public work (art. I).....	84	.....	17	101	60	146	115
II. Convict-made goods (art. IV) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. Apprenticeship (§ 67).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
IV. Hours of labor in brickyards and on railways (§§ 5-7).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V. Payment of wages (§§ 8-10)...	28	.....	11	39	26	47	34
VI. Seats for female employees in hotels, restaurants and fac- tories (§ 17).....	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	1
VII. Construction work—safe scaf- folding, etc. (§§ 18-20).....	1	.....	.....	1	2	22	7
VIII. Union label (§§ 15-16).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. Factories, bakeries, mines, etc.:							
Factories (Arts. V-VI).....	410	9	178	597	428	385	414
Tenement work (Art. VII)...	116	4	120	240	340	1,190	287
Bakeshops (Art. VIII).....	80	2	13	95	117	124	114
Mines and quarries (Art. IX).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
X. Matters outside the Depart- ment's jurisdiction.....	16	.....	8	24	57	2	2
Total.....	<u>736</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>1,098</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>975</u>

As compared with 1900 there was a diminished number of complaints, but the diminution is almost entirely restricted to the complaints regarding tenement work under the licensing law which came into force late in 1899. The bulk of the complaints

were under the Factory Law and all dealt with in the Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection. Besides those complaints, however, there were 101 alleging violation of the legal conditions of employment on public work, 39 under the sections of the laws respecting the payment of wages, and 1 each concerning the furnishing of seats for female employees in restaurants and factories and the provision of safe scaffolding for construction work.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

The Labor Law requires all corporations to pay wages in cash and all corporations except railways to pay as often as once a week.

Under the cash payment law the Department received two complaints and upon investigation sustained both.

The Weekly Payment Law prevents much injustice to wage earners. In 37 cases the Department has been appealed to for its aid in enforcing the law and in 26 cases sustained the complaint. Moreover the Bureau of Factory Inspection issued 70 orders to inspected factories and mines to pay their employees weekly.

For a good many years workingmen have sought the passage of a judgment debtor law which should prescribe the imprisonment of an employer who defrauded them out of their wages. Working women in New York City have long been thus protected and this year in the codification of statutes relating to the municipal court of the metropolis (chapter 580), the Legislature made the same privileges available for either sex.

The Weekly Payment Law excepts from its operation corporations operating steam surface railroads and permits them to pay their employees monthly. The employees desire semi-monthly payment of wages and their petition for such a change in the law seems entirely reasonable. In an adjoining State the weekly payment law applies to railway companies as to other corporations, but empowers the State Railroad Commission to grant exemptions after a hearing in which it has been shown that the employees prefer less frequent payments.

PUBLIC WORK

In the course of the year 101 complaints were made to the Department concerning violations of the laws which regulate the conditions of labor on public work.* Of these, 6 concerned the employment of aliens and were all sustained upon investigation. The remaining 95 complaints alleged violation of the eight-hour law; upon investigation 17 were not sustained and the 78 that were sustained were disposed of as follows: Compliance with the law secured, 11; referred to proper official, 51; referred to district attorney, 9; no cause of action (contract made before enactment of the law, etc.), 5; not finally disposed of, 2. Nineteen of the complaints, made in one communication, touched the work done by as many contractors in the Rapid Transit Subway in New York City. Against one contractor was brought a charge of employing aliens; investigation sustained this complaint and compliance with the law was thereupon secured. Of the 18 contractors charged with requiring more than 8 hours work, 8 cases were not sustained and the remaining 10 charges, having been sustained, were referred to the mayor of the city.

It has become the accepted policy in this and other States that the government should be a model employer rather than in any degree a party to the beating down of the standard of living

*DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS ALLEGING INFRACTION OF THE LAW REGULATING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC WORK.

<i>The State.</i>			
Complaints sustained:	Hours.	Aliens.	Total.
Compliance with law secured.....	11	3	14
Referred to proper official.....	51	1	52
Referred to district attorney.....	9	.....	9
No cause of action; work completed before application of law..	5	1	6
Not finally disposed of.....	2	1	3
Total.....	78	6	84
Complaints not sustained.....	17	.....	17
	====	====	====
<i>New York City.</i>			
Complaints sustained.			
Compliance with law secured.....		3	3
Referred to proper official.....	12	.....	12
Referred to district attorney.....	3	.....	3
No cause of action; work completed before application of law..	1	1	2
Not finally disposed of.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	16	5	21
Complaints not sustained.....	10	.....	10
	====	====	====
All complaints.....	26	5	31
	====	====	====

of its own citizens. The carrying out of that policy has presented few difficulties, so far as the government's own employees are concerned; but when public work has been let out on contract the State has frequently been placed in the position of sacrificing the interests of its working people through neglect to prescribe the conditions of labor. To safeguard the interests of laborers employed by contractors on public work, the Legislature enacted that contracts made for public work should contain the conditions that workmen employed therein should be citizens, should work not more than eight hours a day and should receive the current rates of wages. The constitutionality of these requirements has been contested and the prevailing rate of wages law already set aside by the highest court of the State (February, 1901).^{*} To meet this decision, an amendment to the Constitution is necessary which shall expressly authorize the Legislature to prescribe the minimum conditions of labor upon all public work. A resolution to submit such amendment to the people was passed by both houses of the preceding Legislature and such resolution must be approved by the present Legislature before it goes to the people. Foreign countries, including even many of the European monarchies, have gone much further than the American commonwealths in protecting the interests of workmen employed by contractors on public work; but even if it be deemed inexpedient to take similar precautions at present, the constitutional amendment is necessary simply to recover lost ground.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The total number of inspections and investigations made by the deputy factory inspectors in the fiscal year 1902 exceeded

^{*}In the case of *People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler*, summarized in the Report of last year, which also contained the Court of Appeals decision in *People ex rel. Treat v. Coler*, declaring the stone dressing law unconstitutional. The alien labor law had been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as long ago as 1895 (*People v. Warren*, 13 Misc. 618). The eight hour law is still in the courts. It was held unconstitutional by two county courts (see Bulletin of the Department of Labor, December, 1901 and March 1902) but on appeal the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed judgment and affirmed its constitutionality in accordance with the authority of *People v. Warren* (77 Hun, 120), in which the Supreme Court in 1894 affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour section of the Buffalo city charter. In the Appendix the opinion of the Appellate Division is reprinted in full.

90,000,* which is an increase of 10,000 over the largest number in any previous year (1900). By extraordinary effort the deputy inspectors were able last year to visit all the larger factories in the State. They also inspected most of the licensed tenement work-places (tenement shops and family workrooms) twice. But they accomplished this result at the expense of other duties. The present force cannot make an annual inspection of all New York factories and at the same time carry on, in court, the proceedings necessary to the enforcement of the law. A single prosecution in the crowded courts of New York City frequently keeps an inspector away from his other work for several days. To enforce compliance with the orders issued to manufacturers after each inspection (of which 50,000 were issued in 1903), a second visit to the factory is frequently required; to make such visit, the present force of 37 inspectors for the entire State is entirely inadequate.

It is also desirable that the inspectors be classified in two or more grades with varying salaries. The salary of \$1,200 now fixed by law is too small compensation for the most capable,

* The following table shows, for each of the last three years,

THE WORK OF THE DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTORS.			
<i>Inspections of—</i>	1902.	1901.†	1900.
Factories.....	23,903	18,455 }	24,392
Tenement workshops.....	3,814	4,573 }	
Bakeries.....	3,240	3,149	4,126
Mines and quarries.....	84	68	125
Licensed tenement workrooms.....	23,501	18,887	6,039
Unlicensed places.....	570	2,133	.....
Places prior to licensing.....	13,965	13,238	28,056
Places prior to licensing (reinvestigated).....	820 }	3,011	7,438
License refusals investigated.....	1,357 }		
Places found closed, burned, removed, etc.....	15,650	5,288	3,705
Factories and workshops.....	3,695	.....	.....
Tenement work rooms.....	10,490	.....	.....
License applicants' places.....	1,465	.....	.....
<i>Investigations of.....</i>	1,574	.....	3,953
Complaints.....	498	504	.....
Compliances.....	993	1,020	.....
Accidents.....	83	108	.....
Total.....	88,478	65,434	*90,392
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
"Tenement-made" label attached.....	273	332	.....
Prosecutions.....	45	.....	.....
Statistical reports collected (6 months).....	2,030	.....	.....
Appointments, etc.....	.....	4,166	.....

*Including 2,558 factories, bakeries and mines inspected twice or oftener.

†Ten months.

experienced and zealous inspectors and has resulted in the resignation of several of the most valued members of the staff. Nor does a uniform salary offer the stimulus to efficient service that would be afforded by the prospect of promotion, which is at present virtually non-existent.

FACTORIES

The number of factories, bakeshops, laundries, etc., inspected was 28,614, of which 1,563 were inspected more than once. The aggregate number of persons employed at the time of inspection was 774,790. The largest number of factory operatives reached by the inspectors in any previous year was 748,917 in 1900. The number of factories inspected in New York City was 16,191 employing 391,940 persons (260,774 males and 131,166 females); Buffalo, 1,658 factories with 45,086 employees; Rochester, 1,172 factories with 34,341 employees; Syracuse, 590 factories with 14,612 employees; Albany, 488 factories with 12,358 employees; Troy, 424 factories with 22,940 employees; Utica, 324 factories with 11,157 employees; Schenectady, 127 factories with 15,766 employees; Yonkers, 54 factories with 8,501 employees; Amsterdam, 97 factories with 7,041 employees; Binghamton, 187 factories with 5,922 employees; Gloversville, 201 factories with 5,369 employees; Elmira, 176 factories with 4,482 employees; Oswego, 106 factories with 3,904 employees; Poughkeepsie, 90 factories with 3,838 employees; Niagara Falls, 74 factories with 3,820 employees.

The total number of persons employed in factories at the time of inspection was 774,790 of whom 540,459 were males and 234,331 females. The proportion of women and girls was 29.2 per cent of all employees, which is about the same proportion as has prevailed since 1894. The number of male minors, who are protected by virtually the same laws as women, was 20,685. Of these 8,564 were boys between 14 and 16 years of age.

CHILD LABOR

The total number of children under 16 years legally employed was 16,750. This is the largest number recorded since 1891, but at that time the number of factories inspected was much

smaller. Only 2.2 per cent of all employees were children, which is about the same percentage as has prevailed for several years.

Last year the inspectors found children illegally employed in 2,607 factories. In most cases, to be sure (2,206), the non-compliance with the law consisted in employing children of legal age without the certificate required by law, but there were 274 factories in which children were found working who were either illiterate or under the legal age of employment (14 years); the number of the former class was 158 and of the latter 292.

Last year the Department recommended amendments to the sections of the Labor Law governing the employment of children and bills are now before the Legislature which embody changes approved by the Department. So far as the employment of children in factories is concerned, the most urgent need is for amendments that will bring the school law into harmony with the factory law and that will alter the method of issuing employment certificates so as to remove dependence upon the parents' affidavit concerning the child's age and substitute therefor evidence of age from the public records of birth; these suggestions apply likewise to mercantile establishments, the definition of which should be enlarged so as to include messenger and delivery service, etc., while the street trades also require regulation. The present law prohibiting the employment of children on dangerous machinery is too vague and indefinite for enforcement. Although the inspectors last year issued orders to 21 firms to cease such employment of children, there necessarily exists much uncertainty as to what machines are really dangerous within the meaning of the law, and to remove that uncertainty some official should have authority to designate dangerous machines. Last year no fewer than 117 boys and girls under 16 years of age were reported injured in factories, the majority of them on machines. The maiming of mere children is so entirely needless that their employment in connection with dangerous machinery should be effectively stopped. Such a law might also authorize investigation into occupations wherein the use of poisonous substances endangers the health of children; the employment of children in occupations injurious to health being already prohibited by the Penal Code.

The general subject of child labor was the principal topic of discussion at the sixteenth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held at Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1902, and attention is here called to the papers read at the convention and reprinted as Appendix IV of the report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The work of this Bureau consists in the compilation of statistics collected by the other Bureaus of the Department in the regular performance of their duties and also the conduct of investigations on its own initiative. It has this year continued its series of statistics respecting the duration of employment and earnings of wage workers in the various occupations, the progress of trade unions, and the changes in wage rates reported to deputy factory inspectors by the managers of inspected factories. It has also conducted independent investigations in regard to wages and earnings in the garment trades, with particular consideration of the income of the families who carry on work in those trades at home,—in the tenements of New York City. A separate volume of the Bureau's report is devoted to the industrial development of the State, based on the United States Census statistics of 1900. Through the courtesy of the Director of the Census, the division of manufactures furnished the Bureau with the statistics of manufacturing industries existing in the various localities of the State. The census office itself publishes detailed statistics only for the cities of at least 25,000 population; the special tabulation made for the Bureau contains the unpublished figures for the smaller cities and villages, and will therefore be valuable for purposes of reference. The statistics are accompanied with a brief historical sketch of the State's industrial growth and a description of its present resources, prepared by the chief statistician of the Department, who assisted the census office in the preparation of its bulletin on the manufactures of New York.

WAGES IN THE GARMENT TRADES

The only workmen in the clothing industry that can be said to be well paid are the cutters, who are both skilled and organized.

A cutter's earnings are \$19-\$20 a week and he is seldom laid off in the dull season. The wages paid to all the other inside workers of all ages and both sexes is \$8.15 for a week's work; but employment is unstable and a year's earnings are much less than the proportionate amount. Men and youths make about \$10 in the inactive period and \$12.50 in the busy season, while women and girls who constitute the large majority of employees, averaged only \$5.71 and \$7.78 in the typical weeks in the two periods. Inadequate as such earnings are for the support of life in a community with metropolitan standards of comfort (particularly with the high rents that prevail in Manhattan Borough) it seems probable that they are as high as prevail in most other trades, as they are reported by the larger and on the whole most liberal manufacturers. The experience of statistical officers has been to the effect that reports of wages can be more readily obtained from generous employers than from employers who beat down wages to the lowest possible point.

EARNINGS OF HOME WORKERS

But the wages earned by workers in the factory, however inadequate, are princely beside the earnings of those who take work home. The Bureau's investigation covered more than 1,000 families in the tenements of New York City, and included all the various nationalities engaged in domestic manufacturing. It was found that 157 men, with their helpers numbering nearly as many more, earned an average of \$290 in six months, being \$12.72 for each week worked, for each home. The women's earnings were much smaller, averaging only \$3.67 for each week's work or \$165 a year. Moreover in earning this paltry amount, the woman is usually assisted by her children. Of course many of these women "finish" garments at home simply for the purpose of supplementing the regular income of the chief bread-winner, but there are many families solely dependent upon the pitifully small income from domestic industry.

The inadequacy of the home worker's compensation is only realized when one takes into consideration the relatively large expenditure that must be made for the item of rent in the east.

side tenements. Few families can obtain dwellings for less than \$10 a month and at that rate from 40 to 50 per cent of earnings are frequently swallowed up in rent.

The lowest wages in home industries are paid for the making of artificial flowers, which is carried on entirely by immigrants from Italy. The earnings of women workers in this business averaged only \$2.70 a week,—and that with the assistance of children. There are some men working at the business and they earn little more than the women. The head of a family appearing in the statistics of artificial flower makers was an Italian who had been eight years in this country. He was 34 years old. He worked throughout the entire 6 months' season at artificial flower making, and was assisted by his wife and 2 daughters, 9 and 11 years old. The 4 together made from \$2 to \$5 a week, and their total earnings in 26 weeks were \$104, or an average of \$4 a week. There were also 2 younger children in the family, twin boys, 3 three years old.

The investigation also demonstrates that the existence of the "sweating system" does not, as has been commonly believed, depend upon a middleman, or contractor; inasmuch as substantially all of the work in the artificial flower manufacture is given out to home workers by the manufacturer himself.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN 1902

The industrial activity that characterized 1901 continued through 1902. The work of the Free Employment Bureau established in 1896 affords a good barometer of the state of the demand for labor; in 1898, the Bureau found situations for 40 per cent of the applicants for employment; in 1899, 45 per cent; in 1900, 52 per cent; in 1901, 54 per cent and in 1902, 60 per cent. Whereas in 1897 there were 356 workers seeking positions to every 100 employers seeking help, in 1902 the ratio had fallen to 144.

In the latter part of 1901, for the first time, the deputy factory inspectors collected statistics concerning changes in wage rates that had been made in each inspected factory since the previous inspection. Tabulation of these reports shows that 35,000 fac-

tory workers had their pay changed between October 1, 1901, and September 30, 1902. This number is exclusive of workers in the garment trades, New York's leading industry, as they work under piece-price schedules that are changed so frequently as to be beyond the possibility of record. Nor does the number include workers who received promotion as individuals, as such changes are also too numerous for record. Of the 35,000 factory employees, for whom changes of wages en masse were recorded, only 24 suffered reductions. The average weekly increase was \$1.17 per capita.

These statistics were supplemented by the reports of officers of workingmen's organizations which revealed changes in the weekly wages of 96,554 organized wage earners. Of this number 3,329 sustained reductions almost wholly due to reductions in the weekly hours of labor; while 93,225 gained increases averaging \$1.78 a week. The total membership of all trade unions in the State at the beginning of the period embraced in this comparison was 276,141 and at its close 329,101, the mean between the two being 302,621. It appears that almost one-third (93,225 or 31 per cent) of the members secured an increase in wages in the course of the year. In the building industry, where changes were most numerous, considerably more than one-half the organized wage workers obtained an increase. On the other hand, very few suffered a reduction in wage rates; of the 3,329 whose weekly wages declined, 80 per cent were workers in the building trades who accepted a slight diminution in weekly income for the sake of establishing shorter hours of labor (the 44 hour week), their average weekly decrease being only 85 cents. Only one group, Restaurants and Retail Trade, suffered a net loss as a result of the changes; the average weekly decrease being 1 cent for 425 bartenders and salesmen. Otherwise the net gains varied from 50 cents a week in case of government employees to \$2.24 a week for wood workers and upholsterers.

As the majority of trade unionists perform work outside of factories (building, transportation, hotel and restaurant service, retail trade, barbering, etc.), there is only a small amount of duplication involved in the two sets of returns,—probably less

than 7,000 workers. Making allowance for such duplications, it appears that the minimum number of wage earners whose wages were changed in 1902 was 124,000, with an average increase of \$1.55 in weekly wages.

Confirmatory evidence of the unusually favorable condition of employment and wages is derived from the quarterly reports of members of labor organizations respecting their actual earnings and days of employment. The proportion of organized wage workers continuously idle declined from 79 per 1,000 in 1898 to 40 per 1,000 in 1902. The remaining members of organizations who had more or less employment each quarter averaged 4 days more in 1902 than in 1901 and 24 days more than in 1897. Taking all unionists who reported on the duration of employment, it was found that in 6 months of 1902 they accomplished 38,811,473 days' work. Had each man worked on every working day, the aggregate number of days would have been 44,811,459,—thus revealing a loss of 6,000,000 days, in six months, as the result of illness, inclement weather, labor disputes, inability to find employment, and other causes of idleness. The amount of working time lost was thus 13.4 per cent as compared with 17.2 per cent in 1901, the best previous year.

The average earnings of all organized working men in 1902 appear to be \$765 as compared with \$756 in 1901, but the real increase is much larger. As a matter of fact this increase of \$9 is entirely accounted for by the greater duration of employment in 1902, the average earnings for each day's work having been nominally \$2.75 in both 1901 and 1902, notwithstanding all the increases reported. The explanation of the anomaly is found in the altered basis of membership in the trade unions. There was a large increase in membership, which came from the localities, or in case of the large cities, in trades wherein wages were below the average in existing unions. The spread of organization thus vitiates the average earnings, but it does not affect the data relating to the duration of employment, which reveal an increase of 24 per cent between 1897 and 1902. Combined with the increases in wage rates, this increased stability of employment yields an increase of earnings in the organized trades of this

State that may be conservatively estimated to exceed 30 per cent. On the other hand, the cost of living has increased in the same period. Just what the increase is depends upon the locality and upon the standard of consumption. On the whole it seems safe to estimate the increase for the average workingman's family at more than 20 but less than 30 per cent.

HOURS OF LABOR

The reports of the factory inspectors state the hours of labor of employees in each establishment inspected and indicate that of the 800,000 workers in factories, 6 per cent work not more than 8½ hours a day, 32 per cent 9 to 9½ hours, 59 per cent 10 or 10½ hours, and two per cent more than 10½ hours a day. The 10-hour day (58, 59 or 60 hours a week) still prevails in most industries; but longer hours are usually worked in paper and pulp mills and in water, gas and electric lighting plants. In two groups of industries the 9 or 9½-hour day predominates,—the typographical trades and garment trades,—while in the building industry the most numerous class of employees are those who work less than 52 hours a week. That is also the only industry in which no employees are reported as working more than 63 hours a week.

In the past year, production was so actively carried on that the working schedule was lengthened in some factories, but this tendency was counterbalanced by the efforts made by the organized wage workers in other industries to reduce the hours of work, so that on the whole the nine-hour day made a perceptible gain upon the ten-hour standard. Most progress in this direction was made in the garment and metal trades. In the aggregate 61,853 organized wage workers secured a decrease in hours averaging 4.7 hours a week, while only 5,234 had their hours increased. The 8-hour day, the ideal of all wage workers, was won by 8,600 trade unionists, of whom three-fourths belonged to the building trades. The other fortunate workers were chiefly cigar makers and printers, the two trades that, after the building trades, are the most highly organized. (Chapter VI of the Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

THE TEN-HOUR LAW

The only trade in which the Legislature has prescribed the maximum length of the work day for male citizens of legal age is that of bakers. The bakeshop law enacted in 1895 and now constituting Article VIII of the General Labor Law limits the hours of labor in bakery and confectionery establishments to ten a day and permits no overtime save for the purpose of making a shorter work day on Saturday. Its validity having been questioned, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, decided that it is not unconstitutional. The test case originated in Utica, where a master baker, Joseph Lochner, was arrested upon the complaint of Deputy Factory Inspector O'Rourke, to whom an employee had given affidavits that he had worked in Lochner's bakery more than ten hours a day. In the Oneida county court Lochner was convicted of violating the law and from that judgment he took an appeal on the ground that the statute unwarrantably impairs the liberty of contract guaranteed by the Constitution. The Appellate Division, by a divided court, held that the statute does not prohibit any right, but simply regulates the business; the defendant is not deprived of any right or privilege which is not denied to others in a similar business. The rule is that when one devotes his property to a use, or carries on a business in which the public has an interest, he holds the property and carries on the business subject to the police power of the State to regulate or control its use, so as to protect and preserve the public health, the public morals, and the general safety and welfare of the public. A bakery and confectionery establishment comes within the rule. The decision thus agrees with the Court of Appeals decision in *People v. Havnor*, which in 1896 sustained the constitutionality of the anti-Sunday barbering law on the ground of the police power of the State.

Justice Davy wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Spring and Hiscock and dissented from by Judges McLennan and Williams. After discussing the precedents concerning the police power of the Legislature, Justice Davy said, in part:

"It is very important for the health of the community that bakers should supply the people with wholesome bread and pure food. The people are interested in the business; it is of so much public interest that the Legislature, under the police power of the State, may control the business by any regulation which is necessary to secure the public health. The regulations instituted by this statute were for the purpose of protecting the health of the employees and giving the public pure and wholesome bread and other articles of food sold by bakers. These establishments are compelled to do baking during the night-time, in order to supply their customers in the morning. It is necessary for them to have their ovens heated day and night, and their employees are required to work more hours each day than men usually work who are engaged in other kinds of business. When we consider the intense heat of the rooms where baking is done, and the flour that floats in the air and is breathed by those who work in bakeries, there can be but little doubt that prolonged labor day and night, subject to those conditions, might produce a diseased condition of the human system, so that the employees would not be capable of doing their work well and supplying the public with wholesome food. The Legislature no doubt recognized the fact that proprietors of these establishments desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employees, who, from fear of being discharged, are often induced to comply with the employer's request to work during both day and night, and the Legislature evidently reached the conclusion that more than ten hours' labor each day might be injurious to the health of the employees."—73 *App. Div.*, 120-128.

The case has been appealed and now awaits trial in the Court of Appeals.

IMMIGRATION

The advancing tide of prosperity of American industries has been reflected since 1898 in a rapidly increasing volume of immigration which has now attained record-breaking dimensions.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of immigrants entering through the Port of New York was almost one-half a million (493,262), being 17,000 more than in 1882, when immigration was larger than in any other year on the records. As two-fifths of the immigrants regularly give New York as their destination, the immense movement of population in recent years presents a serious problem to the people of this State. This is more especially true because the recent immigration is of a different character from that of the preceding decade. Formerly

the bulk of the migration was of Teutonic origin and being thus allied to the racial stock of this country was not difficult of assimilation. At present the migration is overwhelmingly of the Latin and Slavic races and is, moreover, very illiterate. The people will soon be called upon to determine whether the education of so large a foreign element is within the power of our municipalities.

TRADE UNIONS

GROWTH

Another sign of increasing prosperity is the unprecedented growth of trade unions. The net increase in workingmen's protective organizations in 1902 numbered 358 and in membership 52,960,—a gain of 20 per cent. The total number of unions in New York State at the end of September was 2,229 and the aggregate membership 329,101. Three-fourths of all the organized workers are in the first and second-class cities; but the proportion outside of those cities has been growing rapidly, having been only 12 per cent in 1898 as compared with the present percentage of 24. New York City's proportion of the total membership has declined from 73 per cent in 1898 to 60 per cent in 1902. Outside of the metropolis the largest numerical increase in 1902 was in the thriving industrial center of Schenectady, in which the strength of organized labor increased from 2,786 to 8,856,—a gain of more than 300 per cent,—and placed Schenectady ahead of the larger cities of Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Utica, etc. As the Schenectady workers are nearly all employed in two large machine shops, it follows that the industries which gained the most new unionists in 1902 were the metal and machinery industries. There was also a large increase in the leather and paper industries. The strongest organized trade in the State is that of the carpenters, whose unions contain 20,000, followed by the painters with 12,500, building laborers 11,200, bricklayers 9,700, cigar makers 9,200, compositors 8,800 and cloak makers 8,000.

Only 15,509 trade unionists are women, constituting but 4.7 per cent of the total membership. One-half of them are garment makers, the others are scattered through the cigar making, shoe making, printing and other industries.

PRINCIPLES

The remarkable progress of trade unionism in recent years has directed public attention to the fundamental principles on which it rests, and the people are very generally coming to recognize the necessity which drives the modern workman into a combination of his fellow-craftsmen. The wage-payer whether an individual proprietor or firm of partners has a unified will. Even if the employing firm be composed of hundreds of persons, like the corporation, it has a single will when it comes to discuss wages with its employees. If the employees are not to take the long end of the bargain, they too must act as a unit in determining rates of wages, hours, etc. In large scale production no workman can have a voice in deciding under what conditions he shall work, unless he unites with his fellow-employees and agrees to accept what the majority favors. Individual contracts must inevitably give way to the collective contract, or joint agreement, arrived at by a process of bargaining between the representatives of the employing firm or firms and the representatives of their employees.

That collective bargaining, the fundamental principle of trade unionism, has come to stay is now a truism. But some who have recognized the necessity of unionism are doubtful about recognizing certain inferences that logically flow from its fundamental principle. Such doubts appear when a non-union man comes forward with the complaint that, because of the refusal of unionists to work with him, he is deprived of opportunities for getting a living. A strike of union men for the purpose of preventing the employment of a non-unionist seems to some an infringement upon the inalienable rights of a citizen to earn his livelihood wherever he chooses, and considerable argument has been made in favor of the "right to work where, when and how one pleases."

THE RIGHT TO WORK AND THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO WORK

Of course no such absolute right of an individual exists in this or any other civilized country. The statute books of every State are filled with limitations of the right to work. In our

own State no man may at his own pleasure practice law or medicine, or be a dentist, pharmacist, embalmer, veterinarian, public accountant or even a horseshoer or plumber. His right so to act is entirely dependent upon the pleasure of the State and will not be granted unless he can demonstrate his fitness therefor. The factory laws enacted in all manufacturing States narrowly restrict the right of citizens to work where and how they please. Throughout the Rocky Mountain States a miner who insists upon enjoying his "inalienable" right to work more than eight hours a day will be thrown into prison — and the Supreme Court of the United States has vindicated the constitutionality of the law which deprived him of his alleged right. All because the public welfare is the supreme law.

The defendants of the non-unionist's right to work, however, insist that he shall not be molested so long as his work is not in violation of statutory provisions. The unionist, while emphasizing the distinction between a man's legal rights and his moral right to persist in a course of selfishness that antagonizes the interests of the great body of his fellow workmen, acknowledges the individual's legal right to work. But he also insists upon the co-ordinate right of another individual to cease work — alone or in combination with fellow-members of an organization. The present tendency of American judicial decisions is to sustain the union in its right to strike to procure the discharge or prevent the employment of non-members; although in this tendency the American decisions are less pronounced than the English decisions.* In 1898, the British House of Lords, in the leading case of *Allen v. Flood*, decided that it was not unlawful for members of a union to refuse to work with other men, whereas as late as 1897 the Court of Appeals of this State, in the case of *Curran v. Galen*, held such a combination to be unlawful. In the present year, however, the Court of Appeals has apparently followed the precedent of *Allen v. Flood*, for in the case of *National Protective Association v. Cumming* it affirmed the right of members of one union to strike against the employment of members of a rival union.

*For a review of the decisions see chapter VI of the present report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, reprinted from the reports of the United States Industrial Commission.

In establishing the right of unionists to refuse to work with other men, the courts of this State, in common with those of New Jersey, Indiana and certain other commonwealths, have recognized the fundamental idea of trade unionism as benevolent and not malicious. Thus Justice Holmes in a similar Massachusetts case declared that the action of the union could not be considered as malicious and without sufficient motive, for, while the union did not specifically demand an advance in wages, it did demand that which it considered necessary for strengthening the organization in order to enable it to secure better conditions in the future; that "unity of organization is necessary to make the contest of labor effectual and that societies of labor lawfully may employ in their preparation the means which they may use in the final contest." The New York Court of Appeals in the recent decision gives similar recognition to the actual motive of labor unions in striving to exclude non-union men from employment. But, as already indicated, the establishment of this right has met with as much opposition as did the primary right of workingmen to strike for higher wages. The common law of England made combinations even for such a purpose illegal and although the common law was not interpreted so harshly by American courts, it nevertheless became so unpopular that in 1830 it was abrogated by the Legislature of this State (Revised Statutes, title 6, chapter 1). Interpretation of this statute was strict, and in 1870 the Legislature deemed it necessary by explicit enactment to legalize combinations of workingmen for advancing wages. While the workingmen of New York thus obtained the right to strike for an advance of wages, such object must be immediate and direct or the courts would not recognize it. If, for example, a labor organization sought to benefit its members by striking against the employment of non-union men, the courts would hold such combination to be a conspiracy, on the ground that the immediate result would be to injure the employer or the non-unionist rather than to benefit the unionist. Thus in the notable case of *People ex rel. Gill v. Smith* (5 N. Y. Criminal Reports, 509) Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York City, after affirming that "peaceable withdrawal from employment, commonly called a strike, however extensive, for the purpose of

obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or maintaining such rate is not an offense against the provisions of these sections" (§§ 168, 170 of the Penal Code*) says that "where there is no relation direct or indirect between the rate of wages and a strike, the combination which brings the latter about for unlawful purposes is a criminal conspiracy under these sections. * * * I cannot assent to the doctrine that section 170 authorizes a combination of individuals to compel, by means condemned in section 168, all workmen to join the co-operative forces or to punish those who are supposed to be inimical thereto." Continuing Judge Barrett said:

"This section [170] is a weapon in aid not of compulsory organization, but of voluntary coöperation. The construction contended for by the relators would make the labor organizations, rather than the courts, the sole judges of whether their acts have any relation to or bearing upon the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate. It would enable such organizations to use the wage question, however remote or even imaginary, as a mere pretense to cloak designs entirely foreign thereto. Such was not the legislative intent evinced in either the letter or the spirit of the statute. The latter should be liberally interpreted to give due effect to its beneficent purposes, but it should not, by an unreasonable or strained construction, be turned from a measure of protection into an engine of oppression. The facts presented to the magistrate tend to show a deliberate purpose to impoverish and crush a citizen for no reason connected in the slightest degree with the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate. In execution of that purpose they also tend to show acts injurious to trade and acts preventive (by threats) of the exercise of a lawful calling."

This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, in 1888, in the case of *People ex rel. Gill v. Walsh* (6 N. Y. Crim. Rep., 292 and 100 N. Y., 633) and has since been

*Section 168. If two or more persons conspire—

* * * * *

5. To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or,

6. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws; Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 170. No conspiracy is punishable criminally unless it is one of those enumerated in the last two sections, and the orderly and peaceable assembling or co-operation of persons employed in any calling, trade or handicraft for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not a conspiracy.

authoritative until reversed by the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals on April 1, 1902, in the case of the National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers v. Cumming et al., of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, in which the court held by a vote of 4 to 3 that "a labor union may refuse to permit its members to work with fellow-servants who are members of a rival organization, may notify the employer to that effect and that a strike will be ordered unless such servants are discharged, where its action is based upon a proper motive, such as a purpose to secure only the employment of efficient and approved workmen or to secure an exclusive preference of employment to its members on their own terms and conditions; provided that no force is employed and no unlawful act is committed. If, under such circumstances, the employees objected to are discharged neither they nor the organization of which they are members have a right of action against the union or its members."

In the Appendix excerpts are reprinted from the prevailing opinion written by Chief Justice Parker (and concurred in by Judges Gray, Haight and O'Brien) and the dissenting opinion written by Judge Vann and concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Martin. The majority opinion is notable for its condemnation of the distinction heretofore drawn between legal and illegal acts, based on self-interest and malice, respectively, as the motive; but it also insists that in striking against the employment of non-unionists, union men are acting primarily in their own interest and not out of malice toward others. Persons acquainted with the every-day affairs of the business world understand that if union men are stopped from striking against the employment of outsiders, they have no way of preventing the gradual substitution of non-unionists by the employer and the gradual restoration of the regime of individual contracts which stands condemned in the eyes of the progressive workmen of to-day.

BOYCOTTING, PICKETING, ETC.

Somewhat akin to a combination to restrict employment to its own members by the refusal to work with non-members, the legality of which has thus been affirmed by the highest court of

the State, is a combination to secure certain conditions of employment for its members by withholding patronage from the employer and persuading those in sympathy likewise to withhold patronage. No case of this kind has been decided by the Court of Appeals since its decision in the case of *National Protective Association v. Cumming*, but the influence of this decision is doubtless to be discerned in a Supreme Court decision, handed down October 18, 1902, and authorizing a peaceful boycott. In this action also (*Foster v. Retail Clerks' Protective Association*, 39 Misc. Rep., 48, summarized in the Appendix hereto), the court condemns the distinction between legal and illegal combinations according as the motive is self-interest or malice, the judge declaring that he is unwilling "to hold that a request not to patronize a certain dealer may be legal if made by a person in one state of mind or holding one relation to him and illegal in another. * * * There is no legal rule which holds that I may not request my family not to trade with A or B for any reason that seems to me good, however petty and insufficient the reason may seem to others. I have the right to make the same request of a relative or friends, and I have the equal right to make the request of strangers by word of mouth or in writing. Nor is the place where I make the request important. If I make it to one just entering A's store the loss to A is more obvious, though no greater than if I make it to an intending customer a mile away."

This interpretation of the law of boycotting and picketing seems to be in line with the recent tendencies of the courts of this country, and in particular with the above-mentioned decision of the Court of Appeals of this State.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIONS

Accompanying the tendency of recent decisions to enlarge the rights of associated action of workingmen is manifest a tendency to insist upon their responsibilities. If a union of wage earners has the economic power and the legal right to prevent a non-unionist from obtaining employment at his trade, it is obviously of cardinal importance that entrance to the union should be

absolutely free to all competent workmen. Hence where a union has suspended a member in a manner contrary to the union's by-laws, the courts will compel reinstatement, as happened in several cases reported in the Department's Bulletin.

Moreover, where a union is formed of persons employed by the State or a municipality, the interests of the State will not allow it the same freedom of action as may be granted to associated workers in private employment. Thus the Appellate Division in July decided that a fireman was legally and rightfully dismissed by the Fire Commissioner of New York City for having joined an association formed to promote legislation for the benefit of members of the fire department. In reply to the fireman's defense that the law and the rules of the Fire Commissioner forbidding membership in the association abridged the fundamental rights of citizens and were therefore in violation of article 1, sections 1 and 8, of the State Constitution, the court said:

"There is no foundation for the claim either in law or reason. Neither the fire department, acting through its officers, nor the Legislature of the State, has in the slightest degree abridged the rights of the relator in any respect. The fire department, like all other large bodies of men, requires rules for its maintenance and discipline, without which it would be a mere mob uncontrolled and uncontrollable, and destroyed in every sense for efficiency of service. What is true of it is also true of all the other branches of government where men are employed and where control must be had and discipline maintained. The right of the relator to freely petition with others, to exercise the right of free speech, to write for publication, is as perfect at the present moment as it ever was, but for the purpose of discipline, absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the fire department as an efficient corps, he may not do such things in connection with such department while he is a member of it, either openly as a fireman or under the guise of an American citizen. By becoming a member of the force he at the same time became subject to discipline, according to its rules, and those rules he must obey or be the subject of dismissal. He may not then freely write, speak or publish, if thereby the law and the rules be violated. It is to them that he owes obedience, and if he be not willing to yield it, his right is as free and untrammelled as it ever was to emancipate himself from the shackles of the department and exercise his right as an American citizen, whether it violate the rules of the department or not. It is, therefore, erroneous to say that his right of citizenship is abridged in any particular, and the courts have so held."—*People ex rel. Clifford v. Scannell*, 74 App. Div., 406.

INCORPORATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Notwithstanding the existence of a judicial control over the acts of combinations, some citizens have favored the compulsory incorporation of trade unions. In this State, however, the voluntary association is equally liable to be sued and punished with the duly incorporated association. The remaining argument urged in favor of incorporated unions is their alleged increased responsibility for the execution of contracts with employers; but, as noted in the accompanying report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, in which this subject is discussed at greater length, experience has already demonstrated the readiness of trade unions to maintain the sanctity of collective contracts, and several national associations of employers have put on record their testimony to that effect. This is shown in the particularly valuable account given in the report of the United States Industrial Commission (and reprinted in Part V of the Bureau's report) of the growing success of joint agreements between unincorporated bodies of workingmen and employers in doing away with the open hostilities involved in strikes and lockouts.

THE BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

The Board of Mediation, consisting of the Commissioner and the two Deputy Commissioners of Labor, continued its work of adjusting disputes between employers and employees. This branch of the Department's activity is under the direct supervision of the Commissioner but has been mainly carried on by the Second Deputy Commissioner and the Mediator of Industrial Disputes. The Board intervened in 32 disputes, in 6 of which action was taken upon request of one of the parties to the dispute. One dispute was entirely averted by arbitration, the two sides having united in submitting the disagreement to the Board before relations were severed or work stopped. The Board was unsuccessful in settling the most serious dispute of the year — that on the Hudson Valley Railway. The fact that the disputes which have most serious consequences to the public are those which occur in the operation of public service utilities justifies the Board in recommending that all franchises to public service

corporations contain a provision which shall require the submission of disagreements between managers and subordinate employees to arbitration. Several instances of such franchise provisions are mentioned.

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration also collects particulars of all important trade disputes, which are tabulated in the report. In the present year, the statistics relate to 142 disputes involving 1,075 establishments and 38,070 employees (of whom 34,389 were directly concerned as disputants) and causing the loss of 573,285 days of work. Nearly one-half (64) of the disputes were occasioned by demands for increased wages; and of these 27 were entirely successful, 21 were partially successful and 16 were lost. Of the 14,900 strikers concerned in these disputes, only 2,400 were entirely unsuccessful. "Shorter hours" was the next most important cause of trade disputes.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The Report of the Superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau, which appears as Part II of this volume, discloses a successful year's work. The number of applications for employment was 5,903 as compared with 5,828 in the preceding year; of applications from employers for help 4,106, an increase of 486; of situations secured 3,662, an increase of 519. The percentage of applicants who secured situations through the Bureau was 60 as compared with 54 in 1901. Since the opening of the Bureau in 1896, the number of applications for help has steadily increased at a higher rate than the applications for employment, indicating the prosperous condition of industry in New York City.

Some form of State supervision of private employment agencies seems necessary for the prevention of extortionate practices upon helpless persons seeking employment. An advantage of State supervision would be the opportunity thereby afforded of securing useful information concerning the labor market, which could be given to the public through the Department's Quarterly Bulletin. Monthly reports by the proprietors of employment offices, on forms prescribed by the Department, would be a valuable supple-

ment to the reports now made by the officers of trade unions regarding the state of employment in the various trades and occupations of the principal industrial centers of the State.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Reference has already been made to the law enacted in 1902 for the protection of wages through the medium of body executions against judgment debtors. In order to remedy the lack of authority in the Legislature to prescribe the conditions of labor upon public works, the Senate and Assembly this year passed a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution. The proposed amendment has to be agreed to by the next Legislature before going before the people. Meanwhile, a law (chapter 454) has been enacted to regulate the "padrone system" under which Italian laborers employed on public work are mulcted by the padrones and petty contractors; while another act (chapter 588) confers upon the aqueduct commissioners of New York City power to put the contract for the Jerome Park reservoir upon an eight-hour basis, and a third act (chapter 609) permits the dock commissioners of New York City to do dock building and repairing by direct employment instead of through contractors. Besides these enactments, the Legislature amended section 16 of the Labor Law so as to provide a penalty for counterfeiting union labels, and enacted an employer's liability law (chapter 600), which is the culmination of a seven-year campaign carried on by the workingmen of the State for the abrogation of some of the obviously unjust doctrines of the common law. One of the most conspicuous of these objectionable theories has been the doctrine that a workman who continues in his employment by that very act tacitly accepts not only the ordinary and obvious risks of the business, but also the extra-hazardous ones that the employer is legally bound to remove; that is to say, the factory acts have made it the duty of the employer to guard certain machinery, but if he fails in that duty he does not become liable to an employee injured in consequence thereof, since the employee by continuing at work has consented to assume the risk of injury. The liability act aims to put an end to this doctrine under

which the employee "waives" his legal rights. It is a question to what extent the new law modifies the fellow-servant doctrine as applied to foremen and superintendents.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

1. A constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to regulate wages, hours and other conditions of labor on public works.

2. A statute requiring railway companies to pay wages semi-monthly.

3. State supervision and control of private employment agencies.

4. The laws prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age should be extended and such children should be required to attend school throughout the school year. Children should not be allowed to work in any trade or occupation that endangers life, limb, health or morals. The Penal Code already embodies this policy of the State, but to insure its thorough enforcement the dangerous and noxious trades should be designated by some public authority, after careful investigation. Children who wish to work in non-prohibited trades should be required to present ample evidence of age, education and physical fitness. The parents' affidavit of the child's age has proved to be unsatisfactory evidence and should be superseded by a certificate of birth from the keeper of the public records of births.

5. Persons who inspect boilers in factories should be required to obtain from the State a commission or other evidence of competency.

6. Classification of the deputy factory inspectors in two or three grades, with higher salaries in the upper grade or grades.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McMACKIN.

APPENDIX

DECISIONS OF NEW YORK COURTS AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF
WORKINGMEN

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

(People vs. Orange County Road Construction Company, 73 App. Div., 580.)

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, on June 13, 1902, unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the 8-hour law, in the following opinion *per Curiam*:

Subdivision 1 of section 384-h of the Penal Code provides that any person or corporation who, contracting with the State or a municipal corporation, shall require more than eight hours' work for a day's labor is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

The defendant was indicted for a violation of this statutory provision. A demurrer was interposed to the indictment and sustained by the County Court; and from the judgment entered upon such demurrer an appeal has been taken in behalf of the people.

The decision of the court below was based upon the proposition that the section of the Penal Code upon which the indictment is founded is unconstitutional. This conclusion appears by the opinion of the learned county judge to have been induced largely by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler (166 N. Y., 1), although he concedes that the question considered here was not directly involved there.

It is manifest, however, from the later decision of the Court of Appeals in People ex rel. Lentilhon v. Coler (168 N. Y., 6) that the prevailing opinion in the Rodgers case is not to be deemed in anywise controlling upon the question of the constitutionality of the legislation which prohibits more than eight hours of work in any calendar day under contract with the State or a municipal corporation. That question is yet to be passed upon by the court of last resort.

The constitutionality of such legislation, however, has already been considered and sustained in the appellate branch of the Supreme Court. (People v. Warren, 77 Hun, 120.) An act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo, passed in 1891, contained this provision: "Nor shall any man or set of men be employed for more than eight hours in twenty-

four consecutive hours except in case of necessity, in which case pay for such labor shall be at the rate of time and one-half for all time in excess of such eight hours." The General Term of the Fifth Department, speaking through Dwight, P. J., unanimously refused to hold that this enactment was violative either of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this State. The opinion of the presiding justice to this effect was concurred in by Justices Lewis, Haight and Bradley.

It is true that in a *habeas corpus* proceeding subsequently instituted the Court of Appeals declared that the amendment of the Buffalo charter there in question was not penal in its character and could not be made the basis of an indictment of any person for misdemeanor (People ex rel. Warren v. Beck, 144 N. Y., 225); but this decision did not deny or question in any respect the constitutionality of legislation restricting the period of labor upon municipal contracts to a day of eight hours. An instructive reference to this Warren case will be found in the dissenting opinion of Parker, Ch. J., in People ex rel. Rodgers v. Coler (166 N. Y., on page 34).

Up to the present time, therefore, we find the fact to be that the only authoritative expression of opinion by the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of such legislation as is attacked in the case at bar is the unanimous decision of the General Term of the Fifth Department upholding a statute of this character, in the case of the People v. Warren (*supra*). We think that this decision should be deemed controlling until the Court of Appeals has passed upon the question.

It follows that the judgment should be reversed, and judgment directed disallowing the demurrer.

THE RIGHT OF UNIONISTS TO REFUSE TO WORK WITH NON-MEMBERS

(National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers vs. Cumming et al. of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, 170 N. Y., 315.)

The case began in 1899 with an application by the plaintiff association for an injunction restraining the defendants from preventing the employment of its members and from coercing or obtaining by threats, strikes, etc., the discharge of its members. At a special term of the Supreme Court held in New York City July 8, 1899, Judge Truax granted the injunction (see the Labor Bulletin, September, 1899, page 124). A year later the enjoining order was quashed by the Appellate Division, First Department, as noted in the Labor Bulletin of September, 1900, page 237. This judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, April 1, 1902, by a vote of 4 to 3.

In the prevailing opinion, Chief Justice Parker makes incidental reference to the fact emphasized in Judge Gray's concurring opinion* that the defendant association of steamfitters required every applicant for membership to pass an examination testing his competency, and draws the inference that workmen, who under our employers' liability laws are required to assume the risk of injuries sustained through the negligence or recklessness of fellow-employees, are certainly justified in refusing to work with artizans who have failed to prove their competency. The examination required by the defendant associations not only tends to remove the objections sometimes urged against labor organizations, that unskilful workmen receive as large compensation as those thoroughly competent, but —

"Their restriction of membership to those who have stood a prescribed test must have the effect of securing careful as well as skilful associates in their work, and that is a matter of no small importance in view of the state of the law which absolves the master from liability for injuries sustained by a workman through the carelessness of a co-employee. So long as the law compels the employee to bear the burden of the injury in such cases it cannot be open to question but that a legitimate and necessary object of societies like the defendant associations would be to assure the lives and limbs of their members against the negligent acts of a reckless co-employee, and, hence, it is clearly

* Judge Gray, in a memorandum, expressed concurrence with Chief Justice Parker and drew a distinction between the present case and that of *Curran v. Galen*, heretofore held authoritative. In the former case, he says, the plaintiff's "discharge was procured through false and malicious reports affecting his reputation with members of his trade and with employers. But," he continues, "there is no such compulsion, or motive, manifest here. There is no malice found. There is no threat of a resort to illegal methods. We may assume (and the evidence would justify the assumption) that the action of the respondents was based upon a proper motive, relating to the employment of mechanics whose competency and efficiency had been examined into and approved. The contest is between rival labor organizations, it is true. The respondents have succeeded, through the threat that other workmen would leave their work if the members of the appellant organization were not discharged, in procuring the employment of the members of their own association. But no unlawful means were taken; nor were any illegal acts committed in bringing about that result. It was not an effort to compel the members of the appellant organization to join the respondents' association, as a condition of being allowed to work. There is no finding to that effect. On the contrary, it appears that the appellant, McQueed, having failed to pass the required examination to become a qualified member of the respondents' association, proceeded to organize an association of his own. Regarded either as an effort to secure only the employment of efficient and approved workmen, or as a mere struggle for exclusive preference of employment, on their own terms and conditions, from either standpoint how can it be said to be within the condemnation of the law, or of any statute. when there was no force employed, nor any unlawful act committed? Our laws recognise the absolute freedom of the individual to work for whom he chooses, with whom he chooses and to make any contract upon the subject that he chooses. There is the same freedom to organize, in an association with others of his craft, to further their common interests as workmen, with respect to their wages, to their hours of labor or to matters affecting their health and safety."

within the right of an organization to provide such a method of examination, and such tests as will secure a careful and competent membership, and to insist that protection of life and limb requires that they shall not be compelled to work with men whom they have not seen fit to admit into their organization, as happened in the case of the plaintiff, McQueed. * * *

"It is well known that some men, even in the presence of danger, are perfectly reckless of themselves and careless of the rights of others, with the result that accidents are occurring almost constantly which snuff out the lives of workmen as if they were candles, or leave them to struggle through life maimed and helpless. These careless, reckless men are known to their associates, who not only have the right to protect themselves from such men, but, in the present state of the law, it is their *duty*, through their organizations, to attempt to do it, as to the trades affording special opportunities for mischief arising from recklessness.

"I know it is said in another opinion in this case that 'workmen cannot dictate to employers how they shall carry on their business, nor whom they shall or shall not employ,' but I dissent absolutely from that proposition, and assert that, so long as workmen must assume all the risk of injury that may come to them through the carelessness of co-employees, they have the moral and legal right to say that they will not work with certain men, and their employer must take their dictation or go without their services."

But Judge Parker takes the broader ground that the defendants had the right to strike for any reason they deemed a just one, and further had the right to notify their employer of their purpose to strike. Starting from the principles laid down by Judge Vann in the second paragraph of his opinion (see especially the italicized words) with which he expresses agreement, Judge Parker affirms that these propositions recognize —

"the right of one man to refuse to work for another on any ground that he may regard as sufficient and the employer has no right to demand a reason for it. But there is, I take it, no legal objection to the employee's giving a reason, if he has one, and the fact the reason given is, that he refuses to work with another who is not a member of his organization, whether stated to his employer or not, does not affect his right to stop work nor does it give a cause of action to the workman to whom he objects because the employer sees fit to discharge the man objected to rather than lose the services of the objector.

"The same rule applies to a body of men who, having organized for purposes deemed beneficial to themselves, refuse to work. Their reasons may seem inadequate to others, but if it seems to be in their

interest as members of an organization to refuse longer to work, it is their legal right to stop. The reason may no more be demanded, as a right, of the organization than of an individual, but if they elect to state the reason their right to stop work is not cut off because the reason seems inadequate or selfish to the employer or to organized society. And if the conduct of the members of an organization is legal in itself, it does not become illegal because the organization directs one of its members to state the reason for its conduct.

"The principles quoted above recognize the legal right of members of an organization to strike, that is, to cease working in a body by prearrangement until a grievance is redressed, and they enumerate some things that may be treated as the subject of a grievance, namely, the desire to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of labor or improved relations with their employers, but this enumeration does not, I take it, purport to cover all the grounds which will lawfully justify members of an organization refusing, in a body and by prearrangement, to work. The enumeration is illustrative rather than comprehensive, for the object of such an organization is to benefit all its members and it is their right to strike, if need be, in order to secure any lawful benefit to the several members of the organization, as, for instance, to secure the re-employment of a member they regard as having been improperly discharged, and to secure from an employer of a number of them employment for other members of their organization who may be out of employment, although the effect will be to cause the discharge of other employees who are not members.

"And whenever the courts can see that a refusal of members of an organization to work with non-members may be in the interests of the several members, it will not assume in the absence of a finding to the contrary that the object of such refusal was solely to gratify malice and to inflict injury upon such non-members."

Examining more discriminatingly the distinction between lawful and unlawful motives for a strike (*i. e.*, self-interest as opposed to malice toward another), Judge Parker dissents from the proposition that a strike is lawful when its purpose is to help its members and unlawful when its purpose is merely to injure non-members:

"It seems to me illogical and little short of absurd to say that the every-day acts of the business world, apparently within the domain of competition, may be either lawful or unlawful according to the motive of the actor. If the motive be good, the act is lawful; if it be bad, the act is unlawful. Within all the authorities upholding the principle of competition, if the motive be to destroy another's business in order to secure business for yourself, the motive is good; but, according to a few recent authorities, if you do not need the business, or do not wish it,

then the motive is bad; and some court may say to a jury, who are generally the triers of fact, that a given act of competition which destroyed A's business was legal if the act was prompted by a desire on the part of the defendant to secure to himself the benefit of it, but illegal if its purpose was to destroy A's business, in revenge for an insult given."

Nevertheless, for the purpose of discussion he assumes the distinction to be sound and then proceeds to show that in the present case the purpose of the defendants in striking was primarily to benefit themselves:

"Nowhere throughout the finding will be found even a hint that a strike was ordered or a notification given of the intention to order a strike for the purpose of accomplishing any other result than that of securing the discharge of the members of the plaintiff association and the substitution of members of the defendant associations in their place. Such a purpose is not illegal within the rules laid down in the opinion of Judge Vann, nor within the authorities cited therein; on the contrary, such a motive is conceded to be a legal one. It is only where the sole purpose is to do injury to another, or the act is prompted by malice, that it is insisted that the act becomes illegal. No such motive is alleged in that finding. It is not *hinted* at. On the contrary, the motive which always underlies competition is asserted to have been the animating one. It is beyond the right and the power of this court to import into that finding, in contradiction of another finding or otherwise, the further finding that the motive which prompted the conduct of defendants was an unlawful one, prompted by malice and a desire to do injury to plaintiffs without benefiting the members of the defendant associations.

"I doubt if it would ever have occurred to anyone to claim that there was anything in that finding importing a different motive from that specially alleged in the finding, had not the draftsman characterized the notice given to the employers by the associations of their intention to strike as 'threats.'

"The defendant associations, as appears from the finding quoted, wanted to put their men in the place of certain men at work who were non-members working for smaller pay, and they set about doing it in a perfectly lawful way. They determined that if it were necessary they would bear the burden and expense of a strike to accomplish that result, and in so determining they were clearly within their rights, as all agree. They could have gone upon a strike without offering any explanation until the contractors should have come in distress to the officers of the associations asking the reason for the strike. Then, after explanations, the non-members would have been discharged and the men of defendant associations sent back to work. Instead of taking that course, they chose to inform the contractors of their determination and the reason for it.

"It is the giving of this information, a simple notification of their determination, which it was right and proper and reasonable to give, that has been characterized as 'threats' by the Special Term, and which has led to no inconsiderable amount of misunderstanding since. But the sense in which the word was employed by the court is of no consequence, for the defendant associations had the absolute right to threaten to do that which they had the right to do. Having the right to insist that plaintiff's men be discharged and defendants' men put in their place if the services of the other members of the organization were to be retained, they also had the right to threaten that none of their men would stay unless their members could have all the work there was to do.

* * * * *

"A man has a right under the law to start a store and to sell at such reduced prices that he is able in a short time to drive the other storekeepers in his vicinity out of business, when, having possession of the trade, he finds himself soon able to recover the loss sustained while ruining the others. Such has been the law for centuries. The reason, of course, is that the doctrine has generally been accepted that free competition is worth more to society than it costs, and that, on this ground, the infliction of damages is privileged. (*Commonwealth v. Hunt*, 4 Metcalf, 411, 434.)

"Nor could this storekeeper be prevented from carrying out his scheme because, instead of hiding his purpose, he openly declared to those storekeepers that he intended to drive them out of business in order that he might later profit thereby. Nor would it avail such storekeepers, in the event of their bringing an action to restrain him from accomplishing their ruin by underselling them, to persuade the trial court to characterize the notification as a 'threat,' for on review the answer would be: A man may threaten to do that which the law says he may do, provided that, within the rules laid down in those cases, his motive is to help himself.

"A labor organization is endowed with precisely the same legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that which it may lawfully do."

Judge Parker does not discuss the authorities, but quotes from some of the earlier British statutes defining the rights of workmen to show that the early precedents while "entirely consistent with the policy of the statute law of England, are hostile not only to the statute law of this country but to the spirit of our institutions."

THE MINORITY OPINION

Remarking that the present controversy is "not between employer and employee, but between different labor organizations,

wherein one seeks to restrain the other from driving its members out of business and absolutely preventing them from earning a living by working at their trade," Judge Vann continues:

"It is not the duty of one man to work for another unless he has agreed to, and if he has so agreed, but for no fixed period, either may end the contract whenever he chooses. The one may work or refuse to work at will and the other may hire or discharge at will. The terms of employment are subject to mutual agreement, without let or hindrance from anyone. If the terms do not suit, or the employer does not please, the right to quit is absolute, and no one may demand a reason therefor. Whatever one man may do alone he may do in combination with others, provided they have no unlawful object in view. Mere numbers do not ordinarily affect the quality of the act.

"Workmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or improving their relations with their employer. They have the right to strike; that is, to cease working in a body by pre-arrangement until a grievance is redressed, provided the object is *not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others, but to secure better terms of employment for themselves. A peaceable and orderly strike, not to harm others but to improve their own condition, is not a violation of law.** They have the right to go farther, and to solicit and persuade others who do not belong to their organization and are employed for no fixed period, to quit work also, unless the common employer of all assents to lawful conditions, designed to improve their material welfare.

"They have no right, however, through the exercise of coercion, to prevent others from working. When persuasion ends and pressure begins the law is violated, for that is a trespass upon the rights of others and is expressly forbidden by statute. (Penal Code, sec. 168.) They have no right, by force, threat or intimidation, to prevent members of another labor organization from working, or a contractor from hiring them, or continuing them in his employment. They may not threaten to cripple his business unless he will discharge them, for that infringes upon liberty of action and violates the right which every man has to conduct his business as he sees fit, or to work for whom and on what terms he pleases. Their labor is their property to do with as they choose, but the labor of others is their property in turn, and is entitled to protection against wrongful interference. Both may do what they please with their own, but neither may coerce another into doing what he does not wish to with his own. The defendant association made their own rules and regulations, and plaintiff corporation did the same. Neither was entitled to any exclusive privilege, but both had equal rights according to law. The defendants could not drive the plaintiff's members from the labor market absolutely, and the plaintiff could not drive the defendant's members therefrom. The members of

[*Not italicized in the original.]

each organization had the right to follow their own chosen calling without unwarrantable interference from others. Public policy requires that the wages of labor should be regulated by the law of competition and of supply and demand, the same as the sale of food or clothing. Any combination to restrain 'the free pursuit in this State of any lawful business in order to create or maintain a monopoly' is expressly prohibited by statute, and an injunction is authorized to prevent it. (Matter of Davies, 168 N. Y., 89, 96; L. 1897, ch. 383; L. 1899, ch. 690†.)

"A combination of workmen to secure a lawful benefit to themselves should be distinguished from one to injure other workmen in their trade. Here we have a conspiracy to injure the plaintiffs in their business, as distinguished from a legitimate advancement of the defendants' own interests. While they had the right by fair persuasion to get the work of the plaintiff, McQueed, for instance, they had no right, either by force or by threats, to prevent him from getting any work whatever, or to deprive him of the right to earn his living by plying his trade. Competition in the labor market is lawful, but a combination to shut workmen out of the market altogether is unlawful. One set of laborers, whether organized or not, has no right to drive another set out of business or prevent them from working for any person upon any terms satisfactory to themselves. By threatening to call a general strike of the related trades the defendants forced the contractor to discharge competent workmen who wanted to work for him and whom he wished to keep in his employment. They conspired to do harm to the contractor in order to compel him to do harm to the plaintiffs, and their acts in execution of the conspiracy caused substantial damage to the members of the plaintiff corporation. While no physical force was used, the practical effect was that members of one labor organization drove the members of another labor organization out of business and deprived them of the right to labor at their chosen vocation. Depriving a mechanic of employment by unfair means is the same in principle as depriving a tradesman of his customers by unfair means, which has always been held a violation of law.

"A conspiracy is a combination to do an illegal act by legal means or any act by illegal means. Here the means used were illegal, because they tended and were designed to injure a man in his business without lawful excuse. A threat, whether made by one alone or by many acting in combination, to injure a man in his business, unless he will conduct it in a way that he does not wish to is a tortious act, because it interferes with business freedom, and if it results in injury it is actionable. * * *

"The object [of the defendants] was evil, for it was not to compete for employment by fair means, but to exclude rivals from employment altogether by unfair means. The object of the defendants was not to get higher wages, shorter hours or better terms for themselves, but to

[†The Donnelly Anti-Trust law. See Bulletin, Sept., 1899, vol. 1, pages 131-2.]

prevent others from following their lawful calling. The law gives all men an equal chance to live by their own labor, and does not permit one labor union to seize all the chances by compelling employers to refuse employment to the members of all other unions. The plaintiffs do not ask for protection against competition, but from 'malicious and oppressive interference' with their right to work at their trade.

* * * * *

"I assume that the defendants caused the discharge of the plaintiff's men by threatening to cripple their employer's business unless he discharged them, and that they also molested them by threatening to prevent them from working at their trade in the city of New York, by calling a general strike of all trades on any building where they might be employed. The action of the defendants was wrongful and malicious, and their object was to force men who had learned a trade to abandon it and take up some other pursuit. There is no finding that the defendants maintained a higher standard of skill than the plaintiffs.

"It may be argued that the employers were not obliged to yield to these threats, and this is true; but non-compliance meant ruin to them, for their work would be completely tied up and their business paralyzed. A threat, with ruin behind it, may be as coercive as physical force. The effect of such threats upon men of ordinary nerve is well known. They could not perform their contracts and would thus be subjected to great loss. Hence, against their will, they yielded to unlawful demands. Personal liberty was interfered with through coercion of the will. Some of them knew from experience, as the record shows, that the military discipline of the defendant organizations practically compelled instant obedience of an order to strike. When an association is so strong and its discipline so perfect that its orders to strike are equivalent to the commands of an absolute monarch, the effect is the same as the use of physical force. (Tiedeman's State and Federal Control of Persons and Property, vol. i, page 433; Erie on Trade Unions, 12, 105.)

* * * * *

"Unlawful combinations of capital are restrained without hesitation, and the same test of illegality should be applied to combinations of labor, for both are equal before the law, and both are covered by the same statute. (L. 1897, ch. 383; L. 1899, ch. 690.)

* * * * *

"The conclusions I have announced are supported by the weight of authority in this country and in England. The leading case in this State is controlling in principle and requires a reversal of the order appealed from. (Curran v. Galen, 152 N. Y., 33). * * * All the judges who sat in this court united with Judge Gray in saying that public policy and the interests of society favor the utmost freedom in the citizen to pursue his lawful trade or calling, and if the purpose of an organization or combination of workmen be to hamper, or to restrict that freedom, and, through contracts or arrangements with

employers, to coerce other workmen to become members of the organization and to come under its rules and conditions, under the penalty of the loss of their position, and of deprivation of employment, then that purpose seems clearly unlawful and militates against the spirit of our government and the nature of our institutions. The effectuation of such a purpose would conflict with that principle of public policy which prohibits monopolies and exclusive privileges. It would tend to deprive the public of the services of men in useful employment and capacities. It would, to use the language of Mr. Justice Barrett in *People ex rel. Gill v. Smith* (5 N. Y. Cr. Rep. at p. 513), 'impoverish and crush a citizen for no reason connected in the slightest degree with the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate.'"

BOYCOTTING, PICKETING, ETC.

(*Foster v. Retail Clerks' Protective Association*, 39 Misc. Rep. 48.)

Revealing the same tendency as noted above to abolish the idea of malice from the peaceful acts of a trade union pursuing a policy in the interests of its members is the opinion handed down by Supreme Court Justice Andrews at Syracuse, October 18, 1902, with an injunction against the illegal picketing of a Syracuse store by the agents of a clerk's union. The court while enjoining the union men from obstructing access to the store or travel in its neighborhood, nevertheless recognized the right of the clerks' sympathizers to carry on a peaceful boycott against the firm.

The order mentioned was a permanent injunction, following a temporary injunction issued about the 27th of September. As a result of a dispute concerning the hour of closing, the store of Foster, Hinman & Co. had been declared "unfair" by Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 243 and the Syracuse Trades Assembly, who stationed pickets in front of the store to distribute among intending patrons cards announcing the existing antagonism. The permanent injunction, which as already mentioned, was issued October 18th, restraining the defendants* "their servants, agents, coadjutors and assistants from entering upon the premises of the plaintiffs for the purpose of interfering with or interrupting their trade or customers or from in fact, while upon

*The defendants were the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, the Syracuse Trades Assembly and others, but the injunction applies only to Bert Lind and Charles Lavine as being the only ones upon whom the temporary injunction had been served.

such premises, interrupting or interfering with such trade or customers; from obstructing access to the plaintiff's store by any physical means; from so acting as to collect crowds in front of or adjacent to said store, which crowds shall obstruct travel upon the street or sidewalks at or in the neighborhood thereof; and finally from the use of threats, violence or intimidation with the intent of preventing travelers upon the highway, or intending customers of the plaintiffs from entering the store of the plaintiffs or trading with them, or whereby such result is attained."

In defining such unlawful picketing the court says "it should be remembered that to constitute intimidation it is not necessary that there should be any direct threat, still less any actual act of violence. It is enough if the mere attitude assumed by the defendants is intimidating. And this may be shown by all the circumstances of the case, by the methods of the defendants, their circulars, their numbers, their devices."

The court continues as follows:

"A most serious and interesting question arises, however, when it is sought to enjoin the defendants from simply picketing the store in question. That is, do they commit any wrong upon the plaintiffs when they combine with others, peaceably, by persuasion only, to induce persons upon the street to refrain from trading with the plaintiffs? It must first be determined whether such an act on the part of an individual is illegal. * * *

"It would always be a question of fact for the jury whether an act otherwise legal was committed with an evil intent. The step should not be taken unless justified by clear weight of authority, and I am not willing to hold that a request not to patronize a certain dealer may be legal if made by a person in one state of mind or holding one relation to him and illegal in another.

"This decision of this question becomes necessary for the determination of the case at bar, because neither Lavine nor Lind are or were employees of the plaintiffs. Neither are they members of the clerks' union and so personally interested in the lot of the retail clerks. They both belong to the boot and shoe workers' union, and the utmost, apparently, that can be said is that as workingmen they sympathize with the efforts of fellow workmen of a different class and engaged in a different occupation to improve their condition. They have not sufficient interest in the result to justify their act if their act requires justification. Their interest is too remote and too uncertain.

"It becomes a question, therefore, whether or not, apart from the question of motive, picketing is in itself illegal, and upon this question the courts in the various States in this country and the courts in England have widely differed. Some have said that picketing in itself constituted a threat and intimidation, and is therefore unlawful. Others that a man has a right to conduct his business in the way that pleases him best, without obstruction or molestation, and that an attempt by picketing to compel him to agree to this or that demand is an unlawful interference with this right, and therefore should be stopped. .

"I do not agree with either of these contentions. There is nothing in a mere request not to deal which implies a threat to do an unlawful injury. Whether it does or does not depends on the circumstances in each case—upon exactly what is said and how it is said.

"Nor is there any legal rule which holds that I may not request my family not to trade with A or B for any reason that seems to me good, however petty and insufficient the reason may seem to others. I have the right to make the same request of a relative or friends, and I have the equal right to make the request of strangers by word of mouth or in writing. Nor is the place where I make the request important. If I make it to one just entering A's store the loss to A is more obvious, though no greater, than if I make it to an intending customer a mile away.

"To quote the statement of Lord Davey, in *Allen v. Flood*: 'I do not doubt that every one has a right to pursue his trade or employment without molestation or obstruction if these terms are not used to imply some act in itself wrongful. This is only a branch of a much wider proposition, namely, that every one has a right to do any lawful act he pleases without molestation or obstruction. But if it be intended to assert that an act not otherwise wrongful always becomes so if it interferes with another's trade or employment and needs to be excused or justified, I say that such a proposition, in my opinion, has no solid foundation in reason to rest upon.'

"Mere picketing, therefore, assuming that it is peaceful, assuming that there is no threat or intimidation, assuming that it is confined to simple persuasion, I do not regard in any sense as unlawful, whatever may be the motive of the picketers.

"Finally, assuming that picketing by an individual is lawful, does it become unlawful because done as the result of an agreement between two or more?

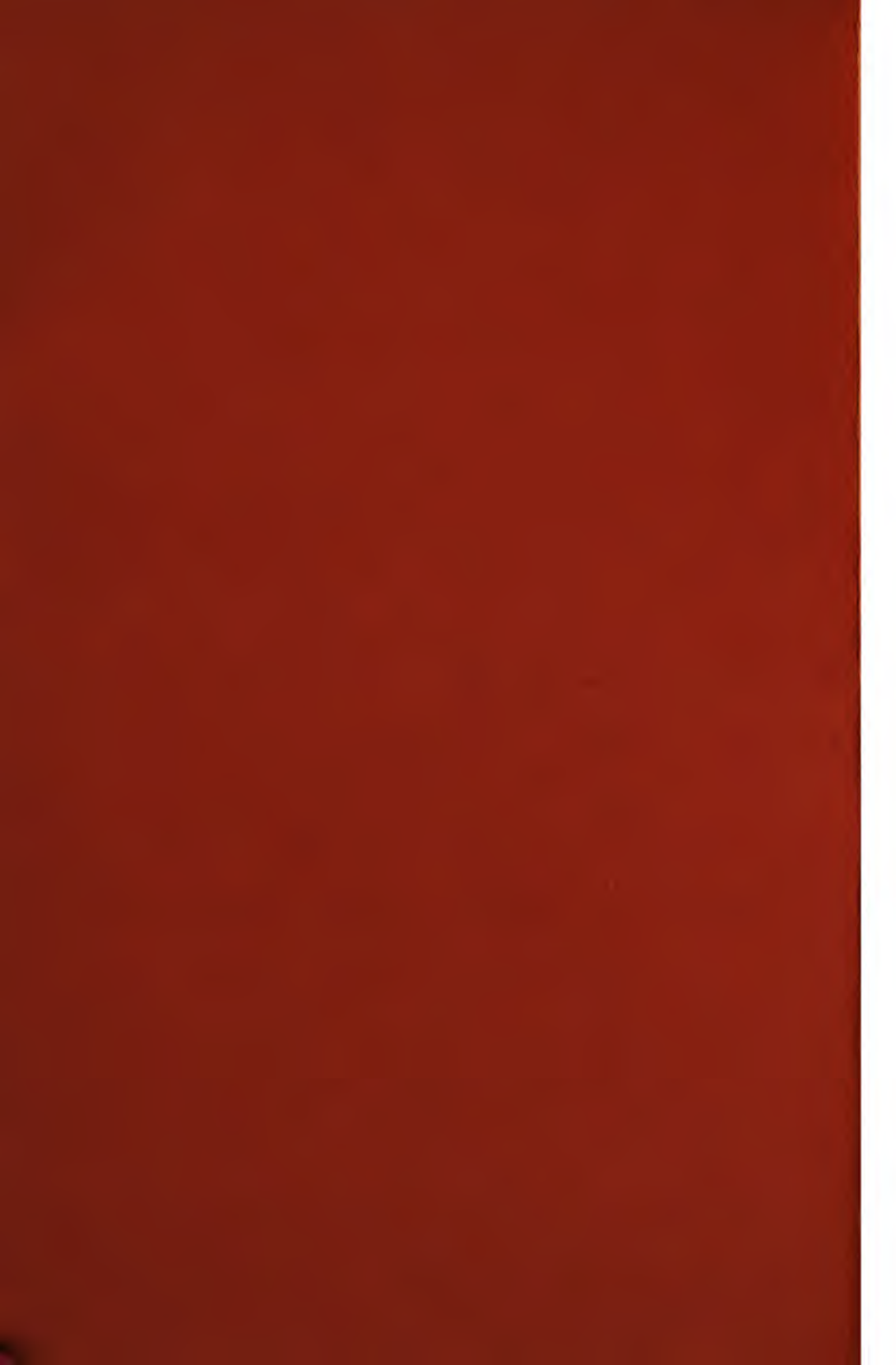
"Many courts, and courts entitled to the greatest respect, have held that it does. But the reasoning upon which such a conclusion is based seems unsatisfactory. By some it is said that the reason is that the combined acts of several are likely to be more harmful than the act of one. 'A man may encounter the acts of the single person, yet not be fairly matched against several.' But why should this consideration con-

vert a right into a wrong? It may affect the remedy. It may justify, for instance, an injunction to protect against a conspiracy to libel, notwithstanding the rule that a libel by an individual may not be enjoined. It can hardly do more. Others have said that the reason is based upon the maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*—the injury done by one is so small that the law will not regard it. But is that so? Is the injury done by one necessarily, and that is the test, so trivial that it need not be recognized by the courts? Might not a man of great influence conceivably work much more harm than a combination of others less well known?

"The whole theory is, I think, erroneous. A conspiracy is an agreement to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. There can be no conspiracy if the act aimed at is lawful and if the means employed also are lawful. Two or more persons may agree to do what each one of them may lawfully do. 'What one may lawfully do singly, two or more may lawfully agree to do jointly. The number who unite to do the act can not change its character from lawful to unlawful. The gist of a private action for the wrongful act of many is not the combination or conspiracy, but the damage done or threatened to the plaintiff by the acts of the defendants. If the act be lawful the combination of many to commit it may aggravate the injury, but can not change the character of the act' (Bohn Mfg. Co. v. Hollis, 54 Minn., 223)."

PART II

Report of the Free Employment Bureau.



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

IN

NEW YORK CITY

For the Twelve Months ended December 31

1902

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 23, 1903, AS PART II OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.



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1903



**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE
FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR THE YEAR 1902.**

HON. JOHN McMACKIN, *Commissioner of Labor*:

SIR. — I respectfully submit the annual report of the Free Employment Bureau for the year 1902.

The year 1902 brings to a close the best year of this Bureau's work. As stated heretofore, the Bureau will grow in popularity just in proportion as its work and methods are known to the general public. In the matter of advertising it would be a great advantage if our appropriation would permit of a standing advertisement in one of the leading metropolitan newspapers, the use of display cards posted in street cars, ferry boats and in the rural post-offices. Our experience is to the effect that in addition to the above, one of the best means used to make known our work, to wit, the care we take in finding out the record of applicants for work as to character and ability to perform the work they are in quest of, is the confidential circular we mail to former employers. This circular shows that we take nothing for granted and that only after investigation do we introduce employes to employers. This method of doing business strengthens the confidence of the people who come to the Bureau to employ help. Quite a number of out of town people who have been doing business with us insist that we send help to them direct, satisfied with the exercise of our judgment in this matter.

Whenever parties employed at this Bureau fail to keep their agreements they are told that they cannot use the Bureau again to place their labor on the market. This we find necessary in order to enforce discipline and line up with business methods. During the year very few employes failed to keep their contracts. On the contrary, as a rule, they have given general satisfaction to their employers. Employers have, on their part, also lived up to their contract, paying the wages agreed, railroad transportation, etc., and exacting in return the service

contracted for. As each contract is made in the office an inventory of the same is entered in our order book; the terms of the contract are read in the presence of the employers and employes; an abstract memorandum is placed on the individual card kept in our card-case, and thus we can in a moment state the business transactions of all employes and employers.

On the card above mentioned we place the number of the order found in the order book, the date of the same, and reference to the order book will tell the name and address of the employer and the contract price entered into for the labor.

MUST NOT LEAVE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT JUST CAUSE.

If we find that people change their places often without due cause and simply for the sake of change, we warn them that this condition of things must end; that they must become more diligent and apply themselves with more care to the making of their living. Such a warning always has the desired result.

OLD PEOPLE NOT WANTED.

The problem of how to place willing workers who are advanced in years remains practically unsolved. Employers of labor will not, as a rule, employ any one except a young person. The stooped shoulder or the grey head discounts very materially a person's chance to find employment. It is not, by any means, an easy matter to solve this problem so far as we are concerned. We make every effort to have the aged people employed. Many of them we are satisfied are competent and if, perhaps, a little slow in the manner in which they perform their work, in the long run they will accomplish as much as younger people.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Many employers of labor are beginning a system of pensioning their aged employes who are, in a measure, past the prime of life. This is the means to a much-desired end as such pensions are not in the nature of a charity but rather in payment of dividends earned by honest toil.

As a rule the great railroad companies have agreed that pensions will hereafter be paid to "all employes not appointed by

the board of directors to executive positions and who have been in the employ of the company thirty years." The railroad companies in many instances have established a rule that no person will be taken into the service of the company who is over thirty-five years of age except with the approval of the board of directors.

Outside of the railroad industries some of our large corporations have also introduced this system of pensioning, notably the steel and iron industries.

I am of the opinion that the near future will see the condition of the aged and honest worker far better than it has been in the world's history. The great captains of industry in our country are in many instances making an honest effort to understand and appreciate their employees. It is evident that we have to keep in time with the progress of the age if we are to hold our own in the world's battle for supremacy. It can only be accomplished by being not only the best skilled mechanics in the world but the best paid mechanics also. To be the commercial masters of the world we must have industrial peace at home. That this great truth has taken hold of our people cannot be denied. It was to give force and character to the great principle and idea of industrial peace that the Civic Federation was called into existence.

Public opinion is a great factor in shaping the future in line with the general welfare. It was public opinion that made it possible for the President of the United States to create the commission which is at present investigating the trouble in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. I have no desire to anticipate the findings of the commission, but I will prophesy that the force of public opinion will prevent a like trouble in the coal fields again for a generation at least.

STATISTICS.

During the year entire satisfaction has been given employers by the people employed. On the other hand, the employees are satisfied with their condition and compensation paid them in return for their labor.

The following figures will demonstrate the work of the Bureau for the year 1902:

During the year 1902 there were 5,903 people who made application for work, of whom 2,656 were men and 3,247 women. Of the entire number 2,454 were natives and 3,449 were foreigners. The greater number of the people registered as foreigners were in all things but their nationality Americans. Very many of them have lived amongst us for a number of years, and all of them acknowledge America as their common country.

Of the men, 756 were married; and of the women 1,465 were married, making a total of 2,221 married people.

Of the 756 married, 714 reported having 2,102 children and 874 were dependent on them for support.

Of the 1,465 married women 757 reported having 1,456 children, 759 being dependent.

Of the total number registered, 2,645 men and 2,978 women could read and write. There were eleven men and 268 women who could neither read nor write, making a total of 279; nevertheless, though they could not read or write, they were very intelligent people and competent to perform their various tasks.

The 5,903 people registered represented seventy different trades and callings.

During the year there were 312 applications for the employment of men and 3,794 applications for the employment of women. The total number of situations secured during the year was 3662, being an increase of 519 over last year, and representing forty-five avocations.

The percentage of applicants securing situations during the year 1902 was 60.03 per cent. as against 53.92 per cent. for 1901.

SUMMARY OF THE BUREAU'S WORK FOR THE VARIOUS QUARTERS
OF THE YEAR.

	Applicants for work.	Applicants for help.	Situations secured.
Quarter ending March 31st.....	1,467	953	803
Quarter ending June 30th.....	1,463	1,316	1,090
Quarter ending September 30th.....	1,122	873	970
Quarter ending December 31st.....	1,851	964	799
Total.....	<u>5,903</u>	<u>4,106</u>	<u>3662</u>

DURATION AND CAUSE OF IDLENESS.

A contrast of the table containing the duration and causes of idleness with a like table for the previous year will show a great improvement. In forty-five trades and callings the duration of idleness has been reduced very materially. In many instances the percentages being reduced over 50 per cent. This will indicate that the labor market continues to improve and the possibility of finding employment increased. That portion of the table showing the causes of idleness indicates a marked improvement over last year's. With a total registration of 5,829 in 1901 as against 5,903 in 1902, there is a decrease in 1902 of 1,253 in the number who reported "no work" as the cause of idleness, and decrease of 1,738 in the number who assigned "other causes" for their non-employment. We no longer find people who, in filling out their application blanks for employment, when answering the question, "Kind of work desired," would state "anything," as was the case when work was hard to be obtained. When this Bureau opened, mechanics who were unemployed, and seeing no hope of being associated with their trades, were willing to work at anything. Times have certainly changed for the better.

ORDERS FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Orders from country districts during the year show a marked increase over 1901. According to our usual custom, circulars were sent out to many residents on the lines of the various railroads leading into New York, which circulars called attention to our work. As a rule transportation has been paid one way; when people are employed, postal orders for this purpose are sent to this office made payable to the Superintendent. This means of supplying help to people in rural districts has been of great service and it shows that while the office of the Bureau is located in New York city its business is by no means curtailed to the city limits. Many of the hotels in the country and sea-side had, this year, what is known as a short season owing to the fact that hot weather did not set in until rather late. During the month of July there were twenty-six wet days, which

practically brought the country hotels' business to a standstill, people refusing to leave the city while the weather was disagreeable. The result of such conditions was felt at this Bureau for the time being, and yet at the end of the year the number of situations secured were far ahead of any previous year.

HOTEL CLEANERS.

There are but few women whose lot in life is less enviable than those who work as hotel cleaners, their labor being at a time when all the guests of the house have retired for the night. As a rule their work commences at 3 a. m. and they continue to work until about 12 noon and many of them have to work until 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The nature of the work is such as to oblige many of them to go to hospitals with what is known as sore knee. As they are almost constantly on their knees scrubbing during their working hours the knee joints become swollen and sore and often incapacitate the cleaners for a considerable length of time. Many of them also suffer much from the condition of their hands. The hands of some are like pieces of raw beef, resulting from having them so much in water which is charged with alkaline preparations to facilitate the work of cleaning. The compensation received for cleaning is not very remunerative. Many hotels pay but twelve dollars per month, board and lodging; some few pay fourteen dollars.

POOR FOOD AND SLEEPING QUARTERS.

In many instances complaint has been made that the food is not of fair quality or sufficient in quantity and that the sleeping accommodations are very meagre. In conversations with some of the head cleaners the statements made by cleaners as to food and sleeping quarters have been fully vindicated. Some of the head cleaners have tried to get something palatable and nutritious for breakfast in the early morning for these women, but they were not successful, owing, as they say, to the objections raised by the stewards who are somehow gainers by this false economy. Many of the head cleaners and housekeepers

are kind and good natured to the help and no cause for complaint can be charged to them.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES — PADRONES.

Complaints are still being made as to the old abuses in some of the employment agencies in New York city. It is the same old story of asking money from applicants for work who are in search of employment, never securing the employment and failing to return the fee paid. The State law says that "in case they fail to secure such situations or employment, the intelligence office keeper shall refund the full amount of such fee paid to the person by whom such fee is paid, at once." This provision of the law is to a great extent a dead letter. During the year a great many complaints were made and the money refunded, but never until pressure was brought to bear on the managers of employment agencies.

Bad as the practice of the employment agencies proper are, the padrone system by which the Italian laborer is handled is simply outrageous. There are many ways by which the Italian laborer is denied the fruits of his own labor. When transportation is in question the laborer is charged exorbitant rates to his destination, often when employers give free transportation. I heard of a case where each of the men employed by the padrone was charged \$5 railroad fare, when at the same time the railroad actually gave transportation free. Then, too, the workingmen have to pay a certain fee before they are placed in positions and charged for the use of tools. Food supplies and clothes are sold them at the highest figure. Mail orders to Italy are procured at rates which pay the padrone well for the work. The whole surroundings of the men while working, the shanties in which they live and sleep, the general management and operation of the padrone system is a disgrace to American civilization and ought to be put to an end. The Italian workman should be saved from the avarice and greed of the padrone, at least when they are engaged on public works, contracted for by the State, or any subdivision of the same.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The second annual convention of the National Association of State Free Employment Bureaus was held at St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, April 1, 1902.

There were present: William Anderson, of Missouri; William D. Parker, of Connecticut; John J. Bealin, of New York; Halford Erickson, of Wisconsin; Davis Ross, of Illinois; John O'Donnell, of Minnesota.

Reports from the various State employment bureaus were read, discussed, and the work planned out by which the various bureaus might become more efficient.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Minnesota, stated that the subject of domestic wage-earners is being investigated and is progressing very satisfactorily. In order to get both sides of the question, inquiry blanks were addressed to the employers of domestic servants as well as to the servants themselves. A hearty response was given to the request and ladies of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs offered and gave their assistance. The ladies and maids of Minnesota both realize that some sort of training school would greatly benefit them; that the standard of domestic wages could in a measure be improved with mutual good will, and fairness result to both sides.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, spoke in terms of highest praise of the good work accomplished by the State free employment bureaus. Mr. Ross said the private employment agencies of Chicago had pooled their issues and attacked the constitutionality of the law under which the State bureaus were operating. They were, however, defeated in a decision given by the courts sustaining the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Bealin, representing the New York State Free Employment Bureau, read a detailed account of the work of the bureau during the year 1901.

During the discussion as to the condition and utility of so-called employment agencies, it was made very evident that the abuses complained of and existing in New York city were common to such institutions in other parts of the country.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Labor Statistics, held on April 4th, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The free employment bureaus of the United States are conducted and managed principally by departments of labor in the several States; and

WHEREAS, The work of these bureaus is under the direct supervision and control of the commissioner of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all such officials and those persons connected officially with such bureaus or agencies come into and they are hereby made members of this association. And be it further

Resolved, That the reports of the representatives of each free employment bureau or agency be made at the regular meeting of this association and be included in the printed proceedings of the same."

By this resolution the National Association of Free Employment Bureaus is merged into the Association of Commissioners of Labor Statistics.

In common with all our associates, I desire to acknowledge the kindness received at the hands of the citizens of New Orleans through Mayor Capteville and his associates. The old hospitality of the southern people was made manifest by the mayor, and we were made to feel more than at home while in New Orleans.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BEALIN,
Superintendent.

GENERAL TABLES.

Tabular Statement of the Total Registration of Wage-workers and Employers and the Number of Applicants Who Have Secured Situations.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applicants for employment.....	2,656	3,247	5,903
Secured situations.....	273	*3,359	3,632
Applicants for help.....	312	3,794	4,106

* Of this number 142 were employed more than once.

Ages of Applicants.

AGE OF APPLICANT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years.....	402	216	618
Twenty to thirty years.....	1,150	1,077	2,227
Thirty to forty years.....	602	933	1,535
Forty to fifty years.....	319	730	1,049
Fifty to sixty years.....	145	234	379
Over sixty years.....	88	57	95
Grand total.....	2,656	3,247	5,903

Table Showing the Number of Applicants Registered, Their Occupations,

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR SITUATIONS.			NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bakers.....	10		10	6		6	4		4
Barbers.....	7		7	2		2	5		5
Bartenders.....	30		30	16		16	14		14
Bell-boys.....	20		20	14		14	6		6
Blacksmiths.....	5		5				5		5
Bookkeepers.....	31		31	16		16	15		15
Brassworkers.....	11		11	7		7	4		4
Bricklayers.....	9		9	4		4	5		5
Butchers.....	11		11	7		7	4		4
Butlers.....	26		26	11		11	15		15
Carpenters.....	36		36	11		11	25		25
Cashiers.....	9		9	5		5	4		4
Chambermaids and waitresses.....		729	729		305	305		424	424
Clerks.....	246	9	255	151	8	159	95	1	96
Coachmen.....	44		44	15		15	29		29
Collectors.....	25		25	16		16	9		9
Cooks.....	82	551	633	39	99	138	43	452	495
Cutters.....	14		14	6		6	8		8
Dayworkers.....		302	302		108	108		194	194
Dishwashers.....	20	128	148	3	45	48	17	83	100
Drivers.....	201		201	138		138	63		63
Electricians.....	19		19	12		12	7		7
Elevator runners.....	78		78	51		51	27		27
Engineers.....	39		39	18		18	21		21
Errand boys.....	48		48	37		37	11		11
Factory employes.....	15	20	35	9	14	23	6	6	12
Farmers.....	69		69	30		30	39		39
Firemen.....	53		53	26		26	27		27
Florists.....	2		2				2		2
Gardeners.....	33		33	7		7	26		26
General houseworkers.....		470	470		155	155		315	315
Grocery clerks.....	15		15	4		4	11		11
Grooms.....	15		15	3		3	12		12
Hall boys.....	55		55	43		43	12		12
Handymen.....	49		49	22		22	27		27
Hotel employes.....	27	521	548	6	176	182	21	345	366
Housekeepers.....		47	47		28	28		19	19
Iron-workers.....	11		11	5		5	6		6
Janitors.....	32	16	48	16	8	24	16	8	24
Journalists.....	4		4	1		1	3		3
Kitchenmaids.....		71	71		18	18		53	53
Kitchenmen.....	38		38	15		15	23		23
Laborers.....	135		135	48		48	87		87
Laundresses.....		202	202		54	54		148	148
Laundrymen.....	6		6	5		5	1		1
Lunchmen.....	3		3	1		1	2		2
Machinists.....	29		29	11		11	18		18
Miscellaneous.....	141	49	190	74	35	109	67	14	81
Nurses.....	27	74	101	8	40	48	19	34	53
Office employes.....	47		47	36		36	11		11
Oystermen.....	8		8	1		1	7		7
Packers.....	44		44	25		25	19		19
Painters.....	38		38	22		22	16		16
Plumbers' helpers.....	16		16	13		13	3		3
Porters.....	252		252	106		106	146		146
Roofers.....	7		7	3		3	4		4
Salesmen.....	39		39	18		18	21		21
Seamstresses.....		58	58		29	29		29	29
Shoemakers.....	2		2	2		2			
Stablemen.....	28		28	10		10	18		18
Steamfitters.....	12		12	7		7	5		5
Stenographers.....	5		5	2		2	3		3
Stewards.....	16		16	10		10	6		6
Tailors.....	14		14	3		3	11		11
Usefulmen.....	155		155	60		60	95		95
Valets.....	8		8	3		3	5		5
Wagon-boys.....	8		8	8		8			
Waiters.....	119		119	63		63	56		56
Watchmakers.....	4		4	1		1	3		3
Watchmen.....	54		54	20		20	34		34
Total.....	2,656	3,247	5,903	1,332	1,122	2,454	1,324	2,125	3,449

REPORT OF FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1902 II. 13

Native or Foreign Born, Married or Single, and Literate or Illiterate.

MARRIED.			UNMARRIED.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.		
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
6		6	4		4	10		10			
3		3	4		4	7		7			
15		15	15		15	30		30			
2		2	18		18	19		19	1		1
3		3	2		2	4		4	1		1
9		9	22		22	31		31			
2		2	9		9	10		10	1		1
2		2	7		7	8		8	1		1
5		5	6		6	11		11			
8		8	18		18	24		24	2		2
18		18	18		18	36		36			
2		2	7		7	9		9			
.....	144	144	.....	585	585	.....	715	715	.....	14	14
42		42	204		204	213		213	255		255
14		14	30		30	43		43	1		1
15		15	10		10	25		25			
37		248	285		303	348		499	579	2	581
2		2	12		12	14		14			
.....	259	259	.....	43	43	.....	270	270	.....	32	32
42		42	20		20	106		106	129		129
50		50	151		151	201		201	201		201
2		2	17		17	19		19			
10		10	68		68	78		78			
26		26	13		13	39		39			
5		5	48		48	48		48			
17		17	10		10	26		26			
25		25	52		52	69		69			
1		1	28		28	51		51	2		2
10		10	1		1	2		2			
.....	209	209	.....	23	23	.....	33	33	.....		
2		2	12		12	15		15			
2		2	13		13	15		15			
3		3	52		52	55		55			
19		19	30		30	49		49			
4		324	23		197	220		455	482		482
.....	36	36	.....	11	11	.....	46	46	.....	66	66
5		5	6		6	11		11			
26		14	6		2	32		16			
2		2	2		2	4		4			
.....	34	34	.....	37	37	.....	62	62	.....	9	9
8		8	30		30	38		38			
47		47	88		88	135		135			
.....	97	97	.....	106	106	.....	172	172	.....	30	30
5		5	1		1	6		6			
.....	8	8	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....		
35		5	40		106	150		141	184		184
6		23	29		51	72		27	101		101
.....			.....	47	47	.....	47	47	.....		
3		3	5		5	8		8			
17		17	27		27	44		44			
18		18	20		20	38		38			
2		2	14		14	16		16			
77		77	175		175	252		252			
3		3	4		4	7		7			
11		11	28		28	39		39			
.....	26	26	.....	32	32	.....	58	58	.....		
6		6	22		22	28		28			
4		4	8		8	12		12			
.....			.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....		
7		7	9		9	16		16			
3		3	11		11	14		14			
30		30	125		125	155		155			
.....			.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....		
33		33	86		86	119		119			
1		1	3		3	4		4			
37		37	17		17	54		54			
756	1,465	2,221	1,900	1,782	3,682	2,645	2,978	5,623	11	269	280

Duration and Causes of Idleness of Applicants for Situations.

OCCUPATION.	DURATION OF IDLENESS.						CAUSE OF IDLENESS.					
	MEN.			WOMEN.			MEN.			WOMEN.		
	NUMBER OF DAYS.			NUMBER OF DAYS.								
	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	No work.	Sick- ness.	Other causes.	No work.	Sick- ness.	Other causes.
Bakers.....	150	5	38						10			
Barbers.....	90	7	20						7			
Bartenders.....	90	7	27				7	2	21			
Bell-boys.....	70	1	11				1	2	17			
Blacksmiths.....	300	7	70				1		4			
Bookkeepers.....	120	3	24				4	2	25			
Brassworkers.....	90	7	32				6		5			
Bricklayers.....	60	7	19					3	6			
Butchers.....	90	14	37						11			
Butlers.....	60	3	15					3	23			
Carpenters.....	90	4	14				6	2	28			
Cashiers.....	90	7	76				1	1	7			
Chambermaids and waitresses.....				300	1	25				2	62	665
Clerks.....	365	7	26	210	1	92	44	18	184	2	1	6
Coachmen.....	60	3	23				5	2	37			
Collectors.....	90	7	28				10	1	14			
Cooks.....	180	1	29	300	1	37	4	3	75	2	64	485
Cutters.....	120	20	20				9		5			
Dayworkers.....				180	1	8				12	4	286
Dishwashers.....	90	1	21	180	1	30	1		19		31	97
Drivers.....	120	3	37				38	28	135			
Electricians.....	120	7	27				6		13			
Elevator runners.....	120	3	27				13	11	54			
Engineers.....	120	7	25				4	4	31			
Errand boys.....	120	1	17				4	2	42			
Factory employes.....	90	10	21	210	2	37	4		11	5	3	12
Farmers.....	120	1	13				5	2	62			
Firemen.....	120	14	31				9	7	36			
Florists.....	42	35	37						2			
Gardeners.....	120	7	20				5	4	24			
General houseworkers.....				210	1	29				1	50	419
Grocery clerks.....	42	7	20				9		6			
Grooms.....	60	20	33				2		13			
Hall boys.....	120	3	21				10	7	38			
Handymen.....	120	1	20				8	7	34			
Hotel employes.....	120	7	24	365	1	24	5	3	19	1	75	450
Housekeepers.....				240	2	41					2	45
Ironworkers.....	150	14	37				6		5			
Janitors.....	120	1	31	180	3	32	6		26	1		15
Journalists.....	365	1	90				1	1	2			
Kitchenmaids.....				240	1	22				1	8	62
Kitchenmen.....	90	5	20						38			
Laborers.....	150	2	25				34	10	91			
Laundresses.....				360	1	34				1	26	175
Laundrymen.....	42	14	19						6			
Lunchmen.....	120	7	40						2			
Machinists.....	120	7	30				6	3	20			
Miscellaneous.....	220	1	26	180	1	18	48	9	184	2	1	46
Nurses.....	120	3	32	240	1	46	4	2	21		2	72
Office employes.....	90	1	10						47			
Oystermen.....	70	4	20				1		7			
Packers.....	120	3	41				4	5	35			
Painters.....	210	4	31				16	2	20			
Plumbers' helpers.....	60	3	13				7		9			
Porters.....	85	1	24				50	19	183			
Roofers.....	70	7	18				1		6			
Salesmen.....	90	7	29				13	3	23			
Seamstresses.....				210	4	15				7	1	50
Shoemakers.....	150	6	105						2			
Stablemen.....	60	7	23				16	5	17			
Steamfitters.....	240	17	34						12			
Stenographers.....	35	7	12				1		4			
Stewards.....	365	4	58				2	2	12			
Tailors.....	100	3	17				4		10			
Usefulmen.....	120	3	21				20	15	120			
Valets.....	120	10	30						8			
Wagon-boys.....	90	1	51				5		3			
Waiters.....	120	3	22				19	13	87			
Watchmakers.....	90	5	30						4			
Watchmen.....	150	7	34				4	3	47			

REPORT OF FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1902

II. 15

Tabular Statement of the Rates of Wages Received by Applicants at Their Last Places of Employment.

OCCUPATION.	RATES OF WAGES OF APPLICANTS AT THEIR LAST PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.											
	PER WEEK.						PER MONTH WITH BOARD.					
	MEN.			WOMEN.			MEN.			WOMEN.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.
Bakers.....	\$18 00	\$12 00	\$16 00				†\$60 00	†\$60 00	†\$60 00			
Barbers.....	13 00	5 00	10 60				35 00	35 00	35 00			
Bartenders.....	19 00	8 00	11 80				155 00	16 00	34 20			
Bell-boys.....	9 00	5 00	7 20				20 00	15 00	17 80			
Blacksmiths.....	16 00	9 00	11 80									
Bookkeepers.....	25 00	6 00	11 80				180 00	20 00	34 00			
Brassworkers.....	18 00	8 00	11 00				25 00	25 00	25 00			
Bricklayers.....	28 80	10 00	19 00									
Butchers.....	14 00	7 00	9 60				160 00	160 00	160 00			
Butlers.....	*10 00	*9 00	*9 20				70 00	20 00	36 04			
Carpenters.....	28 00	13 00	15 50				80 00	20 00	33 00			
Cashiers.....	12 00	5 00	8 50				40 00	25 00	30 00			
Chambermaids and waitresses.....				*\$7 00	*\$2 00	*\$4 60				\$25 00	\$8 00	\$15 31
Clerks.....	22 00	4 00	7 50	8 00	3 00	5 57	†100 00	14 00	139 00			
Coachmen.....	12 00	8 00	10 00				60 00	12 00	26 00			
Collectors.....	17 00	8 00	11 21									
Cooks.....	*\$5 00	*4 00	*12 23	*10 00	3 00	5 71	125 00	15 00	59 92	50 00	8 00	20 33
Cutters.....	20 00	8 00	11 92									
Day workers.....				12 00	8 60	7 80						
Dishwashers.....	*12 00	*3 00	*6 66	*6 00	*3 50	*4 59	25 00	10 00	16 50	22 00	12 00	13 07
Drivers.....	20 00	6 00	8 71				160 00	12 00	121 35			
Electricians.....	15 00	9 00	9 60				170 00	130 00	150 00			
Elevator runners.....	15 00	4 00	8 10				180 00	18 00	127 00			
Engineers.....	20 00	10 00	10 60				†100 00	20 00	154 00			
Errand boys.....	7 00	3 50	3 90									
Factory employes.....	12 00	5 00	8 20	10 00	4 00	6 75						
Farmers.....	*12 00	*6 00	*8 07				75 00	12 00	19 07			
Firemen.....	16 00	8 00	11 74				150 00	20 00	35 85			
Florists.....	8 00	8 00	8 00				150 00	150 00	150 00			
Gardeners.....	18 00	*8 00	11 60				50 00	13 00	32 07			
General housew'kers.....				*8 00	*3 00	*4 42				25 00	4 00	13 92
Grocery clerks.....	19 00	8 00	10 38				18 00	11 00	14 00			
Grooms.....	15 00	11 00	12 66				50 00	20 00	33 88			
Hall boys.....	12 00	3 00	5 26				35 00	10 00	27 00			
Handymen.....	13 00	4 00	10 95				42 00	10 00	25 00			
Hotel employes.....	*12 00	*10 00	*11 00	*8 50	*3 00	*4 58	40 00	15 00	24 00	35 00	10 00	12 68
Housekeepers.....				*5 00	*5 00	*5 00				50 00	10 00	22 10
Iron workers.....	25 00	12 00	12 11									
Janitors.....	†15 00	†8 00	†18 82				180 00	†14 00	†23 45	†30 00	†10 00	†16 50
Journalists.....	25 00	25 00	25 00				150 00	150 00	150 00			
Kitchenmaids.....				*7 00	*3 50	*4 80				20 00	10 00	14 34
Kitchenmen.....	*12 00	*8 00	*8 40				30 00	13 00	20 77			
Laborers.....	18 00	6 50	10 50				150 00	15 00	22 32			
Laundresses.....				12 00	*2 50	*5 92				†75 00	7 00	17 37
Laundrymen.....	10 00	10 00	10 00				50 00	30 00	36 30			
Lunchmen.....	12 00	8 00	10 00				16 00	16 00	16 00			
Machinists.....	16 00	7 00	12 42									
Miscellaneous.....	21 00	5 00	12 22	8 00	2 50	5 26	50 00	18 00	29 38	65 00	8 00	25 60
Nurses.....	*25 00	*12 00	*14 83	*15 00	*7 00	*10 66	60 00	16 00	27 01	30 00	5 00	15 59
Office employes.....	14 00	12 00	13 02				25 00	10 00	17 50			
Oystermen.....	18 00	12 00	16 00				50 00	30 00	42 00			
Packers.....	14 00	5 50	8 02				20 00	15 00	18 30			
Painters.....	25 00	8 00	13 20				35 00	12 00	22 00			
Plumbers' helpers.....	18 00	5 00	8 87									
Porters.....	18 00	5 00	9 10				†70 00	18 00	26 50			
Roofers.....	18 00	7 00	17 02									
Salesmen.....	20 00	6 00	10 48				†75 00	†20 00	†53 33			
Seamstresses.....				9 00	3 00	6 86				25 00	10 00	17 00
Shoemakers.....	12 00	7 50	9 75									
Stablemen.....	14 00	6 00	7 82				50 00	25 00	24 00			
Steamfitters.....	21 00	8 00	13 80									
Stenographers.....	7 00	5 00	6 50				45 00	25 00	35 00			
Stewards.....	*22 00	*10 00	*13 33				100 00	20 00	59 00			
Tailors.....	13 00	6 00	10 25				20 00	20 00	20 00			
Usefulmen.....	16 00	4 20	9 70				160 00	12 00	26 47			
Valets.....	12 00	12 00	12 00				50 00	20 00	39 00			
Wagon boys.....	7 50	3 50	5 36									
Waiters.....	15 00	7 50	12 50				†100 00	12 00	29 68			
Watchmakers.....	13 60	10 00	11 37									
Watchmen.....	15 00	7 00	10 78				160 00	15 00	34 00			

*With board.

†Without board.

‡Rent, etc.

Table Showing the Rates of Wages Received by Applicants in Positions Obtained for Them by the Bureau.

OCCUPATION.	RATES OF WAGES PER MONTH WITH BOARD.						RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK.					
	MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.
Barbers.....	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00				\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00			
Butchers.....	20 00	20 00	20 00									
Butlers.....							*3 50	*3 50	*3 50			
Carpenters.....												
Chambermaids and Waitresses.....	60 00	60 00	65 00	\$20 00	\$8 00	\$13 81				†4 75	†2 50	†3 83
Chef.....												
Cleaners.....				20 00	10 00	12 55						
Clerks.....	27 00	27 00	27 00				10 00	10 00	10 00			
Collectors.....							8 00	8 00	8 00			
Cooks.....	40 00	15 00	23 75	55 00	12 00	17 83				†4 50	†3 50	†4 04
Dayworkers.....										*1 50	*1 00	*1 11
Drivers.....	20 00	15 00	18 16				9 00	5 00	6 33			
Elevator runners.....	20 00	20 00	20 00				8 00	8 00	8 00			
Engineers.....	50 00	25 00	37 50									
Factory hands.....										4 00	4 00	4 00
Farmers.....	20 00	12 00	16 82									
Firemen.....	30 00	30 00	30 00									
Footmen.....	45 00	35 00	40 00									
Furnacemen.....	15 00	15 00	15 00									
Gardeners.....	25 00	16 00	19 66									
General houseworkers.....				20 00	8 00	13 65				†6 00	†2 00	†3 80
Hall boys.....	18 00	16 00	16 28									
Handymen.....	22 00	7 00	17 16				*2 00	*1 00	*1 45			
Housekeepers.....				12 00	12 00	12 00						
Housemen.....	25 00	13 00	19 44				†5 00	†5 00	†5 00			
Janitors.....	614 00	612 00	613 00	612 00	612 00	612 00				†5 00	†4 00	†4 50
Kitchenmaids.....				20 00	7 00	14 78						
Kitchenmen.....	25 00	10 00	15 30							†5 00	†4 00	†4 21
Laundresses.....				25 00	10 00	14 85						
Linen room girls.....				17 00	17 00	17 00						
Messengers.....							5 00	2 00	3 50			
Nurses.....				22 00	6 00	14 09				†5 00	†4 00	†4 25
Pantry girls.....				17 00	10 00	13 00						
Pantry men.....	18 00	14 00	15 83				†4 00	†4 00	†4 00			
Pipefitters.....							18 00	18 00	18 00			
Plumbers.....	600 00	600 00	600 00									
Porters.....	640 00	10 00	21 77				10 00	5 00	7 50			
Roofers.....							*1 75	*1 75	*1 75			
Salesmen.....							8 00	8 00	8 00			
Seamstresses.....										7 00	7 00	7 00
Storeroom girls.....				20 00	20 00	20 00						
Waiters.....	20 00	14 00	16 10	15 00	15 00	15 00	†9 00	†3 50	†6 25			
Watchmen.....	650 00	625 00	635 00									
Ushers.....							4 00	4 00	4 00			
Yardmen.....	18 00	18 00	18 00									

* Wages per day.

† With board.

a Without board.

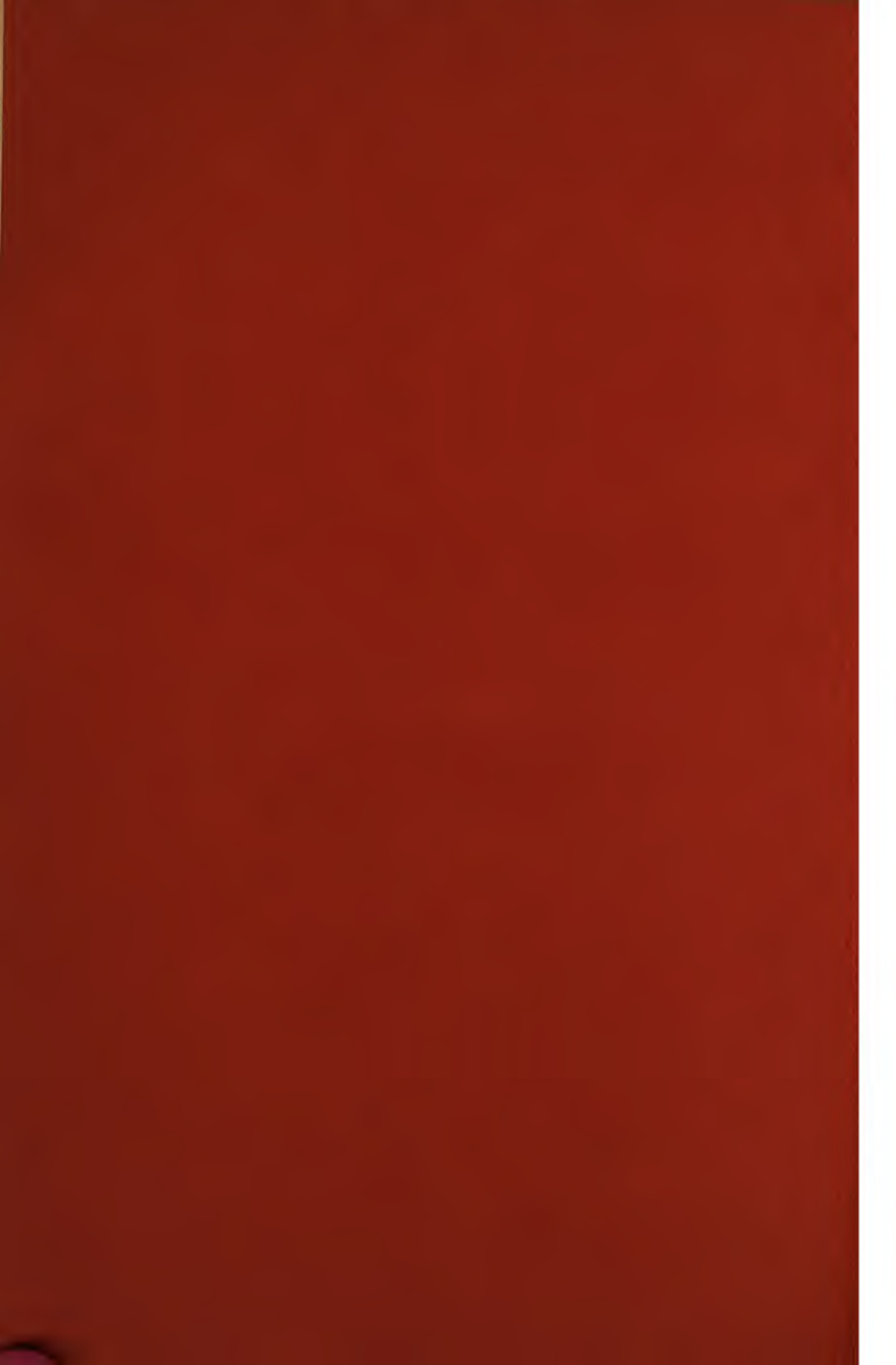
b Rent, fuel and light, no board.

Table Showing the Number of Applicants Who Have Children and Dependent Children.

APPLICANTS REPORTING THAT THEY HAVE CHILDREN.					APPLICANTS REPORTING THAT THEY HAVE DEPEND- ENT CHILDREN.				
Number of children per applicant.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total number of children.	Number of children per applicant.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total number of children.
1.....	148	356	504	504	1.....	116	248	364	364
2.....	187	228	415	830	2.....	111	112	223	446
3.....	140	99	239	717	3.....	57	54	111	333
4.....	110	46	156	624	4.....	30	19	49	196
5.....	62	14	76	380	5.....	16	6	22	110
6.....	62	7	69	414	6.....	13	2	15	90
7.....	3	5	8	56	7.....	9	1	10	70
8.....	1	2	3	24	8.....	3		3	24
9.....	1		1	9	9.....				
	714	757	1,471	3,558		355	442	797	1,633

PART III

Report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection.



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON
FACTORY INSPECTION

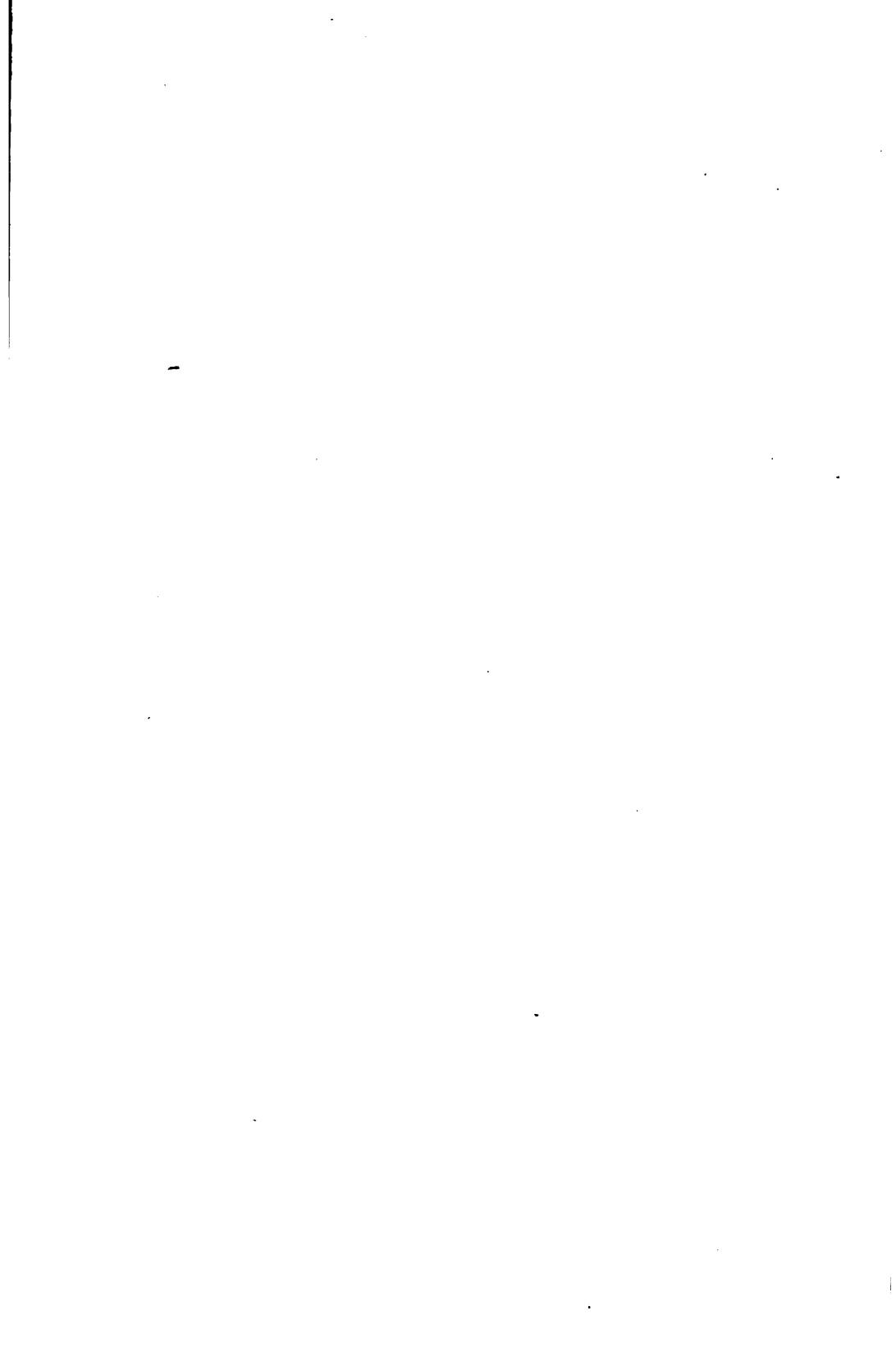
For Twelve Months Ending September 30,

1902.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 16, 1903, AS PART III OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.



ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
1903



STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 65 B.

IN ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 16, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *March 16, 1903.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.— I herewith transmit the report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection for the twelve months ending September 30, 1902, constituting the seventeenth report in the series of annual reports upon factory inspection.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INSPECTION DISTRICTS.....	7
SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.....	9
Inspections and investigations.....	9
Orders and compliances.....	9
Complaints.....	10
Prosecutions.....	10
STATISTICS OF FACTORIES.....	14
Size of factories.....	15
Leading industries of the State.....	16
Industrial centers of the State.....	20
Hours of work.....	22
EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND MINORS.....	24
Child labor.....	26
SANITATION AND SAFETY.....	27
Accidents.....	28
Boiler inspection.....	33
LAUNDRIES.....	34
TENEMENT MANUFACTURES.....	36
BAKESHOPS.....	39
MINES AND QUARRIES.....	42
Inspections.....	42
Orders and compliances.....	43
Report of the Deputy Mine Inspector.....	43

APPENDICES.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS	47
II. STATISTICAL TABLES.....	61
I. Statistics of factories inspected: By industries and localities.....	80
Summary by industries.....	64
Recapitulation by groups of industries.....	62
II. Statistics of factories inspected: By counties and towns.....	350
Recapitulation by counties.....	348
III. Orders issued to owners of factories and compliances therewith:	
a. New York State.....	462
b. New York City.....	470
IV. Complaints received, with results of investigation of same	480
V. Prosecutions for violation of the factory law.....	482
VI. Board of Health certificates for employment of children:	
a. Regular employment.....	484
b. Vacation certificates.....	486

II. STATISTICAL TABLES — Continued:	PAGE.
VII. Number, age and sex of factory employees reported injured: By industries.....	487
VIII. Age and sex of factory employees who were (a) killed or (b) permanently disabled: By industries.....	492
IX. Nature and extent of injuries to factory employees.....	496
X. Causes of accidents to factory employees: By industries.....	504
a. Causes of fatal accidents.....	512
XI. Certificates of boiler inspection.....	516
XII. Inspection of mines and quarries.....	518
III. THE NEW YORK FACTORY LAW.....	525
IV. PAPERS READ AT THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS, 1902.....	539
Bakeshop Inspection and Safety Appliances for Bakers' Machinery, by Wm. Woehrlin of Ohio.....	543
State Factory Inspection a Necessity, by Wm. J. McLeod of Michigan.....	546
Factory Legislation, by Wm. W. Walling of New York.....	554
Factory Laws and Factory Inspection, by W. Scott Mullen of Pennsylvania.....	557
Some Features of Factory Inspection in New Jersey, by Heber Wells of New Jersey.....	560
The Influence of Occupation on the Mortality from Tuberculosis, by James T. Burke of Ontario, Canada.....	564
The Factory Inspector and Child Labor, by Wm. H. Conklin of New Jersey.....	569
Fire Escapes and Fire Protection, by C. J. Nordmeyer of Missouri..	571
Relation of Child Labor to Future Generations, by J. H. Morgan of Ohio.....	575
Advancement made in Child Labor Laws in the State of Ohio, by David Fisher of Ohio.....	578
The Policy of Protection to Children, by John Williams of New York.....	584
Child Labor and Education, by E. B. Putnam of Massachusetts....	592
Child Labor in Factory and Shop, by Thos. J. Lappin of Pennsylvania.....	595
Factory Inspection in Minnesota, by John O'Donnell of Minnesota,	599

INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

New York City and Long Island, embracing the counties of New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk.]

Headquarters: 107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.

Luman S. Arnold	Louis A. Havens
Charles B. Ash	George L. Horn
Joseph M. Brody	Willard G. Lownsberry
James Davie	Mrs. Ella Nagle
Miss Margaret Finn	William J. Neely
Matthew J. Flannagan	Charles H. Roberts
William Ford	Jefferson B. Sliter
Mrs. Rebecca Gourlie	James N. Stewart
Charles L. Halberstadt, Jr.	William W. Walling
Dennis J. Hanlon	David S. Yard
Gilbert I. Harmon	

FIRST DISTRICT.

[Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties.]

William E. Tibbs.....Newburgh.

SECOND DISTRICT.

[Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington counties.]

Charles M. Lessels.....Troy.

THIRD DISTRICT.

[Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga and Warren counties.]

Silas Owen.....Cohoes.

Cornelius S. Conde.....Schenectady.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

[Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer and Oneida counties.]

Joseph O'Rourke.....Utica.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

[Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.]

Herbert H. Reynolds.....Malone.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Cortland, Chemung, Tompkins
and Schuyler counties.]

Frank Nash.....Binghamton.

III. 8 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

[Madison, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Yates, Ontario, Livingston and Steuben counties.]

* A. Richard King Syracuse.
* William E. Pettit, special agent Binghamton.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

[Monroe county.]

Dennis C. Sullivan Rochester.
Miss Kate L. Kane Rochester.

NINTH DISTRICT.

[Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, and Chautauqua counties.]

Henry L. Schnur Buffalo.
James Ireland Buffalo.
Mrs. Martha A. Almy Jamestown.

INSPECTORS ASSIGNED TO OFFICE WORK.

Miss Anna C. Bannon 107 East Thirty-first street, New York City
Miss Angie M. Brown 107 East Thirty-first street, New York City
Mrs. Annie L. Greene Albany
Miss Josie A. Reilly Albany

* Part of year.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, BAKERIES, LAUNDRIES, TENEMENT WORKROOMS, MINES AND QUARRIES.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

1. INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

<i>Inspections:</i>		
Factories.....	23,903	
Tenement workshops.....	3,814	
Bakeries.....	3,240	
Mines and quarries.....	84	
Licensed tenement workrooms.....	23,501	
Unlicensed places.....	570	
Places prior to licensing.....	13,965	
Places prior to licensing (reinvestigated).....	820	
License refusals investigated.....	1,357	
Places found closed, burned, removed, etc.....	15,650	
Factories and workshops.....	3,695	
Tenement workrooms.....	10,490	
License applicants' places.....	1,465	
<i>Investigations.....</i>	1,574	
Complaints.....	498	
Compliances.....	993	
Accidents.....	83	
Total.....	88,478	
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
"Tenement-made" label attached.....	273	
Prosecutions.....	45	
Statistical reports collected (six months).....	2,030	

2. ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES.

[Summarized from Table III in Appendix.]

REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW VIOLATED.	*Orders issued from Bureau to factories in—		The State.	All orders.	Compli- ances.
	New York City.	Other places.			
I. Posting of law, schedule of hours, etc...	57	106	163	20,977	20,935
II. Sanitation and safety.....	12,868	6,605	19,473	19,697	11,405
1. Light.....	857	28	885	887	427
2. Ventilation and overcrowding.....	39	16	55	58	29
3. Time allowed for meals.....	3	4	7	7	3
4. Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences	7,550	988	8,538	8,626	3,949
5. Dangerous machinery.....	1,769	4,008	5,777	5,883	4,304
6. Elevators and hoistways.....	597	247	844	845	587
7. Fire protection.....	1,665	1,260	2,925	2,946	1,863
8. Unsafe buildings.....	388	54	442	445	243
III. Employment of children.....	115	13	128	2,607	2,550
IV. Employment of women and minors.....	96	75	171	171	133
V. Laundries.....	921	140	1,061	1,063	327
VI. Tenement workplaces.....	495	20	515	852	629
VII. Bakeries.....	3,045	1,043	4,088	4,104	2,045
IX. Payment of wages.....	10	57	67	67	38
Total.....	17,607	8,059	25,666	49,538	38,062
Number of factories notified.....	8,638	4,677	13,315	19,047	.....
Orders and compliances in 22 mines and quarries.....	.....	.....	.....	39	19

*Does not include orders issued by the inspector while at the factory visited.

3. COMPLAINTS.

[Summarized from Table IV in Appendix.]

	Sus- tained.	Partly sus- tained.	Not sus- tained.	Total.
I. Failure to post law in factory, etc.....	22	.....	.....	22
II. Sanitation and safety.....	282	6	85	373
1. Lack of light.....	26	2	8	36
2. Lack of ventilation.....	17	.....	22	39
3. Insufficient time for meals.....	3	.....	5	8
4. Uncleanliness, defective toilet facilities.....	175	3	29	207
5. Dangerous machinery, boilers, etc.....	37	1	5	43
6. Elevators and hoistways unguarded.....	6	.....	.....	6
7. Insufficient fire protection.....	15	.....	15	30
8. Unsafe buildings.....	3	.....	1	4
III. Illegal employment of children.....	53	2	41	96
IV. Illegal employment of women and minors.....	49	1	46	96
V. Laundries (special).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Tenement work.....	116	4	120	240
VII. Bakeries (special).....	80	2	13	95
VIII. Mines and quarries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. General violation of factory law.....	4	.....	6	10
Total.....	<u>606</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>932</u>

4. PROSECUTIONS.

[Summarized from Table V in the Appendix.]

CHARGE.	Total number cases.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted and sentence suspended.	Convicted and fined.	Fines
Failure to light halls and stairs or to maintain water closets in proper condition.....	2	1	.....	1	\$50
Failure to provide exhaust fan or to guard set screws.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Employing children under 16 without certificate.....	5	1	1	3	100
Employing females over 60 hours per week.....	1	.....	.....	1	2)
Tenement manufactures:					
Giving out work to unlicensed places.....	2	.....	.....	2	45
Failure to keep register of out- side workers.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$215</u>

The total number of inspections, investigations and visits made by the 38 inspectors in the 12 months ended September 30, 1902, was 88,478, which exceeds by about 8,000 the largest number in any previous year (the year 1900, when the force of inspectors was one-third larger than at present). The table on the opposite page reveals the work done in each month of the year. In March and April, and again in August, virtually

the entire force of inspectors was engaged in inspecting the licensed work-places (including both shops and family work-rooms) in the tenements of New York City, and during the winter months several of the inspectors were engaged in preparing the annual report; hence more than one-half of the inspections of factories proper were made in the summer months (May, June, July, September). This table also shows separately the number of front and rear shops, which are combined in Table 1. Analysis of the statistics relating to the inspection and investigation of licensed work-places, or places for which license has been asked, will be found in a subsequent section of this report under the title of Tenement Manufactures. It is sufficient here to point out the fact that notwithstanding the magnitude of New York's factory enterprises, the inspection of factories proper in this State imposes upon the Bureau a smaller task than the supervision of tenement work-places, popularly called "sweat-shops," in the metropolis. The "sweat-shop" problem signifies a part of the price this country pays for its generosity in opening the doors of opportunity to European emigrants; for the native population has no part worth mentioning in the sweated trades.

Tables 1 and 5 show that besides their regular work, the inspectors collected more than 2,000 statistical reports. This is the number for the last half of the year only, no record having been kept in the earlier months of the year. The bulk of these reports were collected from manufacturers or tenement workers in the regular course of inspection.

The investigations made by the inspectors include 498 investigations of complaints, not counting complaints that led to a regular inspection. Including these latter 932 complaints were investigated, with the result shown above in Table 3. Two-thirds of all the complaints were sustained.

As a result of the inspections and investigations, about 50,000 infractions of the law were discovered and orders thereupon issued to the 19,069 factories, shops and mines, in which these violations were found, to make the changes necessary to com-

ply with the law. Nearly one-half of the orders were given by the inspector at the time of his visit: of these 2,479 were for the discharge of children illegally employed, 12,918 to post the factory law, 5,941 to post schedule of hours and 1,788 to post permit changing period for noon-day meal. Of the remaining 26,000 orders issued, 17,600 went to 8,638 New York City establishments and 8,000 to 4,677 establishments in other towns and cities. The distribution by industries of these 13,315 establishments which received notifications from the office of the Bureau to comply with the law is shown in the table below:

TABLE 6.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES ORDERED TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW FROM HEADQUARTERS.*

INDUSTRY.	New York City.	The State outside of New York City.	Entire State.
I. Stone and clay products.....	79	104	183
II. Metals, machinery and apparatus.....	697	743	1,440
III. Wood manufactures.....	289	688	977
IV. Leather and rubber goods.....	505	213	718
V. Chemicals, oils, explosives.....	109	83	192
VI. Paper and pulp.....	36	158	194
VII. Printing and paper goods.....	552	298	850
VIII. Textiles.....	215	136	351
IX. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc.....	4,469	657	5,126
X. Food, tobacco and liquors.....	1,634	1,431	3,065
XI. Distribution of water, gas, and electricity.....	12	127	139
XII. Building industry.....	30	29	59
XIII. Warehousing, cold storage, etc.....	11	10	21
Total.....	8,638	4,677	13,315

It is extremely desirable that all orders issued by the inspectors should be complied with; but to secure such compliance would require a larger force than that provided for by recent appropriation acts, as it would in many cases necessitate a second or third visit to the offending factory and possibly a legal proceeding. Prosecutions have to be undertaken in the last resort and they consume an exceedingly large amount of time, especially when carried on in the crowded courts of the larger cities. Only 13 prosecutions were undertaken last year, as compared with 209 in 1900. While a better understanding of the tenement labor law enacted in 1899 accounts for a considerable part of the decrease, it remains true that the present

*Exclusive of orders issued by inspectors while in the factory visited.

force of inspectors is inadequate to the enforcement of the laws, if one includes thereunder not merely the inspection of factories and issuance of the proper orders, but also the following up of such orders even to the maintenance of legal proceedings.

Statistics of Factories.

The inspectors found 5,196 persons employed in mines and quarries and 774,790 in factories, workshops, bakeries, laundries, etc. In the extended tables of the Appendix, information is given concerning the age and sex of the workers, their hours of labor, etc., both by industries and by cities and towns. The statistics of mines and quarries appear in a separate table (Table XII), but all other establishments are included in Tables I and II, of which the following is a summary for New York City and the entire State:

TABLE 7.
SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTION TABLES.

		New York City.	New York State.	
INSPECTIONS.....		17,433	30,300	
FACTORIES INSPECTED. {	Once.....	15,063	27,051	
	More than once.....	1,128	1,563	
	Total.....	16,191	28,614	
Factories burned, closed, moved, etc.....		1,503	3,031	
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:				
Largest number at any time in the year:				
	Male.....	303,773	607,733	
	Female.....	160,233	275,059	
	Total.....	464,006	882,792	
Number at time of inspection.....		391,940	774,790	
Number in factories employing under 20 persons.....		77,766	126,831	
	20-49 persons.....	76,605	117,318	
	50-199 persons.....	115,733	222,888	
	200-499 persons.....	58,442	140,956	
	500+ persons.....	63,394	166,797	
Sex {	Male.....	260,774	540,459	
	Female.....	131,166	234,331	
Minors and children.. {	Males under 18 years old.....		8,628	20,685
	Children 14-16 years.. {	Boys.....	3,327	8,564
		Girls.....	3,901	8,206
	Total.....		7,228	16,770
	Children under 14.....		77	292
Illiterate children.....		134	158	
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR:				
Number working 51 hours or less.....		37,469	47,492	
	52-57 hours.....	177,583	252,622	
	58-63 hours.....	172,725	456,662	
	Over 63 hours.....	4,163	18,014	
CHANGES ORDERED:				
Total number.....		34,445	49,138	
Firms notified.....		12,350	19,047	

The number of factories and shops inspected once in the year was 27,051, and the number inspected twice or oftener was 1,563, making a total of 28,614 establishments* inspected and a total of 30,300 inspections.

In this and other cases where an establishment contains several distinct shops, the inspector turns in a schedule for each shop and each shop counts for an inspection in the summary of the inspector's work. But in the tabulation now being discussed no account is taken of the separate shops constituting a factory and contributing toward one final product; hence the discrepancy between the number of inspections mentioned above and the number given on page 11. In the one case the Albany car repair shops, for instance, counts as one inspection, as they form one establishment; in the other case they count for 10 or more inspections,—corresponding to the number of shops.

SIZE OF FACTORIES.

The average number of employees to a factory was 26 as compared with 29 last year and 26 in 1900. The difference is chiefly due to the fact that a smaller number of small factories was inspected in 1901 than in 1900 or 1902. The distribution of employees among large and small factories is shown below:

TABLE 8.
PERCENTAGE OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES OF SIZE SPECIFIED.

	1901.	1902.
Factories which employ less than 20 persons....	15.4	16.4
Factories which employ 20 to 49 persons.....	16.3	15.2
Factories which employ 50-199 persons.....	29.4	28.7
Factories which employ 200-499 persons.....	19.7	18.2
Factories which employ 500 or more persons.....	19.2	21.5
Total.....	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*An "establishment" consists of all the shops operated by a given firm in a given town, whether in the same building or not. But if two or more shops, whether located at the same address or not, turn out distinctly different kinds of finished products they are treated as separate establishments. For example, an individual firm or corporation may own and operate 20 branch factories in 20 different towns; each of these branches is counted here as a separate establishment; but if it operates two branches in the same town they count as one establishment. On the other hand, should this corporation make cigar ribbons in one of its cigar factories, the ribbon shop would be counted as a separate establishment in order to credit the employees to the appropriate industry (the silk ribbon rather than the tobacco industry).

About 68 per cent of all the employees in inspected factories work in large establishments,—establishments, that is, which employ at least 50 persons. If all factories, including the small shops of the neighborhood industries like blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops were inspected the proportion of workers in the large factories would of course be somewhat smaller. But it is not believed that the difference would be very material, inasmuch as such additions would be partly counterbalanced by the addition of a number of large factories which did not happen to be inspected last year. Thus the number of inspected factories employing at least 500 persons was 165, which is probably 20 or 25 short of the actual number of such factories in the State.

The largest factory in New York State is in Schenectady, and has upwards of 10,000 employees. There are four other factories each of which employs at least 4,000 persons—Troy, Yonkers, New York (Manhattan) and Schenectady. Five more factories were inspected, in each of which not less than 2,000 persons were employed,—namely, in Dunkirk, Solvay, Cohoes, Albany and Brooklyn. It thus appears that the very large factories usually seek location outside the metropolitan cities.

Six of these ten large establishments are in the metal-working or machine-making industries, two in textiles, and one each in the clothing and the chemical industry. Of the 166,797 persons employed in factories with at least 500 employees, nearly one-half (75,382) are in the metal-working or machine-making industries.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

The largest group of industries in New York State, considering the number of persons employed, is the manufacture of wearing apparel; that is closely followed, however, by the iron and steel and other metal-working and machine-making industries. Then come the factories that work up food products, liquors and tobacco, and the textile industries, followed by the printing trades and manufacture of paper goods. The leading individual industries rank as follows:

TABLE 9.

Group and class number.	INDUSTRY.	Establishments inspected.	Persons employed in inspected factories.
IX, 1.....	Garments (tailoring and dressmaking).....	5,990	103,124
VII, 3, a.....	Printing and publishing.....	1,796	43,057
IX, 2, a.....	Shirts, waists, collars, cuffs, etc.....	463	33,294
X, 4.....	Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco.....	1,112	30,225
VIII, 4.....	Hosiery and knit goods.....	209	29,373
II, 3, u-v.....	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	610	23,070
VIII, 2.....	Wool manufactures (including carpets).....	85	18,309
II, 10.....	Electrical apparatus.....	130	18,093
II, 3, t.....	Locomotives, steam engines, boilers, etc.....	142	18,009
III, 5.....	Furniture and cabinet work.....	541	17,415
IV, 3, d.....	Boots and shoes.....	196	16,498
II, 4.....	Railway repair shops.....	68	14,766
III, 1.....	Lumber and house trim.....	754	14,472
IX, 6, a.....	Laundries (including Chinese).....	2,099	14,138
X, 3, b-c.....	Bakery products.....	2,880	13,673
IX, 2, b.....	Muslin underwear and infants' wear.....	223	11,009
VI, 2.....	Pulp and paper.....	149	10,473
VII, 2, a.....	Paper and velvet boxes.....	257	10,216
Total of 18 leading industries.....		17,704	439,214
Total of all other industries.....		10,910	335,576
Grand total.....		28,614	774,790

The preponderance of the clothing industry appears clearly in the foregoing table; the manufacture of "ready-made" garments (men's suits and overcoats, women's cloaks and suits) which embraces most of the workers in the first industry specified, having more than twice as many employees as the next largest industry. In addition there are several thousand home workers employed in garment-making, who do not appear in these tables. Of the 103,100 factory employees 86,000 are in New York City establishments.

The printing and publishing business, which ranks second as to number of persons employed, is the only industry that reveals a decline as compared with 1901. Though the inspectors visited 1,796 printing offices as compared with 1,762 in 1901, the number of employees is smaller by 2,000. This is due to the fact that 200 fewer offices in New York City were inspected in 1902 than in 1901, causing a decrease of 5,000 in the number of employees in the metropolitan industry, which was not fully counter-balanced by the larger number of offices inspected in the remainder of the State.

Troy is the principal center of the shirt, shirt-waist, collar and cuff industries, its 35 factories giving employment to 13,800 workers, as compared with 11,800 in 332 New York City establishments. The large factories in Troy turn out principally collars and cuffs, while the small establishments in the metropolis for the most part make up shirt-waists, etc. Albany has 11 factories with 1,767 employees; Glens Falls, 8 factories and 988 employees; Port Chester, 1 factory and 855 employees; Cohoes, 1 factory and 600 employees, etc.

Cigar factories are as a rule small enterprises and are scattered all through the State, like the printing offices. New York City has one-half of the factories and two-thirds (20,631 out of 30,225) of the workers; Binghamton, 32 factories and 1,928 workers; Kingston, 4 factories and 1,632 workers; Albany, 33 factories and 751 workers; Syracuse, 33 factories and 658 employees; Rochester, 32 factories and 601 employees, etc.

The knit goods industry spreads through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, with its principal centers in Cohoes, Amsterdam, Little Falls and Utica. Cohoes appears in the tables with 19 factories and 3,426 employees, and there were besides a few small establishments not inspected; Utica, 17 factories and 3,310 employees; Amsterdam, 14 factories and 2,736 employees; Little Falls, 6 factories and 2,430 employees; New York, 48 factories and 1,721 employees; Waterford, 8 factories and 1,600 employees; Troy, 5 factories and 1,193 employees.

Foundries and machine shops are scattered throughout the cities and larger villages, but a majority of the workers are found in New York City and Buffalo.

The woolen industry is divided in the tables into three branches: (1) carpets and rugs, (2) felt goods, (3) woollens and worsteds. Carpet mills are found in Yonkers (1 factory with 4,378 employees), Amsterdam (2 factories with 1,857 employees), New York City (6 factories and 1,451 employees), Auburn, Firth-cliff, Newburgh, Rifton Glen and Rockton. Of woolen mills, likewise, more than one is seldom found in any one town. Jamestown, with four mills has the largest number of employees (1,775); Oswego Falls (forming part of the new city of

Fulton) has 1 factory with 1,050 employees; Utica, 1 factory and 675 employees; Stottsville, 1 factory and 546 employees, etc.

Electrical apparatus is chiefly made in two large factories, one in New York City and the other in Schenectady, which together employ 14,000 of the 18,000 workmen occupied in the factories inspected last year.

Of 18,000 workmen engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc., 6,900 are employed in the two locomotive works at Schenectady and Dunkirk, 3,307 in New York City establishments, 1,636 in Buffalo and others in Oswego, Seneca Falls and Auburn.

New York City, Jamestown and Buffalo appear to be the leading centers of the furniture industry.

The 16,500 workers in the boot and shoe industry are distributed as follows: Rochester, 5,150; New York City, 5,143; Lestershire (near Binghamton), 1,750; Auburn, 1,145; Buffalo, 660; Syracuse, 627, etc.

The inspectors visited 68 locomotive and car repair shops, employing 15,000 men. The figures for the leading centers are as follows: Buffalo, 6 shops with 3,076 employees; New York City, 13 shops and 2,674 employees; Albany, 3 shops and 2,376 employees; Depew, 1 shop and 965 employees; Elmira and Hornellsville each 550 employees; Oneonta, 650; Syracuse, 680; Rochester, 535.

The manufacture of lumber and house trim is largely a neighborhood industry, nearly every village having its saw and planing mill. The number of workmen in some of the larger places is shown below: Albany, 218; Batavia, 175; Binghamton, 341; Buffalo, 1,535; Elmira, 444; Glens Falls, 141; Gouverneur, 137; Hornellsville, 190; Jamestown, 138; Mount Vernon, 197; New Rochelle, 120; New York, 3,095; North Tonawanda, 378; Ogdensburg, 240; Patchogue, 150; Port Chester, 205; Rochester, 782; Sandy Hill, 110; Syracuse, 359; Tupper Lake, 363; Utica, 166; Weston's Mills, 110.

Of the 14,138 persons working in laundries 2,480 are Chinese (1,172 shops). Further comment on this industry is made under a special heading, as is the case with bakeries.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

The distribution of New York factories among the towns and cities of the State, so far as they were inspected in 1902, is shown in Table II of the Appendix. For New York City the figures are given in each industry and for each borough, but owing to limitations of space such detail is impracticable for every place in the State. With the exception of the metropolis, therefore, no industry is separately entered for any town unless it was carried on by as many as four establishments in that town.

For convenience of reference and comparison the table on the opposite page shows seven of the principal items of information obtained by the factory inspectors for each city in the State and for the three villages (Glens Falls, Peekskill and Saratoga Springs) that had a population of at least 10,000 at the latest census.

It appears that inspections were made in every county of the State excepting Hamilton and Putnam. The former county contains almost no factories at all; the latest census of manufactures revealing only 30 wage-earners in that county who, it may be explained, were employed in small shops. Putnam county contains but a small number of factories, including one or two large establishments.

The table of cities shows that no inspections were made last year in Peekskill and Watervliet. The former is situated in Westchester county, which was pretty well covered, with the exception of Peekskill and Ossining. Watervliet is in Albany county, wherein Cohoes and some other cities were not completely inspected. Other prominent places not completely inspected were Glens Falls (Warren county), Middletown (Orange county), Ogdensburg (St. Lawrence county), Poughkeepsie (Dutchess county), Rensselaer and Saratoga Springs, and in particular, New York City. The inspections in Queens borough covered only one-third of the average number of wage-earners returned by the census of 1900. Nassau county was also neglected.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 21

TABLE 10.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES INSPECTED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, IN EACH CITY OF THE STATE.

CITIES.	Population 1900.	Fac- tories in- spect- ed.	EMPLOYEES.					
			Total.	Fe- males.	Males under 18.	CHILDREN.		
						Under 16.	Under 14.	Illiter- ate.
FIRST CLASS CITIES.								
New York City.....	3,437,202	16,191	391,940	131,166	8,628	7,228	77	134
Manhattan and Bronx	2,050,600	13,062	296,074	106,215	5,544	4,480	47	109
Brooklyn.....	1,166,582	2,949	88,502	23,686	2,646	2,362	30	25
Queens.....	152,999	109	4,501	901	334	300		
Richmond.....	67,021	71	2,863	364	104	86		
Buffalo.....	352,387	1,820	50,414	8,982	2,367	1,305	116	1
SECOND CLASS CITIES.								
Rochester.....	162,608	1,172	34,341	11,394	1,174	1,078	11	1
Syracuse.....	108,374	590	14,612	3,790	414	330		
Albany.....	94,151	549	21,032	8,125	593	577	6	5
Troy.....	73,246	424	22,940	10,880	445	459	6	
THIRD CLASS CITIES.								
Amsterdam.....	20,929	97	7,041	3,016	306	290		
Auburn.....	30,345	132	6,695	1,621	217	243	2	
Binghamton.....	39,647	187	5,922	2,230	94	57	5	
Cohoes.....	23,910	54	8,047	4,118	352	338	2	3
Corning.....	11,061	66	2,394	182	93	41		
Cortland.....	9,014	64	1,993	249	62	37		
Dunkirk.....	11,616	35	3,629	180	39	18		
Elmira.....	35,672	176	4,482	1,286	125	108	1	
Fulton.....	18,206	52	2,360	579	111	77		
Geneva.....	10,433	57	1,885	354	58	44		
Glens Falls.....	12,613	59	1,861	808	38	35	1	
Gloversville.....	18,349	201	5,369	1,737	87	112	2	
Hornellsville.....	11,918	61	1,910	593	36	13	1	
Hudson.....	9,528	48	1,502	549	49	62		
Ithaca.....	13,136	100	1,167	258	1	1		
Jamestown.....	22,892	162	5,348	1,298	203	457		
Johnstown.....	10,130	120	2,880	857	22	26		
Kingston.....	24,535	84	3,908	1,391	331	283		
Little Falls.....	10,381	54	2,948	1,474	80	116	3	
Lockport.....	16,581	104	2,709	493	107	31		
Middletown.....	14,522	45	1,661	434	49	39		
Mt. Vernon.....	20,346	60	863	171	3	1		
Newburgh.....	24,943	93	4,669	1,876	130	158		
New Rochelle.....	14,720	40	718	145	17	13		
Niagara Falls.....	19,457	74	3,820	525	85	48		
North Tonawanda.....	9,069	41	2,418	189	279	67		
Ogdensburg.....	12,633	70	794	184	3	17		
Olean.....	9,462	54	1,798	114	72	63		
Oneida.....	6,364	43	1,306	214	29	27		
Oswego.....	22,199	106	3,904	906	210	142		2
Peekskill*†.....	10,358							
Plattsburg.....	8,434	61	681	243	9			
Poughkeepsie.....	24,029	90	3,838	1,236	121	92		
Rensselaer.....	7,466	23	586	101	14	10		
Rome.....	15,343	81	3,121	726	47	52		2
Saratoga Springs†.....	12,409	71	784	198	4			
Schenectady.....	31,682	127	15,766	1,588	461	175		
Utica.....	56,383	324	11,157	4,693	432	492		
Watertown.....	21,696	136	3,307	404	47	18		
Watervliet*.....	14,321							
Yonkers.....	47,931	54	8,501	3,230	228	276		

*Not inspected in 1902. †Villages with population of at least 10,000. ‡Includes Oswego Falls and Fulton villages

In many counties, on the other hand, the number of employees in inspected factories exceeded the average number of wage-earners reported by the census. This is true, to mention only the more important industrial districts, of Chautauqua, Erie, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange and Schenectady counties, which contain the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, etc.

Hours of Work.

The statistical tables of the Appendix reveal the weekly hours of labor of factory employees. The working time varies greatly in different localities and industries. The following summary contrasts New York City with the remainder of the State:

TABLE 11.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.	New York City.		All other places.		New York State.		Per cent., 1901.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
51 hours or less	37,469	9.5	9,969	2.6	47,438	6.1	6.3
52-57 hours.....	177,583	45.4	73,800	19.2	251,383	32.4	31.7
58-63 hours.....	172,725	44.1	285,117	74.5	457,842	59.1	60.1
Over 63 hours	4,163	1.0	14,141	3.7	18,304	2.4	1.9
	<u>391,940</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>383,027</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>774,967</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The four classes into which the factory operatives are here divided correspond roughly to those who work 8 hours a day, 9 hours, 10 hours and more than 10 hours. Of the 775,000 employees only 18,304 or 2.4 per cent were reported as working more than 10 hours a day or 63 hours a week; most of these were outside of New York City, nearly one-half being occupied in the paper-making industry. About six per cent of the operatives enjoy the eight-hour day; these are largely employed in New York City industries. About one-third of all the employees work between 52 and 57 hours a week (9 hours a day); of this class two-thirds are New York City workers. The ten-hour day is followed by 44 per cent of the metropolitan workers and by 75 per cent of those occupied in other towns and cities. New York City workers therefore ordinarily enjoy much shorter hours than those employed elsewhere, the nine-hour day being somewhat more common among them than the ten-hour day.

But to offset this advantage New Yorkers are obliged to spend more time in traveling to and from their work.

The last column in the preceding table states the percentage of employees in the different classes of work-hours a year ago. Comparison reveals a very slight change since then, the proportion of employees who worked less than ten hours (58 hours a week) having been 38 in 1901 and 38.5 in 1902. It is to be remarked, however, that in 1901 the working time reported was usually that prevailing at the time of inspection, and hence was sometimes the schedule prevailing in only two or three of the summer months; while in 1902 the summer schedule was not used in tabulating the reports. This difference in method would naturally have a tendency to prolong the weekly hours, and it is therefore a favorable indication that the results nevertheless show diminution in hours, however slight.

The decrease has been especially noticeable in the clothing and building industries; in the former 52 per cent of all operatives now work less than 58 hours a week, and in the shops of the latter, 78.7 per cent. The only other group of industries where more than one-half the employees work under 58 hours a week is that of printing and paper goods wherein 70 per cent are thus situated, as appears below:

TABLE 12.
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR, 1902, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Groups of industries.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Total.
I. Stone and clay products.....	20.9	11.0	66.4	1.7	100
II. Metals, machinery, etc.....	4.0	30.6	64.8	0.6	100
III. Wood manufactures.....	7.1	17.3	73.7	1.9	100
IV. Leather and rubber goods.....	1.3	21.4	76.9	0.4	100
V. Chemicals, oils and explosives.....	2.1	27.1	60.5	3.3	100
VI. Paper and pulp.....	0.3	3.7	36.8	59.2	100
VII. Printing and paper goods.....	9.5	60.8	29.4	0.3	100
VIII. Textiles.....	0.7	19.0	80.3	0.0+	100
IX. Clothing, millinery, laundries.....	4.5	47.5	46.6	1.4	100
X. Food, tobacco and liquors.....	13.8	21.4	61.9	2.9	100
XI. Water, gas and electricity.....	12.4	11.5	35.2	40.9	100
XII. Building industry.....	46.0	32.1	21.9	.....	100
XIII. Warehouses; cold storage.....	.....	42.0	55.5	2.5	100
All industries.....	<u>6.1</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>59.0</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>100</u>

An examination of the first column of percentages shows that in only one group of industries (building) is the eight-hour day

characteristic. In two groups the largest number of employees work nine hours a day,—printing and paper goods (VII) and clothing, millinery and laundries, although the Chinese laundries inspected for the first time this year are very generally reported as being operated more than 63 hours a week. The ten-hour day prevails in the majority of industries—groups I-V, VIII, X and XIII. In two groups the prevailing working week exceeds 63 hours, namely, the paper and pulp industry and gas and electric light plants. These are usually operated night and day, and the hours are 12 a day for six or even seven days a week. One explanation of such excessively long hours may be found in the almost total absence of women and boys, who are forbidden by law to contract to work at night or for more than ten hours a day. In industries where women and youths are employed, the factory cannot be operated more than 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week unless their places are filled by adult males (those 18 years of age or older). As such substitution is impracticable, the factory closes down at the end of the ten hours and all classes of workers get the benefit of the law. As appears in the table opposite, the adult males, who in many industries are thus indirectly protected by laws concerning the hours of labor of women and minors, constitute two-thirds of the working force of the factories of the State. As this proportion is larger than the proportion ten years ago, it follows that the men are not being crowded out of employment by women and children, notwithstanding the increase in the numbers of the former.

Employment of Women and Minors.

Reference to the tables of orders, complaints and prosecutions (Tables III, IV and V of the Appendix) will show that the principal source of trouble is the tendency on the part of factory managers to exact longer hours than the legal maximum for women and minors, and to employ children without filing the required certificate of age, school attendance and physical fitness. The inspectors issued 100 orders to employers (largely in the clothing industry) to cease employing women and youths more than 60 hours a week, received 63 complaints on the same

TABLE 13.
WOMEN AND MINORS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND BAKERIES INSPECTED, 1886-1902.

YEAR ENDING—	PERSONS AT WORK.					MALES OVER 18 YEARS.		MALE MINORS.			FEMALES.		CHILDREN 14-16 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Estab- lish- ments.	Males.	Females.	Total number.	Number.	Per cent of all workers.	Number 14-16 yrs. old.	THIRTEEN, 16-18 YEARS.		OVER 16 YEARS.		Under 21 years.	Number.	Per cent of all workers.	
								Number.	Per cent of all males.	Number.	Per cent of all workers.				
Nov. 30 —	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1886 (5 mos.)*	857	104,623	64,824	Est. 90,000	92,574	54.6	12,049	4,535	4.3	58,129	34.3	21,661	14,209	Est. 12.5	
1887.....	2,098	172,215	104,187	276,402	153,590	55.6	18,625	9,140	5.3	95,234	34.5	39,200	18,438	8.4	
1888.....	4,749	177,153	100,064	277,217	156,596	56.5	20,948	12,349	7.0	92,948	33.5	35,341	15,428	6.7	
1889.....	5,083	211,452	116,426	327,878	191,574	58.4	19,878	12,184	6.8	109,451	33.4	40,118	14,669	5.5	
1890.....	6,197	281,617	140,553	422,170	259,224	61.4	22,293	12,823	4.6	132,628	31.4	48,774	17,495	4.5	
1891.....	10,112	281,617	140,553	422,170	259,224	59.8	19,281	11,806	4.9	124,622	33.3	48,468	14,105	4.1	
1892.....	8,959	243,114	131,252	374,366	223,833	61.9	19,986	12,782	4.6	132,048	31.7	48,954	13,964	3.8	
1893.....	11,068	277,629	138,708	416,337	257,543	63.4	19,785	13,229	4.2	149,682	32.1	49,280	12,536	3.3	
1894.....	13,886	315,264	150,602	465,826	295,479	65.3	22,067	15,226	3.9	167,799	29.6	57,722	13,854	2.7	
1895.....	21,148	393,182	174,812	567,994	371,115	68.7	18,902	13,283	3.5	152,725	28.6	53,997	12,110	2.4	
1896.....	22,146	376,154	159,226	534,380	356,252	67.0	18,902	13,283	3.5	152,725	28.6	53,997	12,110	2.3	
1897.....	25,904	435,821	183,868	619,689	415,338	66.6	20,483	15,086	3.3	178,091	29.7	59,779	11,714	1.9	
1898.....	32,756	485,576	210,165	695,741	463,443	66.9	22,133	16,105	2.9	203,107	29.2	65,715	13,086	2.1	
1899.....	39,816	524,134	224,345	748,902	501,101	67.1	22,033	15,378	2.9	216,735	28.9	65,715	13,086	2.1	
1900.....	28,518	524,572	224,345	748,917	502,707	67.1	21,865	13,784	2.6	216,007	28.8	65,715	13,086	2.2	
Sept. 30 —	22,516	446,923	199,904	646,827	429,053	66.3	17,870	10,627	2.4	192,260	29.7	65,715	13,086	2.3	
1901 (10 mos.)†	28,614	540,459	234,331	774,790	519,774	67.1	20,685	12,121	2.2	226,125	29.2	65,715	13,086	2.2	
1902.....															

*From July 5 to November 30. †Bakehouse law enacted.

‡From December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

subject and prosecuted and convicted one proprietor for violation of the law. There were also 30 complaints on the score of night work (of which 12 were sustained) and the same number of orders issued to employers violating this provision of the law. Other orders issued for the protection of women and boys were as follows: Cease employing males under 18 years of age and women at polishing or buffing, 28; cease employing minors in the operation of swift elevators, 6; cease employing women and minors to clean machinery while in motion, 1; provide or permit use of seats for female employees, 6.

CHILD LABOR.

The motive to use child labor does not seem to lose strength with the passage of years and constant care is needed on the part of the officials to secure compliance with the law. The total number of children under 16 years legally employed was 16,750. This is the largest number recorded since 1891, but at that time the number of factories inspected was much smaller. Only 2.2 per cent of all employees were children, which is about the same percentage as has prevailed for several years. Last year the inspectors found children illegally employed in 2,607 factories. In most cases, to be sure (2,206), the non-compliance with the law consisted in employing children of legal age without the certificate required by law, but there were 274 factories in which children were found working who were either illiterate or under the legal age of employment (14 years); the number of the former class was 158 and of the latter 292. There were also 96 complaints made to the Bureau relative to the illegal employment of children, of which 53 were upon investigation sustained. The causes of complaint were as follows: Employing children under 14 years of age, 44; children under 16 years without certificate, 44; illiterate children, 7; children under 16 years on dangerous machinery, 1.

Five firms were prosecuted for employing children under 16 years and four of them convicted.

Certificates of employment are issued by the local health authorities, who are required to make monthly reports to the

Bureau concerning such certificates for factories. In some cases, however, such reports include also the certificates issued for work in mercantile establishments. The total number of certificates reported in 1902 was 19,789 of which somewhat more than one-half (10,601) were issued in New York City. The same authorities also reported the issuance of 2,750 vacation certificates, of which 2,238 were in New York City. (Table VI in the Appendix.)

The defects of the present child labor laws, which have been pointed out in previous reports, are the subject of bills now before the Legislature. So far as the employment of children in factories is concerned, the most urgent need is for amendments that will bring the school law into harmony with the factory law and alter the method of issuing employment certificates so as to remove dependence upon the parents' affidavit concerning the child's age and substitute therefor evidence of age from the public records of birth.

The need of education may be inferred from the number of illiterate children annually found at work in factories by the inspectors, from the census statistics of literacy and from letters like the following occasionally received at the office of the Commissioner:

Cohoes N Y Oct—1901

dear Sir will you pleas come to Cohoes and Stop our superintec from working us ore time we work from 630 a m to 9 oclock at night in all we work from 77 hours to 84 a week we pray to god you will help us

we girls of the
_____ mills
come at once

Sanitation and Safety.

The fact that 373 out of 932 complaints, 19,697 out of 49,538 orders and 4 out of 13 prosecutions concerned the enforcement of those provisions of law designed to conserve the health and protect the life and limb of factory employees indicates the importance of such provisions in the work of the Bureau of Factory Inspection. It is of the utmost consequence that adequate and accessible fire escapes should be provided for crowded factories; that elevator shafts should be enclosed with

automatic gates or doors; that shafting and other machinery should be encased or otherwise guarded; that exhaust fans should be provided for carrying off dust; that work-rooms should be properly ventilated and lighted; and that proper sanitary conveniences should be furnished. The numerous details which the inspectors must look after may be inferred from the list of orders given to secure compliance with the law (Table III of the Appendix) and it is unnecessary to repeat here the action therein described, or the disposition of complaints as noted in Table IV of the Appendix. The prosecutions numbered four, all in New York City, and were as follows: One for failure to light halls and stairs leading to work-rooms, and to maintain clean and properly screened water closets in the yard; one for failure to keep water closet clean and properly ventilated; one for failure to provide exhaust fans to carry off dust from emery and polishing wheels; one for failure to guard protruding set screws on shafting.

ACCIDENTS.

Concerning the dangers to health involved in employment in factories in this State or in the United States, comparatively little information is available. European investigators have delved deep into the subject of dangerous occupations, but their conclusions are not always applicable to American conditions. Our information regarding hazardous employments is also meager considering the frequency of accidents on our railways and in our mines when compared with foreign railways and mines. If the risks of factory work in this country are correspondingly greater than those in Europe, the number of accidents not reported to the factory inspectors must be very large. Other considerations support such conclusion. Thus it is certain that of the 6,000 deaths by accident or violence annually recorded by the registrars of vital statistics, a considerable proportion must arise out of factory work, whereas the largest number of fatal injuries ever reported to the Bureau of Factory Inspection in a single year was 110. In the last two years special efforts have been made to obtain a more accurate record

of accidents, with the result that the number of injuries reported in 1902 was 50 per cent larger than in any previous year.* The increase was principally in the class of non-fatal accidents, although the number of fatal injuries reported was larger than in any year since 1895.

The total number of accidents to factory workers, as reported by factory managers, was 3,528 (Table 14, on the following page), of whom 3,287 were males and 241 females. Of the former, 38 were boys under 15 years old and 59 were between 15 and 16 years of age; 20 girls under 16 years of age were reported injured. The men and boys were most frequently injured in the metal industries; the women and girls in the textile industries.

Nature and Extent of Injuries.—The majority of the accidents reported, so far as could be judged, involved only temporary disablement; of these there were 2,906, including 588 lacerations, 219 burns, 857 cuts, 732 contusions, 125 sprains and dislocations, 229 fractures. It is obvious that some of these injuries may have turned out more unfavorably than was expected at the time of notification.

*NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FACTORIES AND MINES, 1887-1902.

Year ending November 30—	Fatal.	Other.	Total injuries.
1887 (6 months).....	19	145	164
1888.....	103	527	630
1889.....	56	591	647
1890.....	37	708	745
1891.....	110	790	900
1892.....	53	917	970
1893.....	45	727	772
1894.....	73	857	930
1895†.....	71	964	1,035
1896.....	48	662	710
1897.....	47	1,187	1,234
1898.....	37	1,077	1,114
1899.....	48	1,578	1,626
1900.....	48	2,325	2,373
Year ending September 30—			
1901 (10 months).....	36	2,078	2,114
1902.....	71	3,457	3,528

† Mines first included in 1895.

TABLE 14.—Acci

	I. Stone and clay products.	II. Metals, hardware, machinery, ship- building.	III. Wood.	IV. Leather, rubber, etc.
A. SEX AND AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED:				
Male:				
Under 15 years		6	7	3
15 and under 16		24	2	3
16 and under 18		166	32	8
18 and over	66	1,721	186	50
Age not stated	2	52	5	.....
Total	68	1,969	232	64
Female:				
Under 16				
16 years and over		31	4	1
Age not stated		9		
Total		40	4	1
Grand total	68	2,009	236	65
B. CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS:				
1. Machinery:				
Gearing, belts, shafting, pulleys, etc.	4	106	5	5
Elevators, hoists, cranes	4	99	4	5
Saws, planes, lathes (power)	1	169	137	2
Presses, stamping machines		291	5	8
Emery wheels, buffers		83	4	1
Cotton and woolen machinery				
Other machines and machine tools	1	322	56	28
Total—Machinery	10	1,070	211	49
2. Other causes:				
Hand tools (axes, saws, hammers, etc.)	4	104	3	3
Explosives of all kinds	1	13	6	.....
Hot liquids, acids, steam, molten metal, etc.	8	95	1	.....
Collapse of building, falling objects, etc.	20	279	7	1
Fall of person	3	107	4	4
Loading, unloading, by hand	6	130	2	4
Vehicles, and accidents caused by horses	9	56	.....	2
All other	7	155	2	2
Grand total	68	2,009	236	65
C. RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS:				
1. Temporary disablement:				
Lacerations	7	360	33	10
Burns, scalds, etc.	7	131	7	1
Cuts	13	500	77	10
Bruises	23	421	22	5
Sprains and dislocations	5	51	.....	2
Fractures	7	120	12	10
Other		79	7	5
Total	62	1,662	158	43
2. Permanent disability:				
Loss of one—				
Eye		11	2	1
Limb		5	1	.....
Hand or foot	1	20	6	3
Other	1	266	61	14
Loss of both—				
Eyes				
Limbs		2	.....	.....
Hands or feet		3	1	.....
Internal injuries				1
Total	2	307	71	19
3. Death	4	27	7	1
4. Not reported		13	.....	2
Grand total	68	2,009	236	65

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 31

DENTS IN FACTORIES.

V. Chemicals, oils, paints, explosives.	VI. Paper and pulp.	VII. Printing and paper goods.	VIII. Textiles.	IX. Clothing, millinery, laundering.	X. Food, tobacco, liquors.	XI. Water, gas, electricity.	XII. Building.	Total.
.....	.....	1	19	2	.....	.....	.....	38
2	1	3	20	4	.....	.....	.....	59
2	7	19	36	9	4	.....	.....	283
260	129	56	234	24	70	8	2	2,806
24	3	1	8	1	4	1	.....	101
288	140	80	317	40	78	9	2	3,287
.....	.....	1	15	1	3	.....	.....	20
.....	1	19	130	12	11	.....	.....	209
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	1	21	146	14	14	.....	.....	241
288	141	101	463	54	92	9	2	3,528
15	22	3	78	3	15	1	.....	257
6	3	6	17	12	4	.....	.....	160
5	4	5	6	2	1	.....	1	333
4	2	35	1	3	3	.....	.....	352
2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	148	1	.....	.....	.....	149
22	44	40	69	15	27	3	.....	627
54	75	89	322	36	51	4	1	1,972
22	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	28
50	4	.....	10	.....	7	.....	1	177
30	21	4	18	2	13	3	.....	398
32	24	1	40	12	8	1	.....	236
16	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
33	1	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	111
46	14	4	58	2	7	.....	.....	297
288	141	101	463	54	92	9	2	3,528
21	24	33	76	9	14	1	.....	588
49	5	.....	10	1	6	1	1	219
43	18	14	154	13	13	2	.....	857
92	41	19	93	2	14	.....	.....	782
27	11	3	17	5	4	.....	.....	125
20	14	2	27	8	6	3	.....	229
24	8	2	25	3	3	.....	.....	156
276	121	73	402	41	60	7	1	2,906
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	3	8	.....	2	.....	.....	43
7	12	22	39	8	18	.....	1	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
9	13	25	52	8	22	.....	1	539
3	4	3	6	4	10	2	.....	71
.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	22
288	141	101	463	54	92	9	2	3,528

Accidents adjudged to involve permanent disability of some kind numbered 529. Of these 14 were loss of an eye, 14 loss of a limb, 43 loss of hand or foot and 6 the loss of two limbs or both hands or feet. Table VIII-B reveals the sex and age of employees permanently disabled, as well as the industry in which they were employed. It appears that 489 were males and 40 females. There were 17 boys and 2 girls under 16 years of age; of the latter 1 was employed in a printing office and 1 in a clothing factory, while of the boys 5 were employed in metal industries, 4 in woolen mills and 1 each in a furniture factory, a tannery, a boot and shoe factory, a paper mill, a paper box factory, a carpet mill, a cotton mill, and a shirt factory. Sixty-seven youths between 16 and 18 years were permanently disabled, of whom 44 were employed in the metal industries.

There were 22 accidents involving injuries that were not developed when report was made.

The number of fatal accidents reported was 71, of which 27 were in the metal industries. All of these 71 employees were males, and their distribution by age and industry is given in Table VIII-A of the Appendix. None were under 15 years of age, 2 were between 15 and 16 years, 5 between 16 and 18 years and 62 18 years old or over. Of the boys under 18, not more than 1 was occupied in any one industry.

The second division of Table 14 shows that slightly more than one-half of the accidents were caused by machinery. Unguarded machinery is in fact one of the principal sources of trouble to the inspectors. Last year they issued 5,883 orders on the subject, the nature of which was as follows: Counter-sink protruding set screws, 1,907 (compliances, 1,445); have boiler inspected, 1,349 (compliances, 1,041); encase or box belting, 630 (compliances, 454); guard shafting, 394 (compliances, 293); guard saws and planers, 356 (compliances, 229); guard other machinery, 353 (compliances, 208); guard pulleys and fly-wheels, 250 (compliances, 198); provide exhaust fans, 246 (compliances, 125); guard gearing, 154 (compliances, 125). Employees seem in general less critical of unguarded machinery

than the inspectors, who in their larger experience have learned how frequently accidents occur in connection with machinery. The Bureau received relatively few complaints on the subject of unguarded machinery except such as related to the lack of exhaust fans for carrying off dust from polishing wheels, etc.

Another source of danger to factory workers arises from unguarded elevator and hoistway openings. Last year 236 persons were injured by falls and these were very largely falls in open shafts and elevators. The Bureau issued 845 orders to secure the enforcement of section 79 of the Labor Law relating to elevators and hoistways, as follows: Provide guard rails at elevator or hoistway openings, 455 (compliances, 324); lock elevator doors so that they can be opened only from elevator, 112 (compliances, 80); provide automatic gates or doors for elevators, 107 (compliances, 72); repair elevator or elevator gates, 96 (compliances, 60), etc.

Of particular interest is Table X-A, showing the cause of the 71 accidents that resulted fatally. It appears that 44 employees were mortally injured about machinery, and 22 of these by the gearing, shafting or pulleys. Elevators, hoists, derricks, etc., caused 11 deaths, and 9 resulted from falls. Of the 5 persons whose death resulted from "other" causes (last column of the table), 1 was killed by electricity.

BOILER INSPECTION.

In New York City and Buffalo the inspection of steam boilers is performed under municipal authority; elsewhere in the State boilers in factories must be inspected twice a year by competent persons, and their certificates of inspection filed with the Bureau of Factory Inspection. The number of factory owners who filed such certificates in the 12 months ended September 30, 1902, was 4,277, of which 333 were in Monroe county, 311 in Oneida county, 212 in Albany county, 191 in Rensselaer county, 154 in Erie county, 137 in Onondaga county, etc. (Table XI). Four-fifths of the establishments carry insurance on the boilers, which are thus subject to inspection by agents of the insurance

companies. Their certificates are invariably accepted by the Bureau of Factory Inspection. The chief danger from explosion is to be apprehended from the uninsured boilers, which are inspected, if at all, by persons whose competency is entirely unknown to the Bureau, although the law provides that they shall be approved by the Bureau. In this respect the operation of the law, as was noted in the report for 1899, is very unsatisfactory. To quote from that report,—

"If the Department is to be held responsible for a proper enforcement of the provisions of the law, it should be clothed with power to take the necessary steps to determine the fitness of those who are employed by manufacturers to inspect and examine their boilers. The Department should be empowered to issue a certificate or commission to persons aspiring to make boiler inspections in accordance with the law, the certificate or commission to be based upon results of a rigid examination taken by these people to establish clearly their qualifications and fitness to perform such service.

"It is not feasible or practicable for the regular deputy inspectors to be charged with the duty of inspecting boilers in the various factories, etc., visited by them, inasmuch as when they are making an inspection of an establishment it is absolutely necessary that shafting, machinery, etc., be in operation, and when this is the case the boilers in these places are not in a condition to be inspected."

Laundries.

While steam laundries have always been subject to the visitation of factory inspectors, some doubt existed as to the inclusion of other laundries within the definition of a factory until the enactment of chapter 477 of the Laws of 1901 (section 92 of the Labor Law). This act not only defined a laundry as a factory, but also prohibited the carrying on of laundry work in a sleeping or living room and required that laundries should "be kept in a clean condition and free from vermin and all impurities of an infectious or contagious nature."

The inspectors visited in the course of the year 2,099 laundries, statistics of which in each town or city may be found in Table I under industry Group IX, subdivision 6. A summary for the entire State is reproduced below:

TABLE 15.

INSPECTIONS OF LAUNDRIES.

	Chinese laundries.	Other laundries.
Number of inspections.....	1,179	945
Establishments found closed, burned, etc.....	10	84
Number of establishments inspected.....	1,172	927
Thereof once.....	1,165	909
Thereof more than once.....	7	18
Largest number of persons at work in year.....	2,497	12,624
Thereof males.....	2,494	3,603
Thereof females.....	3	9,021
Number of workers at time of inspection.....	2,480	11,658
In establishments with less than 20 workers.....	2,480	4,227
In establishments with 20-49 workers.....		2,221
In establishments with 50-199.....		3,646
In establishments with 200-499 workers.....		1,564
In establishments with 500 workers.....		
Males.....	2,477	3,354
Females.....	3	8,304
Minors and children :		
Males under 18 years of age.....		54
Boys under 16 years of age.....		20
Girls under 16 years of age.....		148
Children under 14 years of age.....		3
Illiterate children.....		3
Weekly hours of labor :		
Persons who work 51 hours or less.....	2	836
Persons who work 52-57 hours.....	5	2,298
Persons who work 58-63 hours.....	523	8,325
Persons who work over 63 hours.....	1,950	199
Number of orders issued to comply with law.....	2,816	1,572
Firms notified to comply with law.....	1,163	697

The most noticeable contrasts between the Chinese and the other laundries are in size, class of workers and hours of work. The Chinese laundries are all small establishments, employ no women or children and work very long hours; other laundries include some very large establishments (Troy, New York and Rochester), employ more women than men, and consequently seldom operate more than the legal maximum of ten hours a day.

The inspectors issued 4,400 orders to 1,800 laundries; of these only 1,063 related to the special provisions of law, namely, 864 to cease using work-rooms for sleeping or living purposes and 199 to keep work-rooms in clean and sanitary condition. Only 327 of these special orders were reported as having been complied with.

Tenement Manufactures.

The law of 1899 requiring every person who undertakes the manufacture of clothing, cigars, etc., in a tenement or dwelling house to procure a license from the Bureau has now been in operation a sufficient length of time to permit of a fair judgment upon its operation. The total number of licenses outstanding has increased very slowly of late and at the end of the fiscal year, 1902, was 30,464, as compared with 28,787 twelve months earlier, thus:

17

TABLE 16.

LICENSES FOR TENEMENT MANUFACTURE—SEPTEMBER, 1899—SEPTEMBER, 1902

		Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1899 (3 mos.).	Dec. 1, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900 (12 mos.).	Dec. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 (10 mos.).	Oct. 1, 1901 to Sept. 30, 1902 (12 mos.).
Applications received.	New York City.....	6,229	19,502	11,545	14,537
	Other places.....	3,906	4,779	1,024	605
	New York State .	10,135	24,281	12,569	15,130
Applications investigated.	New York City	3,130	22,601	11,545	14,537
	Other places.....	3,230	5,455	1,024	593
	New York State .	6,360	28,056	12,569	15,130
Applications refused.	New York City	843	6,082	1,163	544
	Other places.....	75	54	10	5
	New York State .	918	6,136	1,173	549
Licenses granted.	New York City.....	1,894	16,519	9,561	13,331
	Other places.....	3,048	5,401	989	*600
	New York State .	4,942	21,920	10,550	13,931
Licenses revoked, returned, duplicates.†	New York City.....	.....	2,354	5,574	11,991
	Other places.....	.....	362	335	263
	New York State .	.....	2,716	5,909	12,254
Licenses outstanding at close of period.	New York City.....	1,894	16,069	20,046	21,386
	Other places.....	3,048	8,087	8,741	9,078
	New York State .	4,942	24,146	28,787	30,464

Of the entire increase of 1,677 licenses, 1,340 were in New York City and only 337 in the remainder of the State. But while the net increase is relatively small, the number of new licenses granted was very large—13,931, or 45 per cent of the licenses in force. But the vast majority of these new licenses were issued, not to new tenement workers, but to the same families, who have changed residences. Thus 11,373 licenses were surrendered by families upon change of residence, while

* Includes 12 temporary licenses issued without investigation.

	New York city.	Other places.	New York State.	Total 1901
† Number of licenses revoked	336	.....	336	.....
License returned upon change of residence.....	11,171	202	11,373	5,088
Duplicates returned, etc.....	484	61	545	28

15,130 applications for new licenses were made, of which all but 605 were in New York City. It may therefore be presumed that the Bureau will be called upon to investigate every year the conditions of 15,000 tenement shops or family work-rooms prior to issuing licenses for manufacturing therein, besides making the usual inspection of all licensed places. Last year such inspection was made, as shown in Table 5, in the months of March and April and again in August.

Of applications the Bureau refused about 1,400. When conditions in a tenement do not meet the requirements for a license, the family usually endeavors to "clean up" and then renews its application, presenting facts that may be considered as modifying the report of the inspector. The inspectors last year investigated 1,357 license refusals, with the result that only 545 applications were finally refused.

The control over tenement work secured by the Bureau is now manifestly more complete than it has been, and there are certainly fewer places in which manufacturing is carried on without the required license. The total number of complaints made to the Department concerning illegal tenement work was 1,180 in 1900, the first year of the licensing law's operation, and 340 in the ten months covered by the Report of 1901, while there were but 240 such complaints in 1902. Of these, 169 charged that manufacturing was being carried on in tenements without a license; 86 of these complaints were, upon investigation, sustained and 79 not sustained. The Bureau also received 38 complaints that work was being done under unsanitary conditions, but investigation sustained only 12 of these complaints. In such cases the license was revoked, but these revocations constituted a small fraction of the entire number of licenses revoked, 336, as a result of the semi-annual inspection made by the Bureau. All the places whose licenses were revoked were in New York City.

Revocation of a license is an extreme measure which is resorted to only in the case of the family work-rooms that do not fully comply with statutory requirements. In the case of tenement workshops not connected with living rooms, the Bureau does not revoke the license unless the holder thereof refuses or neglects to comply with the orders given by the Bureau to

make such alterations as will effect full compliance with the law, including the provisions relative to factories as well as those relating to tenement work. The number of orders issued to manufacturers and contractors under Article VII of the Labor Law (Tenement Manufactures) was 852, of which 629 were complied with. These orders were as follows:

	Orders.	Compliance.
Frame and post license	474	280
Keep and file register of outside help.....	296	296
Cease using shop for living purposes.....	46	30
Ceil door between shop and living rooms.....	7	7
Provide shelving for goods.....	29	16
Total.....	<u>852</u>	<u>629</u>

Orders to keep and file register of outside help were numerous, and one of the three prosecutions undertaken by the Bureau was for failure so to do. As reported last year, the Bureau had begun a systematic effort to locate tenement workers in New York City by the use of manufacturers' registers of outside help. A card index of manufacturers and contractors, as reported by applicants for licenses, was prepared, containing at the end of September, 1901, 4,309 names, and in September the collection of registers was begun, 313 being filed during that month, while 254 others were returned as removed or not found. The record of this work for the year now under review is given below:

TABLE 17.
MANUFACTURERS' REGISTERS OF OUTSIDE HELP.

Month.	Notices issued to file registers.	Number of registers filed.	Notices returned: addressee not found.	Firms reporting that they do no manufacturing in this State, have retired from business or employ no outside help.
Oct., 1901.....	1,720	434	232	115
Nov.	1,228	276	109	144
Dec.	902	240	113	82
Jan., 1902.....	1,060	210	97	121
Feb.	765	230	58	153
Mar.	167	106	16	44
April	150	51	5	12
May	566	170	50	89
June	742	178	49	88
July	556	184	48	77
Aug.	57	47	2	5
Sept.	367	82	22	58
Total.....	<u>8,275</u>	<u>2,208</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>968</u>

As about 30 per cent of these were second notices the number of firms notified was much smaller than 8,275. More than 2,000 registers were filed in the twelve months, while the number of firm names of manufacturers and contractors in the Bureau's card index had increased to 5,865 at the end of September, 1902.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The New York City Department of Health mails to the Bureau each day a list of all reported cases of contagious diseases. The names and addresses on this list are then compared with the Bureau lists of licensed home workers, and whenever disease is located in a licensed place, notice is at once sent to the manufacturers and contractors for whom work is done at that place, warning them to send no more work there. The following table gives a very incomplete record of this work of warning employers, which is subject to much interruption during the campaign of inspection, owing to the use of the lists by the inspectors at that season:

TABLE 18.

Month.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.	Typhoid fever.	Total.
October, 1901.....	5	1	19	.....	25
November	3	6	.....	.....	9
December .....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
January, 1902.....	6	4	8	.....	18
February	8	2	24	.....	34
June	7	2	.....	.....	9
July	10	.....	.....	1	11
August	8	2	.....	2	12
September	5	1	.....	2	8
Total.....	<u>52</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>130</u>

Bakeshops.

The statistics of bakeshop inspection appear in the main table under Group X, 3, "Bakers' and confectioners' goods." As heretofore, they contain inspections not only of bakeries but also of factories solely devoted to the manufacture of candy, since the first section of the bakeshop law (Labor Law, Art. VIII, § 110) applies to "confectionery establishments" as well as bakeries. The division also contains statistics of a few establishments devoted to the manufacture of macaroni and

other food pastes, as the law applies to the manufacture of all flour or meal food products. The results of the inspections may be summarized as follows:

TABLE 19.
INSPECTIONS OF BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS.

	New York City.	Interior towns and cities.	New York State.
Number of inspections.....	1,875	1,480	3,355
Establishments found closed, burned, etc.....	321	155	476
Number of establishments inspected once.....	1,731	1,348	3,079
Number of establishments inspected more than once.....	71	66	137
Total number inspected.....	<u>1,802</u>	<u>1,414</u>	<u>3,216</u>
Largest number of persons at work at any time in the year....	16,518	6,742	23,260
Thereof males.....	11,329	4,796	16,125
Thereof females.....	<u>5,189</u>	<u>1,946</u>	<u>7,135</u>
Number of working proprietors and employees at time of inspection.....	15,093	6,806	21,399
In establishments with less than 20.....	5,996	3,717	9,713
In establishments with 20-49.....	1,446	919	2,365
In establishments with 50-199.....	2,944	808	3,752
In establishments with 200-499.....	2,200	862	3,062
In establishments with 500 +.....	<u>2,507</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>2,507</u>
Males.....	10,648	4,546	15,194
Females.....	<u>4,445</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>6,205</u>
Minors and children:			
Males under 18 years.....	125	155	280
Boys under 16.....	48	39	87
Girls under 16.....	387	82	469
Children under 14.....	6	4	10
Illiterate children.....	<u>1</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>1</u>
Weekly hours of labor:			
51 or less.....	53	138	191
52-57.....	1,108	436	1,544
58-63.....	13,755	5,696	19,451
Over 63.....	<u>177</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>213</u>
Orders issued to comply with the law.....	4,997	2,183	7,180
Number of establishments notified.....	<u>1,508</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>2,417</u>

These figures require little comment by way of elucidation. Last year there were no establishments inspected which employed more than 500 persons, but this year two such factories were reported employing together 2,507 persons. It will be observed that 213 persons worked more than 63 hours, although the law makes 60 hours the maximum permissible. The ex-

planation is that some of the 213 persons were working proprietors who employed no help; such of them as were employees were of course stopped by notice to the employer that he was violating the law,—76 such notices being issued, as shown below:

TABLE 20.

ORDERS COVERING INFRACTIONS OF THE BAKESHOP LAW.

	Orders.	Compli- ances.
Reduce hours of labor to 10 a day (§110).....	76	35
Waterclosets ordered from bakeroom and provided outside (§113).....	39	32
New sinks ordered (§111).....	a 35	23
Sinks ordered repaired (§111).....	a 152	88
Other orders relating to drainage and plumbing (§111).....	a 104	58
Remove beds and bedding from, and cease sleeping in, bake or storeroom (§113).....	35	8
Provide pipe or hood or ventilate bakeroom (§111).....	239	107
Bakeshops ordered to be cleaned and kept clean (§112).....	349	233
Rubbish and ashes ordered from bakeroom (§112).....	306	152
Walls and ceilings to be whitewashed (§112).....	1,168	563
Woodwork to be painted (§112).....	a 369	166
Side walls or ceilings to be plastered or wainscoted (§112).....	80	45
Food products to be stored in dry rooms (§112).....	2	2
Storage facilities to be arranged for cleaning (§112).....	a 15	7
Keep dogs, chickens or other animals out of bakeroom (§112).....	28	15
Ceiling ordered raised to at least eight feet (§112).....	b 249	69
Repair, scrape and oil floor, or provide new floors (§112).....	848	438
Provide fly screens at windows (§112).....	8	3
Cease using building for bakeshop (§§111-112).....	2	1
Total.....	<u>4,104</u>	<u>2,045</u>

The foregoing orders aggregate only 4,104, whereas the total number of orders issued to bakery and confectionery establishments was 7,180, the difference being the orders issued under the regular factory law.

The Bureau received 95 complaints of violation of the Bake-shop Law, of which investigation sustained 80 in full and 2 in part; 22 of the complaints alleged uncleanness, 15 failure to whitewash walls or ceilings, 13 defective floors, 9 unduly low ceilings, 9 defective ventilation, etc. (Table IV of the Appendix).

No prosecutions were undertaken for violation of the Bake-shop Law.

a. Includes 1 notice afterward withdrawn.

b. Includes 26 notices afterward withdrawn.

Mines and Quarries.

The mines and quarries situated in the various inspection districts of the State are visited by a deputy inspector conversant with the business and specially detailed to exercise the functions conferred upon the head of the department by Article IX of the Labor Law. His report appears below, while the statistics of inspection are contained in Table XII of the Appendix, a summary of which follows:

TABLE 21.
INSPECTION OF MINES AND QUARRIES, ACCORDING TO PRODUCT.

PRODUCT.	In- spec- tions.	Firms.	SEPARATE MINES OR QUARRIES.		EMPLOYEES.		ACCIDENTS.	
			Number.	In op- eration.	Total number.	Thereof under 18 years of age.	Fatal.	Non- fatal.
I. 1. Stone.....	27	27	28	28	1,246	*6	.....	.....
2. Talc.....	6	6	11	9	137	1	.....	.....
Garnet.....	1	1	1	1	80	.....	.....	.....
Graphite.....	1	1	1	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Rock salt.....	1	1	2	1	285	.....	.....	.....
3. Cement.....	11	9	30	23	1,700	6	.....	.....
Gypsum.....	4	4	8	6	114	2	.....	1
II. 3. Iron.....	13	13	35	31	1,594	3	2	.....
Total.....	64	62	116	100	5,196	18	2	1
Total, 1901.....	64	57	142	104	3,933	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	71	.....	125	5,595	.....	3	5
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	137	5,947	.....	3	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	156	4,674	.....	3	1
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	230	4,008	.....	7	3
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	177	3,322	.....	8	7
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	37	340	*10	28	7

In the 100 mines and quarries in operation, 5,196 wage-earners were employed, the prevailing hours being 10 each day. In these establishments were found 203 boilers having 17,600 horse power and 152 engines of 16,460 horse power; in addition to which some water power was used.

The inspector issued 39 orders to 22 different firms and 19 compliances therewith were reported. These were as follows:

* Including 1 under 16 years of age.

TABLE 22.

ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES.

	Orders.	Compli- ances.
Have boiler inspected and send duplicate report to Department of Labor...	9	5
Send duplicate certificate of boiler inspection to Department of Labor....	3	2
Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper.....	7	3
Pay employees weekly.....	3	.....
Procure a competent engineer.....	1	1
Report accident to Department of Labor.....	3	.....
Properly timber roof of mine.....	1	1
Provide fence from pump house to track.....	1	1
Rebuild ladder in shaft.....	1	1
Provide fire buckets in engine room.....	1	.....
Provide fire buckets at head of shafts.....	1	1
Strip walls of loose material before blasting.....	1	.....
Provide sufficient and proper means of ventilating mine.....	2	2
Remove old timber from shaft.....	1	1
Provide storeroom for powder apart from mine.....	1	1
Construct additional opening to mine.....	1	.....
Repair manway.....	1	.....
Run additional drift for use in case of accident.....	1	.....
Total.....	<u>39</u>	<u>19</u>

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINE INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN McMACKIN, *Commissioner*:

SIR.—The following report gives the number of mines and quarries in operation throughout the State in the year 1902:

Whole number	77
Divided as follows:	
Cement	21
Lime stone	12
Hematite ore	8
Gypsum.....	8
Slate	7
Marble.....	6
Magnetic ore.....	5
Talc.....	4
Graphite	2
Garnet.....	1
Iron Pyrites.....	1
Salt.....	1
Carbonite ore	1

All of the mines have from two to five openings, tunnels, slopes, drifts, shafts or inclines, making an average of three and a half openings, tunnels, slopes, drifts, shafts or inclines to each mine. All of which in my opinion should be inspected at least twice a year.

I believe a great majority of the operators are making an earnest effort to conform to the law.

I am pleased to state that they not only received your representative courteously, but placed at his disposal any and everything he required to enable him to make a thorough inspection of their plants and mines, and accepted any suggestions he had to offer.

There are a few concerns who seem to think that this department's only aim is to grind them down. Their only reason for so thinking is that we insist upon their complying with the law regarding the safety of their employees. I find the weekly payment law is violated more than any other owing to the fact that for one reason or another a good many of the employees are opposed to weekly payments, as they claim better economic conditions are obtained by receiving their wages in lump sum at the end of the month. To meet this condition of affairs the companies have arranged so that employees who wish to do so can let their wages run until the end of the month with the privilege of drawing upon the same at any time.

In conclusion permit me to say that, with a few exceptions, the mines and quarries are in safe working condition. The boilers, engines and all appliances pertaining thereto having been inspected by competent inspectors and a copy of the inspection report forwarded to the Bureau of Factory Inspection.

Very respectfully yours,

J. A. DONALD.

APPENDIX.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.

GROUPS.

- I. Stone and clay products.
- II. Metals, machinery and apparatus.
- III. Wood manufactures.
- IV. Leather and rubber goods.
- V. Chemicals, oils and explosives.
- VI. Paper and pulp.
- VII. Printing and paper goods.
- VIII. Textiles.
- IX. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc.
- X. Food, tobacco and liquors.
- XI. Distribution of water, gas and electricity.
- XII. Building industry.
- XIII. Warehouses, storage, etc.

I. STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS.

1. STONE.

a. Crushed stone.

(Includes trap rock.)

b. Cut stone.

Blackboards (slate).

Monuments.

Mosaics (stone).

Slates.

Soapstone.

2. TALC AND OTHER MINERALS.

a. Talc.

b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt, etc.

Abrasives.

Carborundum.

Flint.

Foundry facings.

Hones (oil and water).

Mica.

Pumice stone.

Sandpaper.

Sharpening stones.

3. LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, ETC.

a. Lime.

b. Cement and asphalt.

c. Plaster and gypsum.

4. BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY.

a. Building brick.

b. Terra cotta and fire-clay products.

Alignum.

Asbestos.

Chimney tops.

Conduits (clay).

Crucibles (clay).

Enameled and fire brick.

Fire-proofing materials.

Flue, furnace and stove linings.

Imitation stone.

Mosaics (ceramic).

Sewer pipe.

Steam-packing materials.

Tile.

c. Pottery products.

Artificial marble.

Chinaware.

Earthenware.

Porcelain.

Stoneware.

Yellow ware.

I. STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS—*Continued.*

5. GLASS.

a. Building glass.

Cathedral glass.
Decorated glass.
Obscured glass.

Opalescent glass.
Stained glass.
Wire glass.

b. Mirrors.

(Includes beveled glass.)

c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware.

Bulbs (glass).
Castor work.
Chimneys (glass).
Globes.
Iron-mold ware.
Lamps.
Opal ware.

Prescription ware.
Shades (glass).
Stoppered work.
Tableware (glass).
Tubes (glass).
Vault lights.

d. Bottles and jars.

Carboys.
Demijohns.
Druggists' glassware.

Flasks.
Insulators (glass).

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

1. GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES.

a. Silver and silver-plated ware.

Chains.
Hollow ware (sterling or plated).
Jewelry (silver).
Novelties.

Tableware (silver).
Umbrella handles and mountings
(silver).

b. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf.

c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.

d. Gold and silver watch cases.

e. Jewelry (not of silver).

Badges and medals (gold).

Brooches, chains, rings, etc.

f. Diamond cutting and polishing.

2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.

a. Smelting and refining.

Babbitt metal.
Old metals.

Spelter.

b. Coppersmith's work.

Bath tubs, boilers, etc.
Brewery apparatus (copper).

Chemical apparatus (copper).
Machinery (copper).

c. Brass foundries (including Bronze castings).

d. Valves, hydrants, soda-water apparatus, etc.

Faucets.
Gas-collecting apparatus.

Siphon heads.

e. Gas and electric fixtures.

Brackets (lamp).
Chandeliers.

Oil fixtures.
Tubes (iron-lined, brass).

f. Plumbers' supplies (including Sanitary specialties).

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—*Continued.*

2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.—*Continued.*

g. Other brass and bronze goods.

Boiler supplies (brass).	Hardware (brass).
Brass finishing.	Hose fittings (brass).
Curtain poles (brass).	Injectors (brass).
Diving apparatus (brass).	Oil cups (brass).
Engine supplies (brass).	Ornamental work (brass or bronze).
Ejectors (brass).	Pumps (brass).
Forms (brass).	Sheet brass.
Frames (brass).	Stopples (brass).
Grease cups (brass).	

h. Lead, zinc and aluminum goods.

Bottle caps (lead or tin foil).	Tin foil.
Shot.	Zinc statuary.
Shot pipe.	

3. IRON AND STEEL.

a. Iron ore crushing, separating, etc.

b. Blast furnaces.

c. Architectural and structural iron.

Bridges (iron and steel).	Iron railings.
Doors (iron).	Netting fences.
Elevator enclosures.	Roofs (iron).
Fire escapes.	Safes.
Gates (iron).	Stairs (iron).
Grilles (iron).	Turntables.
Iron beams.	Vaults.
Iron columns.	Wire fences.
Iron lintels.	Wrought-iron work (for buildings).

d. Car wheels and railway equipment.

Air brakes.	Power brakes.
Axles (car).	Snowplows.
Car trucks.	Spiral springs.
Couplers.	Switches (safety).
Leaf springs (car).	

e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works.

Anvils.	Ingots.
Armor plate.	Muck iron.
Axles (carriage and wagon).	Nails (cut, horseshoe and wire).
Bars (scrap, sheet, etc.).	Plates (nail, tack, terne, tin).
Billets.	Projectiles.
Black plates and sheets.	Rails.
Bloomaries.	Rods.
Cast steel.	Shafts.
Cotton ties.	Skelp.
Cranks (iron and steel).	Slabs.
Forgings, (carriage drop, gun, pipe, etc.).	Springs (carriage and wagon).
Hoops.	Steel pipe.
Horse shoes.	Wire.
	Wrought iron.

f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.

Cap screws.	Nuts.
Chains (including bicycle chains).	Rivets.
Hasps.	Staples.
Keys.	Studs.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS — *Continued.*3. IRON AND STEEL — *Continued.**g. Hardware, not elsewhere specified.*

Bed fasteners.	Hardware novelties.
Bicycle pumps.	Hinges.
Blanket hardware.	Meat choppers.
Bone cutters.	Piano hardware.
Can openers.	Saddlery hardware.
Carriage hardware and trimmings.	Spring hinges.
Casters (furniture).	Steel traps.
Frames.	

*h. Cutlery.**i. Tools.*

Auger bits.	Hammers.
Axes.	Machine tools.
Bench vises.	Pipe vises.
Bit braces.	Planes.
Check perforators.	Pneumatic tools.
Chisels.	Punches.
Drills.	Saws.
Drill chucks.	Tube expanders.
Files.	

j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc.

Drill presses.	Steel figures and letters.
Models.	Stocks.
Stamps (iron and steel).	Stove patterns.

*k. Firearms.**l. Typewriting, registering and sewing machines.*

Automatic vending machines.	Slot machines.
Cash registers.	

*m. Metal beds, wire springs and mattresses, etc.**n. Other wire goods.*

Bale ties.	Grille work (wire).
Bird cages.	Hat frames.
Carpet whips.	Netting (wire).
Clothesline (wire).	Rallings (wire).
Dress-stays (wire).	Wire cloth.
Fence wire.	Wire guards.

o. Tinware, sheet-metal work, metal stamping, etc.

Bicycle sundries (sheet metal).	Stove tanks.
Coffee pots.	Tea pots (tin).
Enamel goods (sheet metal).	Tin boxes and cans.
House furnishings (sheet metal).	Tin roofing materials.
Kitchen utensils.	Torches.
Oil cans.	Wash boilers.
Stovepipe.	

p. Toys, buttons and fancy metal goods.

Buckles.	Marqueterie.
Corset steels.	Needles.
Garter trimmings.	Photograph frames (metal).
Glove fasteners.	Pins.
Hold-fasts.	Pocketbook trimmings.
Inlaid metal goods.	Signs (metal).

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—*Continued.*

3. IRON AND STEEL—*Continued.*

g. Plating, enameling, galvanizing, etc.

Plating (copper, electro and nickel).	Signs (enameled).
Japanning.	Stove trimmings.

r. Cooking and heating apparatus.

Car heaters (electric and steam).	Ranges.
Furnaces.	Stoves.
Hot-water heaters and boilers.	Stove castings.
Ovens.	Tanks (heating apparatus).
Radiators.	Ventilators.

t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.

Condensers.	Merry-go-rounds (steam).
Distillers.	Steam machinery.
Evaporators (brewery).	Still (steam).
Locomotives.	

u. Machinery not otherwise classified.

Air compressors.	Oil separators.
Blowers.	Pneumatic hoists and motors.
Chain blocks.	Power hammers.
Disc wheels.	Power transmitting machinery.
Economisers.	Printing presses.
Fans (exhaust).	Pulleys.
Furnaces (electric).	Shafting.
Gears.	Shaft couplings.
General machine repairs.	Spool winders.
Hand blowers.	Steering gear.
Iron planers.	Tackle blocks.
Linotype machines.	Turn-buckles.
Looms.	Twisters.
Loopers.	Voting machines.
Mixers.	

v. Foundries and machine shops.

Castings (iron).	Machine repair shops (when combined with foundries).
Elevator weights.	Soil pipe and fittings.
Gas pipe and fittings (cast iron).	Stove repair castings.
Grate bars.	Water pipe and fittings (cast iron).

4. RAILWAY REPAIR SHOPS (LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR).

5. VEHICLES.

a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs,

Except children's carts and wagons, and including sprinklers and street sweepers.

b. Cycles and parts.

Except wheels.

c. Vehicle wheels.

Carriage, wagon and cycle wheels.

d. Motor vehicles.

e. Cars

Except railway car shops.

6. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—*Continued.*

7. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Artesian well boring tools.	Hoes.
Cane mills.	Incubators.
Cider mills.	Lawn mowers.
Coffee (plantation) machinery.	Lime spreaders.
Cotton choppers, gins, presses, sweeps.	Milk testers.
Dairy apparatus.	Pumps (hand, horse).
Ditching machines.	Rice machinery.
Ensilage cutters, elevators.	Road graders and scrapers.
Evaporators.	Rollers.
Fence machines.	Scoops.
Gardening implements.	Scythes.
Grinding mills.	Shovels and spades.
Grubbing machines.	Sickles.
	Wine mills.

8. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

a. *Pianos and parts.*b. *Organs and other instruments.*

Stringed instruments.	Wind instruments.
Musical strings.	

9. OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

a. *Scientific instruments and apparatus.*

Calculating instruments.	Nautical instruments.
Dental appliances.	Surgical instruments.
Engineers' field instruments.	Surveyors' instruments.

b. *Optical and photographic apparatus.*

Cameras.	Magnifying glasses.
Eye-glasses.	Microscopes.
Lenses.	Spectacles.

c. *Scales.*d. *Clocks and time recording apparatus.*e. *Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc.*

Barometers.	Steam engine apparatus.
Damper regulators.	Vacuum gauges.
Draft regulators.	Water gauges.

f. *Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.*

Acetylene gas generators and accessories.	Locomotive headlights.
	Railway signal lamps.

g. *Photographs, etc.*

10. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

a. *Telephone, telegraph, fire-alarm apparatus.*

Annunciators.	Switchboards.
Bells (electric).	Tickers.
Electrical instruments.	Transmitters.
Police alarm apparatus.	

b. *Electric lamps.*c. *Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies.*

Batteries.	Fuses.
Circuit breakers.	Generators (electric).
Electrical machinery.	Motors.
Electrical novelties.	Rheostats.
Electrical wires.	Rock drills (electric).

III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.

1. LUMBER AND HOUSE TRIM (SAW AND PLANING MILLS).

Blinds (outside).	Palings.
Brackets.	Pickets.
Building materials (wood).	Railway ties.
Ceiling.	Sash.
Doors.	Spars.
Fence posts.	Telegraph poles.
Kindling wood.	Turning.
Masts.	Veneers.
Molding.	Window frames.

2. BOXES AND BARRELS.

a. Packing cases, barrels, shoos, etc.

Boxes (except cigar and fancy).	Kegs.
Box heads.	Pails.
Casks.	Recoopering.
Crating.	Tubs (wash, butter, etc.).
Grape baskets.	

b. Cigar boxes, fancy wood boxes.

3. BASKETS AND OTHER WOVEN WORK.

Includes cocoa mats and matting.

4. BROOMS.

5. FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.

a. Furniture and upholstery,

Including barbers' and dentists' chairs; excluding metal beds and furniture

b. Caskets.

Boxes.	Linings.
Draperies.	Shells.
Funeral goods and supplies.	Shrouds.

c. Store and office fixtures.

Bank fixtures	Druggists' fixtures.
Billiard and pool balls and tables.	Saloon fixtures.
Bowling alleys and supplies.	Show cases.
Butchers' fixtures.	Telephone booths.
Church and hall seatings.	

d. Screens, sliding blinds, etc.

Inside blinds.	Shutters.
Piazza blinds.	Venetian blinds.
Rolling partitions.	Weather strips.
Screen doors.	

e. Other cabinet work.

Fretwork (wood).	Water-closet seats and tanks.
Grilles (wood).	Wood mantels.
Telephone backs.	

6. WOOD, CORK AND AMBER WORKING.

a. Articles of cork.

b. Pipes and smokers' articles.

c. Wooden toys and novelties.

Advertising signs.	Fishing rods.
Bicycle specialties (wood).	Games.
Blackboards (wood).	Rulers.
Blocks (children's).	Sleds.
Canes.	Velocipedes.
Checkers and chessmen.	Walking sticks.
Dominoes.	Yardsticks.
Express wagons (children's).	

III. WOOD MANUFACTURES—*Continued.*6. WOOD, CORK AND AMBER WORKING—*Continued.**d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances.*

Dumb waiters.	Stove boards.
Hand elevators.	Washing machines.
Ice boxes.	Woodenware.
Mangles.	Wringers.

e. Other articles and appliances of wood.

Agricultural woodwork (drill heads, plow handles, tongues, trees, etc.).	Lasts.
Artificial limbs.	Loom parts and repairs (battens, bobbins, frames, beddles, reeds, shuttles).
Barrel covers.	Mallets.
Blocks (wall-paper printing).	Map rollers.
Blocks (pulley and tackle).	Measures.
Car woodwork.	Patterns.
Carriage woodwork.	Pine (water, pump, etc.).
Clothes pins.	Plane handles.
Curtain poles.	Plates (wood or pulp).
Duster handles.	Pulleys.
Fiber conduit.	Saw handles.
Flag poles.	Scroll sawing.
Hames.	Spokes.
Hamper bottoms.	Veneer goods.
Hat blocks.	Wagon woodwork.
Hub blocks (wheel).	Wood carving.
Indurated fiber ware.	Wood turning.
Ladders.	

7. PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.

Embossed molding.	Room molding.
Mirror frames.	Wood ornaments.
Picture backing.	

IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.

1. MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.

2. FURS, BRUSHES, ARTICLES OF HAIR, ETC.

*a. Furs and fur goods.**b. Brushes.**c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc.*

Beds (feather).	Mattresses (hair).
Cushions (feather or hair).	Pillows (feather or hair).
Dusters (feather).	Stuffed birds and animals.

3. LEATHER GOODS.

a. Belting, washers, etc.

Includes plumbers' specialties (leather or rubber).

b. Saddlery and harness.

Carriage aprons.	Fenders (leather covered).
Dashboards.	Horse collars.
Dashes (leather covered).	Whips.

*c. Traveling bags and trunks.**d. Boots and shoes (including parts).**e. Gloves and mittens.*

IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS—*Continued.*3. LEATHER GOODS—*Continued.**f. Fancy leather goods.*

Card cases.	Leather belts.
Chataleine bags.	Memorandum books (leather).
Eye-glass cases.	Pocketbooks.
Hair curlers (kid).	Purses.
Hat leather.	Razor strops.
Hat sweats (leather).	Tobacco pouches (leather).

4. RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS.

Atomizers.	Mackintoshes.
Combs (rubber).	Penholders (rubber).
Dental rubber.	Stamps (rubber).
Dress shields.	Stopples (rubber).
Druggists' goods (rubber).	Tubing (rubber).
Gas tubing.	

5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, ETC.

*a. Pearl buttons, handles, etc.**b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.*

Combs.	Sponges.
Composition buttons.	Vegetable ivory.
Knife handles.	Whalebone.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS, EXPLOSIVES.

1. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS,

*a. Proprietary medicines.**b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, ammonia).*

Alum.	Borax.
Baking powder.	Chloride of lime.
Bleaching powder.	Pearl ash.

c. Photographic materials.

Chemicals (photo).	Plates (photo).
Photo paper.	

d. Other chemicals and drugs.

Acids.	Sugar of lead.
Calcium carbide.	Sulphur.
Digestive ferments.	Tanning extracts.
Pharmaceutical products.	Tin crystals.

2. PAINTS AND COLORS.

a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.

Acetanellid.	Laquers.
Colors in oil.	Metal polish.
Dryers.	Oxides of lead.
Furniture polish.	White lead.
Kalsomine.	Whiting.
Japans.	

b. Dyes and colors.

Bluing.	Dye woods.
Dairy colors.	Lampblack.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS, EXPLOSIVES—*Continued*,2. PAINTS AND COLORS—*Continued*.*c. Inks and adhesives.*

Gelatin.

Mucilage.

Glue.

Sealing wax.

Gums.

Sisinga.

Inked ribbons.

*d. Blacking, stove polish, etc.**e. Lead pencils, crayons, etc.*

3. VEGETABLE OILS, PERFUMERY, ETC.

a. Wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal.

Acetic acid.

Wood distillation.

Acetone.

*b. Linseed oil.**c. Perfumery and cosmetics.**d. Other essential oils.*

Deodorized naphtha.

Hop aroma and extract.

Glycerine.

4. SOAP, CANDLES, WAX GOODS.

a. Soap.

Concentrated potash.

Soap powder.

b. Candles, stearine, tallow, etc.

Animal oils.

Lard.

Grease.

c. Wax and wax figures.

5. MINERAL OILS AND BY-PRODUCTS.

Petroleum refining.

Red oil.

6. FERTILIZERS.

7. MATCHES AND EXPLOSIVES.

*a. Matches.**b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc.*

8. PLASTICS.

Celluloids.

Viscoes.

Cellulose derivatives (other than
celluloid).

9. BUILDING PAPER, (CHEMICALLY TREATED).

Tar paper.

Creosoting.

VI. PAPER AND PULP.

1. RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.

Junk (paper and rags).

2. PULP AND PAPER.

*a. Pulp (chemical, mechanical, mineral).**b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).**c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.*

VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.

1. TYPE AND PRINTER'S MATERIALS.

Brass rule.	Printers' rollers.
Leads (printers').	
Metal and wood furniture (printers').	

2. PAPER GOODS.

a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.

Corrugated paper.	Ribbon blocks.
Celluloid cases.	Silk boxes.
Druggists' cases.	Silverware cases.
Jewelry bags, boxes, cases, etc.	

*b. Paper bags and sacks.**c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper, etc.*

3. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

a. Printing and publishing.

Addressing and mailing.	Lithographing.
Bookbinding.	Music publishing.
Electrotyping.	Photo-engraving.
Engraving.	Stereotyping.
Hatters' printing.	

b. Blank books and stationery.

Mat boards.	Paper ruling.
Paper pads.	

c. Paper patterns, fashion plates, sample cards, etc.

Binding cloth samples.	Show cards.
Labels (cigar, druggists', liquor, wine).	Specialty printing.
Pin tickets.	Tags (paper).
Sample books.	Tickets.

d. Playing cards, games, novelties.

Artistic fancy goods.	Stationery specialties.
Die work on cardboard.	

4. WALL PAPER,

Includes printing on satinetts and woolen fabrics.

5. PHOTOGRAPHY.

VIII. TEXTILES.

1. OF SILK.

Gloves (silk).	Twist (silk).
Hosiery (silk).	Underwear (silk).
Robes (weaving, of silk).	Veiling (silk).
Spun silk.	Woven labels (silk).
Thrown silk.	

2. OF WOOL.

*a. Carpets and rugs.**b. Felt goods.*

Boot and shoe linings (felt).	Piano and table covers (felt).
Carpets (felt).	

VIII. TEXTILES—*Continued.*2. OF WOOL—*Continued.**c. Woollens and worsteds.*

Astraghan (woven).	Shawls (woven wool).
Blankets (wool, cotton-mixed or wool-filling).	Shoddy.
Carriage robes (not wholly of cotton).	Slubbing.
Cotton-mixed goods.	Tops (woolen).
Cotton-warp goods.	Waste (wool).
Flocks (woolen).	Wool card rolls.
Horse blankets.	Woolen elbths (of all sorts).
Noils.	Wool extract.
	Wool-filled goods.
	Yarn (woolen).

3. OF COTTON.

Batting.	Twine (cotton).
Mosquito netting.	Wadding (cotton).
Shawls (cotton woven).	Waste (cotton).
Sewing cottons.	Yarn (cotton).
Tape (cotton).	

4. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS (COTTON OR WOOL).

Astraghan (knit).	Hoods (cotton or wool knit).
Boot and shoe linings (cotton or wool knit).	Mittens (cotton or wool knit).
Eider down.	Scarfs (cotton or wool knit).
Gloves (cotton or wool knit).	Shawls (cotton or wool knit).
	Wristers (cotton or wool knit).

5. OTHER TEXTILES OF SILK, WOOL, COTTON.

a. Dyeing, finishing, etc. (silk, wool or cotton goods).

Bleaching.	Refinishing.
Mercerising.	Sponging.
Printing.	

b. Upholstery goods.

Bindings (upholstery).	Gorings (upholstery).
Braids (upholstery).	Lace curtains.
Fringes (upholstery).	Picture cord (not of wire).
Galloons (upholstery).	Webbing (upholstery).

c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings (machine work).

Bindings (dress).	Cords (dress).
Chenille trimmings.	Passementerie

6. OF FLAX, HEMP, JUTE AND OTHER FIBERS.

Burlaps.	Rope (jute, manilla, sisal).
Carpets and rugs (jute).	Towels and toweling.
Cordage.	Twine.
Linen fabrics (woven or knitted).	Yarn (flax, hemp, jute).
Linen thread.	

7. OILCLOTH, CRINOLINE, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

Linoleum.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.

1. TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING.

*a. Men's and boys' clothing.**b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.*

2. WHITE GOODS, SHIRTS, ETC.

a. Shirts, collars and cuffs.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.—*Continued.*2. WHITE GOODS, SHIRTS, ETC.—*Continued.**b. Women's and children's white goods.*

Aprons (infants').	Reefers (of white goods).
Babies' dresses.	Tuckings.
Bibs.	Undergarments (white).
Buttonholes (muslin underwear).	Underwear (cambric, cotton, linen, muslin).
Caps (infants').	Waistbands.
Corset waists.	Washed goods (infants').
Handkerchiefs.	
Pillow shams.	

3. MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.

4. MILLINERY, ART EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, ETC.

a. Ladies' hats, artificial flowers, etc.

Artificial feathers.	Straw braids.
Millinery ornaments.	Wax goods (millinery).

b. Hand embroideries and lace goods.

Ladies' neckwear.	Ruffings.
Ruchings	

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

*a. Men's neckwear and furnishing goods.**b. Corsets, fans, leggings, etc.**c. Suspenders and hose supporters.**d. Umbrellas and parasols.**e. Quilts, comfortables, etc.**f. Bags and bagging.**g. Sails, flags, tents, and sporting goods.*

Awnings.	Fishing tackle (except rods and metallic goods).
Canvas goods.	

h. Department store workrooms.

6. LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING.

*a. Laundries.**b. Cleaning and custom dyeing.*

X. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

1. CEREALS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

*a. Grain handling and milling.**b. Preserved fruits and vegetables.*

Bean picking.	Fruit syrups.
Crushed fruit.	Nut meats.
Dried fruit.	Preserves.

*c. Sugar, starch, yeast.**d. Coffee roasting and grinding, spices, etc.*

Coffee essence.	Groceries (packing of).
Flavoring extracts.	Mustard flour.

e. Salt.

(For salt mines see I, 2, b)

2. MEATS, MILK, ETC.

a. Slaughtering and packing.

Wool pulling.

b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS — *Continued.*

3. BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' GOODS.

- a. *Macaroni and other food pastes.*
- b. *Crackers and biscuits.*
- c. *Bread and other bakery products.*
- d. *Confectionery.*

Chewing gum.

Chocolate.

Ice Cream.

Licorice.

4. CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

5. LIQUORS (INCLUDING ICE).

- a. *Artificial ice.*
- b. *Cider, etc.*
- c. *Carbonated beverages.*
- d. *Malt.*
- e. *Malt liquors.*
- f. *Wine and distilled liquors.*

Mineral waters.

Seltzer.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

- 1. WATER.
- 2. GAS.
- 3. GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
- 4. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
- 5. HEAT AND POWER (STEAM).
- 6. GARBAGE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING, ETC.

XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.

- 1. GENERAL CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.
- 2. MASONRY, BRICKLAYING, ETC.
- 3. CARPENTRY.
- 4. STAIR-BUILDING AND INTERIOR WOODWORK.
- 5. MANTELS, TILING, GRATES, ETC.
- 6. PAINTING AND DECORATING.

- a. *Painting and paperhanging, etc.*

Glazing.

Sign painting.

- b. *Ornamental plastering and stucco work.*

7. ROOFING AND SHEET-IRON WORKING.

Cornices.

Metal ceilings.

Skylights.

Tin shops.

8. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

Automatic sprinkler equipments.

Electrical construction work.

Setting furnaces and ranges

Ventilating apparatus (fitting).

9. PAVING AND SIDEWALKS.

10. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dredging.

Hod elevating.

APPENDIX II.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED:

A. New

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	Inspections.	Estab- closed, burn- ed, etc.	Fac- tories in- spect- ed.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
				Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
					Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500+.
All Industries.	30,300	3,031	28,614	774,790	126,831	117,318	222,888	140,956	166,797
I. Stone and clay products..	544	40	529	22,918	2,092	3,778	9,930	5,394	1,724
II. Metals, machinery, etc...	3,742	283	3,577	192,775	15,039	18,773	49,691	33,990	75,282
III. Wood manufactures.....	2,150	254	2,065	47,205	9,506	10,813	19,852	6,334	700
IV. Leather and rubber goods.	1,671	144	1,583	46,934	7,053	7,839	16,135	10,405	5,423
V. Chemicals, oils, explosives	545	59	516	23,494	2,419	2,702	6,085	4,417	7,871
VI. Paper and pulp.....	256	27	248	12,146	1,292	1,592	4,934	2,611	1,717
VII. Printing and paper goods.	2,407	110	2,308	65,515	10,968	10,640	22,077	13,133	8,797
VIII. Textiles.....	800	76	757	80,160	2,625	4,724	20,415	24,340	28,056
IX. Cloth'g, milline'y, laundry	11,198	1,099	10,283	193,095	52,034	45,617	50,843	21,978	22,623
X. Food, tobacco and liquors	6,292	866	6,052	81,765	20,851	9,496	20,954	16,402	14,062
XI. Water, gas and electricity.	369	27	360	5,060	1,402	472	1,031	1,612	543
XII. Building industry.....	297	36	267	3,397	1,517	894	806	250	.....
XIII. Warehouses, cold storage.	29	1	29	326	133	58	135	.....	.....

B. New

I. Stone and clay products..	233	7	222	8,303	1,105	1,463	3,237	1,318	1,160
II. Metals, machinery, etc....	1,813	102	1,713	74,590	7,603	10,681	19,840	10,756	25,710
III. Wood manufactures.....	740	42	725	17,452	3,620	4,068	6,884	2,180	700
IV. Leather and rubber goods.	996	69	953	19,828	4,876	3,857	6,029	3,389	1,677
V. Chemicals, oils, explosives	286	10	273	11,718	1,243	1,452	3,522	2,541	2,960
VI. Paper and pulp.....	63	4	62	1,487	354	311	526	296	.....
VII. Printing and paper goods.	1,283	48	1,235	46,500	5,869	7,467	15,924	9,479	7,761
VIII. Textiles.....	454	31	419	20,100	2,187	2,851	5,025	5,556	4,481
IX. Cloth'g, milline'y, laundry	8,646	806	7,795	141,320	40,653	39,593	42,372	11,612	7,090
X. Food, tobacco and liquors	2,747	373	2,623	46,258	9,375	4,370	11,298	9,903	11,312
XI. Water, gas and electricity.	46	4	45	2,853	175	138	615	1,412	543
XII. Building industry.....	117	7	117	1,363	643	334	386	.....	.....
XIII. Storage, etc.....	9	.....	9	138	63	.....	75	.....	.....
Total.....	17,433	1,503	16,191	391,940	77,766	76,605	115,733	58,442	63,394

* For detailed figures of New York City

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 63

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

York State.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				Largest number of employees in year.	ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN—		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—					No.	F'ms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14 yrs.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hrs.			
540,450	234,331	20,685	8,564	8,206	292	158	47,492	252,623	456,662	18,014	882,792	40,188	19,047
21,856	1,063	1,063	433	60	7	2	4,786	2,531	15,213	388	25,262	603	283
182,263	10,512	4,904	1,714	338	12	2	7,746	58,971	125,010	1,048	212,997	4,763	2,144
44,898	2,307	2,222	882	78	23	6	3,350	8,162	34,790	894	54,066	3,258	1,344
32,812	14,622	1,747	832	573	20	23	588	10,065	36,067	194	53,719	2,775	1,035
17,599	5,895	929	406	168	2	.....	2,124	6,262	14,215	783	25,265	662	310
10,403	1,743	70	26	42	.....	.....	36	452	4,466	7,192	12,865	660	187
43,857	21,658	2,392	805	824	14	11	6,255	39,827	19,230	203	72,262	3,220	1,383
34,947	45,213	3,767	1,936	2,470	18	15	529	15,207	64,379	45	86,466	1,267	499
89,799	108,296	1,984	854	2,463	44	77	8,616	91,701	89,969	2,809	232,098	20,952	7,501
53,829	27,946	1,563	670	1,190	153	22	11,253	17,535	50,598	2,379	96,019	10,373	4,021
5,000	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	563	1,790	2,071	5,330	363	197
3,357	40	39	6	.....	.....	.....	1,564	1,089	744	.....	4,021	212	130
288	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	181	8	432	21	1

York City.*

7,828	475	355	172	36	4	2	3,997	1,463	2,791	52	9,455	289	129
68,476	6,114	2,312	874	203	4	2	5,684	22,822	25,980	94	85,288	2,643	1,172
16,482	970	647	235	46	5	.....	2,450	4,630	10,372	.....	20,159	1,040	469
13,844	5,984	713	278	224	6	22	527	8,107	11,165	29	24,048	2,123	755
8,349	3,309	475	232	90	1	.....	1,916	3,116	6,523	154	18,071	412	187
773	714	20	16	3	.....	.....	.....	250	1,231	6	1,552	125	52
30,853	15,647	1,589	435	576	8	11	5,181	31,165	10,180	4	52,727	2,379	918
8,147	11,952	829	350	611	8	8	525	6,914	12,661	.....	23,997	776	307
72,268	69,062	1,317	662	1,520	32	75	7,951	75,368	55,507	2,499	176,064	18,436	6,244
29,400	16,856	363	123	582	9	14	7,853	12,757	24,982	666	52,762	6,043	2,019
2,883	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	457	1,259	652	3,086	47	28
1,356	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	415	78	.....	1,724	110	62
117	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	17	7	173	12	8
200,774	131,166	8,628	3,327	3,961	77	134	37,469	177,583	172,725	4,163	464,006	34,445	12,350

inspections, see Table II below.

TABLE I—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
I. Stone and Clay Pro- ducts.										
1. STONE.*										
a. Crushed.....	3	1		3	470	5			465	
b. Cut.....	175	7	4	171	4,476	796	834	1,646	640	560
Total.....	178	8	4	174	4,946	801	834	1,646	1,105	560
2. TALC, GARNET, ROCK SALT, ETC.*										
a. Talc.....	5			5	79	46	23			
b. Abrasives, etc.....	22	1	1	21	705	113	90	502		
Total.....	27	1	1	26	784	159	123	502		
3. LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.										
a. Lime.....	6	1	1	5	75	25		50		
b. Cement* and asphalt.....	23	7		23	2,158	85	121	830	1,172	
c. Plaster*.....	26		1	25	419	189	90	140		
Total.....	55	8	2	53	2,652	249	211	1,020	1,172	
4. BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY.										
a. Common brick.....	94	18		94	5,794	95	1,376	3,383	910	
b. Terra cotta and fire clay products.....	27	2	1	26	1,156	93	303	760		
c. Pottery products.....	25	1	1	24	1,286	114	100	637	435	
Total.....	146	21	2	144	8,236	302	1,779	4,780	1,345	
5. GLASS.										
a. Building glass.....	43	6	4	39	775	213	166	306		
b. Mirrors.....	30	2		30	999	130	209	600		
c. Pressed, blown and cut glass.....	53	1	2	50	3,564	189	348	516	1,347	1,164
d. Bottles and jars.....	13	2		13	992	49	48	470	425	
Total.....	138	11	6	132	6,330	581	831	1,982	1,772	1,164
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.										
1. GOLD, SILVER AND PRE- CIOUS STONES.										
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....	61	6	3	58	3,097	227	304	1,510	1,056	
b. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf.....	11		1	10	231	64	109	58		
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.....	14		2	12	293	67	106	120		
d. Watch cases.....	13	1		12	1,197	33	67	322		775
e. Jewelry.....	281	18	5	276	3,772	1,356	889	654	323	550
f. Diamonds.....	28	2		26	499	99	145	255		
Total.....	408	27	14	394	9,069	1,846	1,620	2,919	1,379	1,325
2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC ETC.										
a. Smelting and refining.....	20		2	18	887	59	145	443	240	
b. Coppersmith's work.....	21			21	496	78	59	359		
c. Brass foundries.....	40	2	1	39	774	250	92	432		
d. Valves, hydrants, etc.....	27		1	25	1,406	115	104	570	617	
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....	59	1	2	57	2,239	220	560	984	475	
f. Plumbers' supplies.....	20	1	3	17	1,041	67	133	596	245	
g. Other brass goods.....	92		7	83	3,978	437	513	834	826	1,378
h. Lead zinc, etc.....	18	9	1	17	993	93	78	272	550	
Total.....	297	13	17	277	11,814	1,369	1,684	4,490	2,953	1,378

* For inspections of

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 65

INSPECTED: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.						LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					Total.	There-of female.	No.	Fms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
470 4,308 4,868	78	4 17 21	6		1		3,041	560	794	72	480 5,341 5,821	88	4 139 143	3 77 80	
79 520 500	185	1 56 59	14	20			12	227	25 441 466	54 25 79	98 733 831	192	11 30 41	4 11 15	
75 2,158 413	6	42 2	17 3				4	120 3	75 1,909 416	125	79 2,380 448	6	4 40 24	2 17 14	
2,646	6	44	17	3			4	123	2,400	125	2,907	6	68	38	
5,764		300	87		2		150	245	5,309	60	6,124		64	35	
1,128 914	30 372	21 71	3 33	1 15	1		17 29	141 227	998 978	52	1,265 1,343	34 304	42 33	22 13	
7,904	402	392	123	16	3	1	196	613	7,285	112	8,733	428	139	70	
718 967	57 32	31 47	14 20	1	1		219 1	299 261	257 738		896 1,068	60 34	40 45	18 23	
3,800 954	264 38	338 131	167 72	19 1	2		969 325	319 120	2,256 547		3,802 1,215	274 60	85 42	32 11	
5,930	301	547	273	21	3	1	1,533	990	3,798		6,971	428	212	84	
2,672	424	132	52	9		1	14	306	2,687		3,554	497	94	33	
125 264 1,635 2,241 496	108 49 162 531 3	7 23 41 228 3	1 8 25 104	5 7 10 11			4 9 28 252	139 24 39 200	88 260 1,130 673	2	253 316 1,218 5,337 568	125 49 162 590 3	5 19 8 381 37	2 9 5 214 18	
7,814	1,275	431	190	25	1	2	517	3,538	5,032	2	11,266	1,426	544	281	
987 457 774 1,394 2,043 1,011 2,560 543	20 39 12 196 30 418 450	3 19 14 20 133 33 169 68	1 5 2 7 34 11 62 10	1 5 1 1			47 24 14 8 40 40 13	44 48 436 1,398 722 1,001 1,052 120	728 424 324 1,477 1,477 1,001 2,913 873	68	916 606 944 1,518 2,452 1,147 4,308 1,010	20 39 42 18 226 30 494 457	15 33 42 40 103 27 175 28	10 15 22 19 43 10 62 8	
10,640	1,165	459	132	87	1		138	2,470	9,138	68	12,800	1,274	463	189	

quarries, see Table XII.

III. 66 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500 +
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus—Con.										
3. IRON AND STEEL.										
a. Iron ore crushing.....	4			4	359	8		351		
b. Blast furnaces.....	4	4		4	1,504	19		125		1,380
c. Structural iron.....	118	4	3	115	6,096	657	837	1,503	1,298	1,801
d. Car wheels, etc.....	25	2	1	24	3,504	72	164	604	1,240	1,514
e. Rolling mills and steel w'ks	69	7	3	65	8,019	161	343	1,533	3,352	2,630
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc....	28	3	2	26	1,477	98	170	295	350	555
g. Hardware.....	48	6		48	2,384	155	399	1,256	574	
h. Cutlery.....	36	5		38	2,260	139	235	926	435	535
i. Tools.....	78	3	2	76	1,711	321	323	1,067		
j. Patterns, dies, etc.....	36	1		36	391	114	117	160		
k. Firearms.....	13	1	1	12	1,846	25		573	419	840
l. Typewriting, registering & sewing machines.....	40	1	2	39	2,452	200	204	295		1,744
m. Metal beds, wire springs and mattresses.....	51	7	2	49	2,373	194	401	687	591	599
n. Other wire goods.....	69	4	3	66	2,087	298	382	672		735
o. Tinware, metal stamp., etc.	188	15	6	181	9,890	882	685	2,138	1,545	4,640
p. Toys, buttons, etc.....	91	7	3	88	2,105	332	590	1,183		
q. Plating, enameling, galvan- izing.....	90	5	6	82	1,026	406	198	220	200	
r. Cooking and heating appar- atus.....	80	6	5	75	6,231	235	451	2,090	2,120	1,335
t. Steam engines, boilers and pumps.....	149	10	6	142	18,000	494	863	3,503	1,747	11,402
u. Machinery.....	463	34	14	448	15,212	2,043	2,947	3,862	1,351	5,999
v. Foundries & machine shops	173	15	11	162	7,858	605	996	4,004	1,523	799
Total.....	1,655	149	70	1,790	96,896	7,499	9,375	27,047	16,745	36,299
4. RAILWAY REPAIR SHOPS. (Locomotive and car).....										
	74	2	5	68	14,766	168	399	1,702	5,338	7,178
5. VEHICLES.										
a. Carriages, wagons, sleighs.	331	11	6	325	6,462	1,627	1,300	1,094	936	545
b. Cycles and parts.....	95	26	1	94	1,088	300	198	680		
c. Vehicle wheels.....	8	3		8	298	11	87	200		
d. Motor vehicles.....	28	4	1	27	838	118	130	360	200	
e. Cars.....	2			2	1,166				225	941
Total.....	464	44	8	456	9,792	2,056	1,625	3,264	1,361	1,496
6. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.										
	54	5	2	52	5,817	271	440	506	550	4,050
7. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEM'TS.										
	107	14	1	106	8,435	296	770	1,899	1,577	3,993
8. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.										
a. Pianos.....	116	10	8	106	7,461	266	968	3,243	1,444	1,579
b. Organs, etc.....	37	3	2	34	595	159	299	137		
Total.....	153	13	10	142	8,056	425	1,267	3,389	1,444	1,579
9. OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.										
a. Scientific.....	55	1	3	51	1,313	186	229	373		535
b. Optical and photographic.	52	4	7	44	3,823	134	265	447	720	3,257
c. Scales.....	15	2	2	13	659	39	94	536		
d. Clocks.....	14			14	1,517	57	102	185		1,399
e. Meters, gauges, etc.....	24	1		24	1,309	72	99	673	465	
f. Lamps, lanterns, etc.....	26	6	2	24	1,250	73	111	696	460	
g. Phonographs.....	3	1	1	2	126	10		116		
Total.....	189	15	15	172	9,997	571	900	2,899	1,645	3,963

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 67

Statistics of Factories Inspected.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
359		4	2		1				359		502		28	3
1,504									754	750	1,504		8	2
6,096		50	19				118	4,469	1,509		7,478		147	71
3,594		20	2				2	17	3,575		3,644		61	17
7,976	43	97	12				1	650	7,368		8,560	60	81	37
1,339	138	167	14				3	189	1,285		1,528	138	25	12
2,246	138	176	75	6				207	2,177		2,540	145	71	31
2,008	252	158	72	22			3	42	2,215		2,306	262	64	27
1,676	35	46	18		1		4	282	1,425		1,811	35	79	42
390	1	22	10				11	122	258		470	1	26	19
1,808	40	7					1	3	1,844		1,904	40	9	8
2,321	131	42	6				11	412	2,029		2,582	132	53	30
2,181	192	52	26	2			2	208	2,163		2,506	202	106	34
1,693	394	98	61	10	2		264	472	1,351		2,403	470	107	43
8,159	1,731	627	302	72			489	600	8,801		10,954	1,805	250	112
1,330	755	131	66	40			9	519	1,577		2,548	973	121	50
1,004	22	46	18				10	96	920		1,158	22	200	57
6,219	12	80	26		1		461	591	5,179		6,758	13	115	46
17,990	19	164	16				17	5,317	12,675		19,033	19	175	79
14,988	224	162	20				317	9,255	5,640		16,775	246	506	251
7,781	77	115	29				108	1,867	5,883		8,256	77	202	99
92,682	4,204	2,264	794	152	5		1,831	25,318	68,987	750	105,220	4,640	2,434	1,070
14,763	3	53	1					3,656	10,932	178	15,434	3	112	42
6,333	69	26	11				232	1,482	4,688		7,830	133	274	142
1,064	24	23	9				3	28	1,057		2,082	58	66	40
298		9	2					50	248		314		16	6
838		30	4					292	546		1,299		33	17
1,153	13	20	4					1,166			1,720	13	3	2
9,686	106	108	30				235	3,018	6,539		13,245	204	392	207
5,817		6	1				3,751	1,220	846		7,688		46	28
8,407	28	101	38		2			799	7,586	50	9,721	54	164	64
7,357	134	307	188	7			26	562	6,903		8,045	157	119	56
522	73	12	8				3	161	441		715	92	62	22
7,879	207	319	196	7			29	713	7,344		8,760	249	181	78
1,154	159	60	33	1			7	820	486		1,419	186	64	32
3,025	798	229	74	30			11	1,354	2,458		4,414	904	58	26
659		18	5		2		30	35	594		661		14	8
1,208	309	61	5				4	45	1,468		1,631	359	10	8
1,016	293	54	16	10			1	532	776		1,389	321	28	13
1,199	51	64	33	3			2	123	1,125		1,398	61	27	12
106	20							10	116		126	20	6	2
8,367	1,630	486	166	44	2		55	2,919	7,023		11,038	1,851	207	101

III. 68 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total No.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500 +.
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus—Con.										
10. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.										
a. Telegraph, telephone, fire alarm.....	35	2	2	33	5,022	107	242	573	.....	4,100
b. Electric lamps.....	10	2	2	8	487	71	36	.....	.....	380
c. Dynamos, motors, etc.....	96	6	7	89	12,584	450	434	1,012	618	10,070
Total.....	141	10	11	130	18,093	628	712	1,585	998	14,170
III. Wood Manufactures.										
1 LUMBER AND HOUSE TRIM- MINGS (saw and planing mills).....										
	777	114	23	754	14,472	3,650	3,572	6,289	961	.....
2. BOXES, BARRELS, ETC.										
a. Packing cases, barrels, etc.	272	88	6	266	5,808	1,339	1,228	2,201	340	700
b. Cigar boxes, fancy wooden boxes.....	48	6	1	42	1,603	195	311	563	514	.....
Total.....	315	44	7	308	7,411	1,534	1,539	2,784	854	700
3. BASKETS AND OTHER WOVEN WORK.....										
	47	4	.....	47	425	123	22	280	.....	.....
4. BROOMS.....										
	41	4	2	39	737	185	243	309	.....	.....
5. FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.										
a. Furniture and upholstery..	359	26	12	346	11,519	1,302	2,114	6,249	1,854	.....
b. Caskets.....	23	.....	3	20	1,256	40	198	692	326	.....
c. Store and office fixtures.....	68	2	1	67	2,112	362	527	202	1,021	.....
d. Screens, sliding blinds, etc.	11	2	2	8	332	8	55	299	.....	.....
e. Cabinet work.....	101	10	1	100	2,196	429	964	553	250	.....
Total.....	562	50	19	541	17,415	2,141	3,858	7,965	3,451	.....
6. WOOD, CORK AND AMBER WORKING.										
a. Articles of cork.....	8	2	.....	8	175	53	62	60	.....	.....
b. Pipes and smokers' articles.	20	3	2	18	809	74	101	294	340	.....
c. Toys and novelties.....	74	6	3	71	1,089	342	153	504	.....	.....
d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances.....	35	3	1	34	1,065	135	207	723	.....	.....
e. Other articles of wood.....	179	20	4	175	2,189	830	594	262	508	.....
Total.....	316	34	10	306	5,327	1,434	1,117	1,933	843	.....
7. PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.....										
	92	4	2	90	1,418	439	462	292	225	.....
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.										
1. MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER										
	116	20	7	109	6,015	303	1,110	3,117	1,485	.....
2. FURS, BRUSHES, ARTICLES OF HAIR, ETC.										
a. Furs and fur goods.....	548	34	17	531	5,530	2,715	1,159	931	725	.....
b. Brushes.....	46	1	2	44	1,329	178	337	814	.....	.....
c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc.....	44	5	.....	44	404	233	171	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	638	40	19	619	7,263	3,126	1,667	1,745	725	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 69

Statistics of Factories Inspected.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
4,276	746	100	11	.....	.....	.....	41	4,618	363	.....	5,138	742	40	18
432	55	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	450	84	.....	612	66	25	8
11,491	1,093	512	153	13	1	.....	1,146	10,252	1,186	.....	13,075	1,116	155	58
16,199	1,894	677	166	13	1	.....	1,190	15,320	1,583	.....	18,825	1,924	220	84
14,401	71	494	169	2	4	5	1,486	2,851	9,504	631	16,648	98	1,342	505
5,563	245	662	277	4	12	1	202	714	4,877	15	6,522	389	444	184
985	618	87	37	21	.....	.....	8	278	1,317	.....	1,651	634	50	23
6,548	863	779	314	25	12	1	210	992	6,194	15	8,173	973	494	207
387	38	19	12	.....	.....	.....	11	230	179	5	579	66	59	46
666	51	55	23	9	.....	.....	.....	105	632	.....	923	57	45	14
11,257	262	389	180	3	2	.....	419	896	10,186	16	13,088	244	512	218
1,035	231	8	2	2	.....	.....	70	28	1,156	.....	1,296	233	20	11
1,999	113	74	21	7	.....	.....	263	906	944	.....	2,415	151	85	42
286	36	18	7	.....	.....	.....	2	6	324	.....	454	46	18	5
2,187	9	27	10	.....	.....	.....	676	455	1,065	.....	2,642	11	116	59
16,764	651	516	220	12	2	.....	1,430	2,292	13,677	16	19,895	785	751	334
87	88	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	11	45	119	.....	214	111	21	6
714	95	63	38	9	1	.....	.....	626	183	.....	853	95	52	11
868	201	80	25	.....	.....	.....	26	197	866	.....	1,255	284	119	50
1,022	43	71	36	.....	.....	.....	57	118	890	.....	1,243	43	43	20
2,032	157	92	31	5	3	.....	107	287	1,570	225	2,571	184	237	99
4,743	584	306	125	26	4	.....	201	1,273	3,628	225	6,136	717	462	186
1,369	49	53	19	4	.....	.....	21	419	976	2	1,712	68	105	52
5,801	214	52	13	.....	.....	.....	50	36	5,764	165	7,065	229	182	69
3,764	1,766	42	22	22	2	.....	125	3,929	1,472	4	7,501	2,419	1,201	431
1,002	327	124	51	31	1	.....	56	214	1,059	.....	1,489	375	60	26
188	216	9	1	5	.....	.....	44	156	204	.....	477	262	82	20
4,954	2,309	175	74	58	3	.....	225	4,299	2,735	4	9,467	3,056	1,293	477

III. 70 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tors.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods—Continued.										
3. LEATHER GOODS.										
a. Belting, washers, etc.	22	4	2	20	806	81	126	144	454	
b. Saddlery and harness.	110	7	2	108	1,018	436	263	319		
c. Traveling bags and trunks.	58	5	4	53	925	323	334	268		
d. Boots and shoes.	219	18	21	196	16,498	568	1,518	4,256	5,294	4,872
e. Gloves and mittens	202	30	11	191	5,746	873	967	2,736	620	550
f. Fancy leather goods.	180	8	6	143	2,989	742	898	1,379		
Total	761	72	46	711	27,981	3,023	4,076	9,102	6,333	5,422
4. RUBBER AND GUTTA PER- CHA GOODS.										
	82	1	9	73	1,905	330	368	508	609	
5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, ETC.										
a. Pearl buttons	35	7	1	34	1,726	140	378	863	345	
b. Other	39	4	2	37	2,044	131	230	710	973	
Total	74	11	3	71	3,770	271	608	1,573	1,318	
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.										
1. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.										
a. Patent medicines.	96	8	3	93	1,935	499	544	592	300	
b. Alkalies	29	1		29	4,032	125	124	583		3,200
c. Photo materials	18	3	3	15	1,817	58	80	419		760
d. Other chemicals and drugs.	66	4	3	63	2,475	267	328	899	981	
Total	209	16	9	200	9,759	949	1,076	2,493	1,281	3,960
2. PAINTS AND COLORS.										
a. Paints, varnishes, etc.	61	7	4	57	2,024	242	275	873	634	
b. Dyes and colors	23	2	1	22	714	83	151	270	210	
c. Inks and adhesives.	45	2	2	42	873	199	271	134	269	
d. Blacking, stove polish, etc.	13	2		13	282	41	91	150		
e. Lead pencils, crayons, etc.	5		2	3	1,604	4				1,600
Total	147	13	9	137	5,497	569	788	1,427	1,113	1,600
3. VEGETABLE OILS, PER- FUMERY, ETC.										
a. Wood alcohol, acetate of lime, etc.	17	15		17	230	164	66			
b. Linseed oil.	7			7	495	39	46	410		
c. Perfumery.	39		3	36	566	145	176	245		
d. Other essential oils.	5	2		5	159	20	63	76		
Total	68	17	3	65	1,450	368	351	731		
4. SOAP, CANDLES, WAX, ETC.										
a. Soap.	49	2	5	44	2,387	152	299	329	656	951
b. Candles, stearine, etc.	20	4		20	625	118	45	237	225	
c. Wax goods	9	1		9	239	59	70	110		
Total	78	7	5	73	3,251	329	414	676	881	951
5. MINERAL OILS AND BY- PRODUCTS.										
	20	1	2	18	2,420	93		127	840	1,360
6. FERTILIZERS AND MISCEL- LANEOUS PRODUCTS.										
	8	2		8	219	36	43	140		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 71

Statistics of Factories Inspected.--By Industries,

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 16 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ms.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
786	19	31	12	1				60	745		843	19	18	7	
843	175	27	10	3			8	104	906		1,180	209	84	45	
800	65	60	24		2	2		88	837		1,065	78	125	39	
10,777	5,721	818	413	233	6	1	13	3,410	13,050	25	17,526	6,154	341	126	
3,039	2,707	82	53	62	2		103	344	5,299		6,404	3,107	129	69	
1,983	1,006	246	117	71	2		5	24	603	2,362	4,000	1,388	372	113	
18,288	9,693	1,273	629	370	12	8	148	4,609	23,199	25	31,038	10,955	1,069	399	
1,274	631	51	18	3			57	870	978		2,078	743	95	41	
905	821	79	33	61	2	12	100	231	1,395		1,961	963	57	24	
1,090	954	117	65	81	6		8	20	2,016		2,110	972	79	25	
1,995	1,775	196	98	142	8	12	108	251	3,411		4,071	1,635	136	49	
638	1,297	7	3	8			598	1,105	218	14	2,218	1,510	92	44	
3,537	195	10	4	23			26	39	3,864	103	4,102	217	37	20	
741	576	27	11	2			10	967	320		1,361	590	18	6	
2,052	423	43	14	3			748	587	1,085	55	2,654	524	85	43	
7,268	2,491	87	32	36			1,382	2,718	5,487	172	10,335	2,831	232	117	
1,806	218	37	16	1			72	721	1,231		2,171	268	64	35	
684	30	4	1				81	79	554		784	33	48	18	
748	125	28	17	1			67	204	567	35	954	134	60	28	
118	164			1			26	202	54		354	218	10	4	
673	931	157	67	72	1		4		1,600		1,604	931	9	2	
4,029	1,468	226	101	75	1		250	1,206	4,006	35	5,867	1,584	191	87	
230									36	194	237		11	8	
495							46	15	126	305	517		4	4	
153	413						200	290	76		706	533	58	23	
167	2							33	126		171	2	9	2	
1,035	415						246	341	364	499	1,631	535	82	37	
1,510	877	378	137	16	1		92	1,018	1,277		2,554	907	45	24	
559	75	10	6	10			2		623		658	81	26	11	
179	60	8	7				5	25	209		258	70	19	8	
2,239	1,012	394	150	26	1		99	1,043	2,109		3,470	1,068	90	43	
2,370	150	134	59				4	809	1,573	34	2,651	180	28	11	
219									176	43	225		9	3	

III.72 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives—Continued.										
7. MATCHES AND EXPLOSIVES.										
a. Matches.....	1	1		1	302				302	
b. Gunpowder, fireworks, etc.	6	1		6	373	12	30	331		
Total	7	2		7	675	12	30	331	302	
8. PLASTICS.....										
	5	1		5	183	23		160		
9. BUILDING PAPER (CHEM- ICALLY TREATED).....										
	3			3	40	40				
VI. Paper and Pulp.										
1. RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.....										
	101	10	2	99	1,673	628	447	598		
2. PULP AND PAPER.										
a. Pulp mills.....	35	4	2	33	1,506	189	234	787	296	
b. Pulp and paper.....	23	3		23	2,679	45	227	556	1,269	582
c. Paper mills.....	97	10	2	93	6,288	430	684	2,993	1,046	1,135
Total	155	17	4	149	10,473	664	1,145	4,336	2,611	1,717
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.										
1. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MA- TERIALS.....										
	21		1	20	487	92	104	291		
2. PAPER GOODS.										
a. Pasteboard boxes.....	276	13	17	257	10,216	1,336	2,155	4,742	988	995
b. Paper bags and sacks.....	9			9	920	39	21	360	500	
c. Envelopes, etc.....	40	1	3	37	1,616	149	281	886	300	
Total	325	14	20	308	12,752	1,524	2,457	5,988	1,788	995
3. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.										
a. Printing and publishing.....	1,863	86	65	1,796	43,057	8,351	6,959	13,163	7,853	6,731
b. Blank books.....	69	3	1	68	3,743	325	337	938	1,593	590
c. Paper patterns, fashion plates, etc.....	66	1	3	62	2,399	353	459	346	710	521
d. Games and novelties.....	21	2	1	20	935	91	125	184	535	
Total	2,019	92	70	1,946	50,124	9,120	7,880	14,631	10,691	7,802
4. WALL PAPER.....										
	35	2	1	33	2,086	91	174	1,167	654	
5. PHOTOGRAPHY.....										
	7	2	1	6	66	41	25			
VIII. Textiles.										
1. OF SILK.....										
	84	2	5	79	7,555	202	558	3,230	3,565	
2. OF WOOL.										
a. Carpets and rugs.....	20	1	2	18	9,454	46		346	1,569	7,493
b. Felt goods.....	11	3		11	908	17	59	630	202	
c. Woolens and worsteds.....	56	7		56	7,947	112	257	1,436	2,394	3,748
Total	87	11	2	85	18,300	175	316	2,412	4,165	11,241
3. OF COTTON.....										
	46	3		46	8,326	116	490	557	1,315	5,948

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 73

Statistics of Factories Inspected.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
170	132	67	47	22					302		302	132	5	1
251	122	19	16	9			153	131	89		531	189	8	4
421	254	86	63	31			153	131	391		833	312	13	5
78	105							114	69		206	115	15	5
40		2	1						40		47		2	2
501	1,062	8	3	42			36	301	1,330	6	1,833	1,216	193	72
1,457	49	26	17						296	1,210	1,695	49	92	27
2,531	148	4	2					151	254	2,770	2,770	158	101	18
5,824	464	32	4						2,566	3,702	6,547	479	274	70
9,812	661	62	23					151	3,136	7,186	11,012	686	467	115
370	117	22	9	7				279	206		533	131	25	12
3,744	6,472	436	205	469	7	7	104	3,567	6,493	52	11,070	7,076	575	179
439	481	26	12	20	2	2	3		917		989	530	19	5
823	793	45	12	15			4	956	656		1,707	968	79	26
5,006	7,746	519	229	504	9	9	111	4,523	8,066	52	13,766	8,483	673	210
33,515	9,542	1,374	400	181	2		5,917	30,657	6,476	7	48,557	11,140	2,184	1,028
1,904	1,639	142	42	67	2		29	1,958	1,756		4,003	1,950	138	50
968	1,421	65	10	21			127	1,979	283		2,996	1,653	115	47
212	723	28	2	24			46	296	583		1,093	836	41	12
36,599	13,525	1,609	454	293	4		6,119	34,890	9,108	7	56,349	15,579	2,478	1,138
1,836	250	239	111	20	1	2	25	88	1,829	144	2,538	350	50	20
46	20	3	2					47	19		66	20	4	3
3,277	4,278	278	142	293	2	2	8	1,438	6,109		8,188	4,713	154	49
4,579	4,875	522	281	272	2			4,409	5,045		9,502	4,878	40	11
672	236	33	16	4			12	45	851		903	249	23	7
4,225	3,722	561	331	504			4	2,946	4,997		8,192	3,854	73	32
9,476	8,538	1,136	628	780	2		16	7,400	10,893		18,657	8,978	136	50
4,430	3,896	661	311	171	3	3		38	8,243	45	8,768	4,091	100	29

III. 74 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- MENT—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
VIII. Textiles—Con.										
4. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.	221	34	12	209	29,373	327	863	11,439	10,606	6,048
5. OTHER TEXTILES OF SILK, WOOL, COTTON.										
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc.	62	2	4	58	3,303	392	342	292	499	1,788
b. Upholstery goods.	46	5	3	42	1,599	169	516	404	510	.....
c. Braids, trimmings, etc.	222	12	13	209	5,720	1,160	1,461	1,492	1,092	515
Total	330	19	20	309	10,622	1,721	2,319	2,188	2,091	2,303
6. OF FLAX, HEMP, JUTE AND OTHER FIBRES.	18	3	1	17	4,938	41	124	342	1,815	2,616
7. OILCLOTH, CRINOLINE, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.	14	4	2	12	1,037	43	54	247	693	.....
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundries, Etc.										
1. TAILORING AND DRESS- MAKING.										
a. Men's and boys' clothing.	4,908	567	536	4,216	60,535	24,719	17,255	11,228	4,968	2,370
b. Ladies' suits, cloaks, wrap- pers, etc.	1,933	215	148	1,774	42,589	10,188	13,459	12,843	3,311	2,788
Total	6,741	782	684	5,990	103,124	34,907	30,714	24,071	8,274	5,158
2. WHITE GOODS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.										
a. Shirts, waists, collars, etc.	490	42	25	463	33,294	1,925	3,970	7,361	6,799	13,239
b. Women's muslin goods.	259	24	22	223	11,009	992	1,993	4,368	1,966	1,170
Total	749	66	47	686	44,303	2,917	5,963	12,229	8,785	14,409
3. MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.	243	19	20	222	7,197	1,377	820	1,226	718	3,056
4. MILLINERY, ART EMBROID- ERIES, LACE GOODS, ETC.										
a. Ladies' hats, artificial flow- ers, etc.	630	86	20	661	9,637	3,166	2,916	3,068	487	.....
b. Hand embroideries, lace goods, etc.	106	10	4	102	3,313	441	543	1,299	1,030	.....
Total	736	96	24	763	12,950	3,607	3,459	4,367	1,517	.....
5. MISCELLANEOUS.										
a. Men's neckwear.	139	4	12	127	3,719	760	898	2,061	.....	.....
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.	32	3	.....	30	1,490	87	74	969	350	.....
c. Suspenders, hose support- ers.	75	7	6	69	1,592	366	463	508	255	.....
d. Umbrellas and parasols.	51	5	1	50	1,029	233	310	498	.....	.....
e. Quilts and bedding.	19	1	2	17	420	111	55	254	.....	.....
f. Bags and bagging.	5	.....	1	4	254	15	39	200	.....	.....
g. Sails, flags, tents and sport- ing goods.	80	6	3	77	775	341	167	267	.....	.....
h. Department store work rooms.	25	2	2	23	1,189	74	169	411	515	.....
Total	426	28	29	397	10,438	1,987	2,175	5,156	1,120	.....
6. LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING.										
a. Laundries (not Chinese)	945	84	18	927	11,658	4,227	2,221	3,646	1,564	.....
" (Chinese)	1,179	10	7	1,172	2,480	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cleaning and dyeing.	129	14	3	126	945	532	265	148	.....	.....
Total	2,253	108	28	2,225	15,083	7,239	2,486	3,794	1,564	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 75

Statistics of Factories Inspected.--By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ms.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
9,834	19,539	883	439	803	5	4	191	836	28,346	.....	31,163	20,826	327	134
2,644	659	226	126	28	.....	2	23	560	2,700	.....	3,546	778	69	33
535	1,094	79	39	56	.....	2	126	828	645	.....	1,832	1,220	84	31
1,562	4,158	138	48	153	1	2	158	3,735	1,827	.....	8,099	6,199	350	155
4,741	5,881	443	213	237	1	4	307	5,143	5,172	.....	13,477	8,207	503	219
2,281	2,657	364	202	186	5	2	7	.....	4,931	.....	5,023	2,708	34	12
908	129	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	685	.....	1,190	130	13	6
39,281	21,254	753	382	601	27	28	924	17,493	41,894	224	69,490	23,588	8,553	2,860
22,249	20,340	177	70	220	3	7	3,111	26,674	12,417	387	56,526	26,160	3,648	1,247
61,580	41,594	930	452	821	30	35	4,035	44,167	54,311	611	125,016	49,748	12,201	4,107
10,502	22,792	428	128	569	6	22	708	15,136	17,441	9	38,029	26,109	1,206	364
943	10,060	31	16	346	1	5	389	9,549	1,071	.....	12,354	11,239	545	173
11,445	32,858	459	144	915	7	27	1,097	24,685	18,512	9	50,383	37,348	1,751	537
4,931	2,266	133	68	53	.....	.....	89	3,940	3,163	5	8,263	2,741	549	177
1,603	8,034	73	43	177	2	2	1,392	6,725	1,515	5	15,129	12,883	878	347
418	2,895	42	19	111	.....	2	118	2,987	205	3	4,556	4,077	226	74
2,021	10,929	115	62	288	2	4	1,510	9,712	1,720	8	19,685	16,960	1,104	461
865	2,854	46	20	68	1	1	550	2,986	174	.....	4,280	3,326	209	96
330	1,150	32	7	34	.....	.....	237	928	315	.....	1,818	1,437	46	21
739	853	139	45	50	.....	3	94	819	654	25	1,783	943	209	60
416	613	25	9	4	.....	.....	5	629	395	.....	1,235	779	120	38
197	223	9	7	3	.....	4	5	223	192	.....	476	259	44	14
84	170	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	39	215	.....	354	235	8	3
449	326	33	18	14	1	.....	55	289	431	.....	1,102	479	73	42
341	828	2	2	8	.....	.....	75	766	328	.....	1,442	1,032	26	11
2,421	7,017	286	108	192	2	8	1,030	6,679	2,704	25	12,490	8,490	825	280
3,354	8,304	54	20	143	3	3	836	2,208	8,325	199	12,634	9,031	1,572	697
2,477	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	523	1,950	2,497	3	2,816	1,163
620	325	7	.....	2	.....	.....	17	215	711	2	1,130	405	184	79
6,451	8,632	61	20	145	3	3	855	2,518	9,559	2,151	16,261	9,439	4,522	1,936

III. 76 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	In-spec-tions.	Places closed, burn-ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY-ING—					
					Total.	Un-der 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500+.
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.										
1. CEREALS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.										
a. Grist mills.....	540	67	7	533	3,781	1,843	650	634	654	.....
b. Canned fruits & vegetables.	174	48	5	166	7,875	652	1,067	4,422	1,234	500
c. Sugar, starch, yeast, etc.....	20	2	2	18	3,272	66	61	566	400	2,179
d. Coffee and spices.....	92	2	3	89	1,978	441	293	573	.....	671
e. Salt.....	17	4	1	16	1,123	5	113	805	200	.....
Total.....	843	123	18	822	18,029	3,007	2,184	7,000	2,488	3,350
2. MEATS, MILK, ETC.										
a. Slaughtering and packing.	79	12	1	78	2,032	336	277	569	300	650
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	283	45	1	282	1,864	866	419	579	.....	.....
Total.....	362	57	2	360	3,896	1,202	696	1,148	200	650
3. BAKERS AND CONFECTION-ERS' GOODS.										
a. Macaroni and other food pastes.....	34	6	3	31	558	104	170	284	.....	.....
b-c. Bakery products.....	3,000	447	118	2,880	13,673	8,689	961	981	1,045	1,907
d. Confectionery.....	321	23	16	305	7,168	920	1,234	2,487	2,017	510
Total.....	3,355	476	137	3,216	21,399	9,713	2,365	3,752	3,062	2,507
4. CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.										
Total.....	1,179	147	59	1,112	36,225	4,477	2,077	6,187	9,929	7,555
5. LIQUORS, INCLUDING ICE.										
a. Artificial ice.....	29	1	2	27	314	147	77	90	.....	.....
b. Cider, etc.....	20	5	.....	20	179	117	62	.....	.....	.....
c. Carbonated beverages.....	199	15	4	195	1,184	862	164	158	.....	.....
d. Maltine.....	30	13	.....	30	319	199	120	.....	.....	.....
e. Malt liquors.....	228	21	5	224	5,744	926	1,578	2,517	723	.....
f. Wine and distilled liquors.	47	8	1	46	476	201	173	102	.....	.....
Total.....	553	63	12	542	8,216	2,452	2,174	2,867	723	.....
XI. Distribution of Gas, Water and Electricity.										
1. WATER WORKS.....										
Total.....	51	5	1	50	225	137	88	.....	.....	.....
2. GAS.....										
Total.....	52	2	1	51	1,854	218	40	465	588	543
3. GAS AND ELECTRICITY.....										
Total.....	22	.....	2	20	223	106	55	62	.....	.....
4. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.....										
Total.....	219	16	4	215	2,684	967	299	504	1,024	.....
5. HEAT AND POWER (STEAM).....										
Total.....	23	4	1	22	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. GARRAGE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING.....										
Total.....	2	.....	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
XII. Building Industry.										
1. GENERAL CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.....										
Total.....	3	1	.....	3	115	15	.....	100	.....	.....
2. MASONRY, BRICKLAYING, ETC.....										
Total.....	2	.....	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 77

Statistics of Factories Inspected.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	F'ma.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
2,273	508	12	1	12	.....	.....	18	237	3,015	513	4,371	688	645	318
2,513	4,362	366	212	235	133	9	220	974	6,681	.....	13,221	7,944	289	101
2,126	146	34	5	2	.....	.....	32	128	2,532	580	3,298	146	46	10
1,194	784	30	4	57	.....	.....	84	700	1,194	.....	2,356	998	79	45
951	172	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	63	957	103	1,128	177	12	6
12,057	5,972	448	226	309	133	9	352	2,102	14,379	1,196	24,374	9,953	1,041	480
1,849	193	27	6	1	.....	.....	17	137	1,843	35	2,307	233	91	51
1,603	261	15	2	2	.....	.....	84	370	917	403	2,062	276	529	222
2,432	444	42	8	3	.....	.....	101	507	2,760	523	4,459	509	620	273
393	165	12	5	21	2	.....	.....	5	553	.....	589	185	72	26
11,373	2,300	154	50	96	2	.....	165	402	12,929	177	14,064	2,353	6,494	2,165
3,423	3,740	114	32	352	6	1	26	1,137	5,969	36	8,607	4,507	614	226
15,194	6,305	280	87	496	10	1	191	1,544	19,451	213	23,260	7,135	7,180	2,417
14,998	15,227	759	340	407	10	12	10,448	11,173	8,602	2	34,870	17,291	1,127	586
314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	266	334	.....	18	8
179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	325	.....	17	12
1,161	23	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	132	1,029	12	1,429	33	139	99
319	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	147	89	461	.....	16	14
5,728	8	18	7	.....	.....	.....	135	1,951	3,585	73	5,957	8	165	105
410	66	3	2	2	.....	.....	15	43	418	.....	550	75	50	27
8,119	97	34	9	2	.....	.....	161	2,209	5,406	440	9,056	116	405	265
225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	72	15	62	228	.....	53	29
1,854	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14	1,009	819	2,065	.....	39	25
223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	73	148	227	.....	14	6
2,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	402	651	1,020	2,728	.....	235	123
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	32	23	62	.....	20	13
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	50	.....	125	.....	4	2
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	10	.....	1	1

III. 78 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary of Table I.--Concluded.

INDUSTRY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, etc.	PLACES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.
XII. Building Industry—Continued.										
3. CARPENTRY.....	55	6	.....	55	450	255	129	66	.....	.....
4. STAIR BUILDING AND INTERIOR WOODWORK.....	14	3	1	13	108	88	20	.....	.....	.....
5. MANTELS, TILING, GRATES, ETC.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. PAINTING AND DECORATING.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a. Painting, etc.....	51	3	1	50	347	232	115	.....	.....	.....
b. Plastering and stucco work	9	4	.....	9	131	38	93	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	7	1	59	478	270	208	.....	.....	.....
7. ROOFING AND SHEET-IRON WORKING.....	58	3	1	57	744	360	94	290	.....	.....
8. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING	100	15	7	93	1,127	523	304	300	.....	.....
9. PAVING AND SIDEWALKS...	3	.....	.....	3	329	.....	29	50	250	.....
10. MISCELLANEOUS.....	2	.....	.....	2	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
XIII. Warehouses, Etc.	29	1	.....	29	326	133	58	135	.....	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 79

Statistics of Factories Inspected.—By Industries.

SEX.				UNDER 16.				CHILDREN.				NO. EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				LARGEST NO. OF EMPLOYEES AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS.	
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	Total.	There of female.	No.	F'ms.				
450		3	1					240	150	60		565		54	22				
140		21						91	17			143		8	4				
308	30	8	2					75	144	128		440	41	52	27				
121								117	14			145		8	5				
430	30	8	2					192	158	128		585	41	60	23				
744		22	1					572	121	51		887		27	20				
1,120	1	5	2					447	558	122		1,332	1	40	25				
330										320		320		6	2				
40								20	20			45		3	2				
208	28	2							137	181	8	432	73	21	14				

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED:

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spections.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
I. STONE AND										
1. Stone.										
a. Crushed Stone.										
Franklin Springs.....	1			1	5	5				
Le Roy.....		1								
Rockland Lake.....	1			1	215				215	
Tompkins Cove.....	1			1	250				250	
Total.....	3	1		3	470	5			465	
b. Cut Stone.										
Adams.....	1			1	3	3				
Albany.....	1			1	8	8				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	4	4				
Auburn.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	3			3	27	27				
Buffalo.....	5			5	200	20	24	156		
Cambridge.....	1			1	6	6				
Canton.....	3			3	27	5	22			
Carthage.....	1			1	4	4				
Clayton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	1			1	17	17				
Coxsackie.....	1			1	10	10				
Cuba.....	1			1	4	4				
Danville.....	1			1	25		25			
Delhi.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	3	1		3	9	9				
Geneseo.....	1			1	6	6				
Gloversville.....	2			2	9	9				
Gouverneur.....	6			6	194	21	53	120		
Homer.....	1			1	6	6				
Hudson.....	1			1	12	12				
Ithaca.....	1			1	2	2				
Jamestown.....	1			1	3	3				
Kingston.....	2			2	130	5		125		
Little Falls.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Lowville.....	2			2	2	2				
Malone.....	4			4	8	8				
Manlius.....		1								
Newburgh.....	2			2	16	16				
New York.....	84		4	80	3,205	427	508	1,070	640	500
Norwood.....	1			1	1	1				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Olean.....	1			1	35		35			
Oneida.....	1			1	4	4				
Oneonta.....	1			1	6	6				
Owego.....	1			1	7	7				
Oxford.....	1			1	36		36			
Penn Yan.....	1			1	3					
Plattsburg.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 81

BY INDUSTRIES AND LOCALITIES.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

CLAY PRODUCTS.

5									5		15		1	1
215									215		215		1	1
250		4							250		250		2	1
470		4							470		480		4	3
3									3		3		1	1
4								8	4		4		1	1
4									4		3			
3									3		3			
27							16		11		41		2	2
125	75	7	4		1		13	29	158		200	75	6	2
6									6		6		1	1
27									5	22	28		6	3
4									4		5			
2									2		4		1	1
17							17				17		2	1
10								10			10			
4									4		4		1	1
25							25				35		1	1
3									3		3			
9								4	5		21			
6								6			6			
9									9		12		1	1
194							3		141	50	221		7	2
6									6		6			
12									12		12			
2									2		2		1	1
3									3		3			
130								5	125		130		1	1
2									2		3			
2							1	1			2		1	1
8									8		11		4	3
16								16			16			
3,202	3	10	2				2,822	222	161		3,898	13	75	37
1									1		2		1	1
2									2		6		1	1
35							35				35		4	1
4							4				4			
6									6		6			
7								7			7		1	1
36									36		36			
2									2		4			
1									1		3		1	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
I. STONE AND CLAY										
1. Stone—Continued.										
b. Cut Stone—Continued.										
Portage.....	1			1	30		30			
Potsdam.....	1			1	2	2				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	16	16				
Rochester.....	3			3	58	12	46			
Schenectady.....	3			3	38	8	30			
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	10	10				
Sherburne.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	1			1	2	2				
Troy.....	4	1		4	22	22				
Tyler Switch.....	1			1	18	18				
Utica.....	6	1		6	23	23				
Warsaw.....	2			2	175			175		
Watertown.....	3			3	27	2	25			
Watkins.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Waverly.....	1			1	3	3				
Total.....	175	7	4	171	4,476	796	834	1,646	640	500
2. Talc and Other Minerals.										
a. Talc Mills.										
Dolgeville.....	1			1	14	14				
Fowler.....	1			1	11	11				
Fultonville.....	2			2	21	21				
Halesboro.....	1			1	33		33			
Total.....	5			5	79	46	33			
b. Emery, Garnet, Graphite, Mica, Rock Salt, Etc.										
Albany.....	1	1		1	16	16				
Buffalo.....	2			2	13	13				
Catskill.....	1			1	6	6				
Cortland.....	1			1	5	5				
Dryden.....	1			1	4	4				
Monroe.....	1			1	9	9				
New York.....	9		1	8	197	38	24	135		
Niagara Falls.....	2			2	203	19		134		
Owego.....	1			1	41		41			
Schenectady.....	1			1	183			183		
Taug. unnock Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	25		25			
Total.....	22	1	1	21	705	113	90	502		
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster.										
a. Lime.										
Fulton.....	1			1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	1			1	6	6				
North Tonawanda.....		1								
Ossining.....	1			1	50			50		
Syracuse.....	1			1	1	1				
Tuckahoe.....	2		1	1	15	15				
Total.....	6	1	1	5	75	25		50		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 83

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PRODUCTS—Continued.

30							30			30			
2								2		2			
16							16			16			2
58							58			126		2	1
38							8	30		40		2	1
10								10		10		3	1
3									3	4			
2									2	4			
22							10	4	8	39		1	1
18									18	18		1	1
23							18	1	4	27			
175								175		175		3	2
27									27	30		4	3
3									3	3			
3									3	3			
4,398	78	17	6		1	3,041	569	794	72	5,341	88	139	77
14								14		14			
11								11		11		2	1
21		1								21		8	2
33										33		1	1
79		1						25	54	98		11	4
7	9							16		16	9	2	1
13								13		13		1	1
6								6		6		1	1
5								5		6			
4							4			4			
9								9		9		4	1
155	42	9	7			8	49	140		202	42	9	3
195	8	25	6					203		208	8	6	1
40	1	20	1					41		58	8	2	1
38	125	4	20				175	8		183	125		
3							3			3		3	1
25									25	25		2	1
520	185	54	14	20		12	227	441	25	733	192	30	11
3								3		3			
6								6		6			
50								50		50		1	1
1								1		5		3	1
15								15		15			
75								75		79		4	

III. 84 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR . .

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total no.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
							IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
							Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
I. STONE AND CLAY											
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster—Continued.											
b. Cement and Asphalt.											
Akron.....	3				3	180			180		
Binnewater.....	1				1	286				286	
Buffalo.....	2	1			2	282	12			270	
Cassadaga.....		1									
Eddyville.....	1				1	175			175		
Fayetteville.....	2				2	29	4	25			
Glens Falls.....	1				1	350				350	
Kingston.....	1	1			1	103			103		
LeFever Falls.....		1									
Manlius.....	1				1	4	4				
New York.....	3	1			3	176		56	120		
Oakfield.....	1				1	10	10				
Perkinsville.....	1				1	65			65		
Portland Point.....	1				1	125			125		
Rosendale.....	1	1			1	266				266	
Utica.....	1				1	4	4				
Warners.....	1				1	40		40			
Watertown Centre.....	1				1	1	1				
Wayland.....	1				1	62			62		
Whiteport.....		1									
Total.....	23	7			23	2,158	35	121	830	1,172	
c. Plaster (including Gyp- sum).											
Auburn.....	1				1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	5				5	49	49				
Glens Falls.....	1				1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	1				1	140			140		
New York.....	11		1		10	94	64	30			
Oakfield.....	3				3	72	12	60			
Syracuse.....	3				3	48	48				
Utica.....	1				1	11	11				
Total.....	26		1		25	419	189	90	140		
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery.											
a. Common Brick.											
Albany.....	3				3	85		85			
Alfred Station.....			1								
Athens.....	1				1	65			65		
Binghamton.....		1									
Buffalo.....	6				6	390		73	317		
Canandaigua.....	2				2	134	4		130		
Catskill.....	2	1			2	185			185		
Chittenango.....	1				1	4	4				
Cornwall Landing.....	1				1	70			70		
Coxsackie.....	1				1	45		45			
Dunkirk.....		1									
East Kingston.....	8				8	628		89	537		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 85

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PRODUCTS—Continued.

180									180		200			
286		16	8						286		286		1	1
282									282		300		5	2
175		6	1						175		175		3	1
29									29		31		4	2
350		3							350		475		2	1
103		3							103		103			
4									4		4		1	1
176		4	2					120	56		176		6	3
10									10		10			
65									65		65		4	1
125									125		125		5	1
266		10	6						266		266		1	1
4							4		20		20			
40									40		80		1	1
1									1		2		3	
62									62		62		4	1
2,158		42	17				4	120	1,900	125	2,380		40	17
2									2		2			
49									49		49		8	3
3									3		3			
140									140		140		1	1
88	6	2		3				3	91		121	6	10	6
72									72		72		2	1
48									48		48		2	2
11									11		13		1	1
413	6	2		3				3	416		443	6	24	14
85		3						40	45		90		5	2
65									65		65			
390		31	14						390		390		13	5
134		10					4		130		134		4	2
185		5	3				125		4	60	185		1	1
4									4		5		1	1
70									70		70			
45									45		45			
626		31	7						626		626		3	3

III. 86 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
I. STONE AND CLAY										
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery —Continued.										
a. Common Brick—Con.										
Elmira.....	1			1	30		30			
Flatbush.....	2	1		2	80		20	60		
Glasco.....	4	2		4	433		63	85	285	
Glens Falls.....	1			1	36		36			
Grassy Point.....	2	2		2	84		94			
Haverstraw.....	30	1		30	1,490	15	560	915		
Hornellsville.....	1			1	20		20			
Horseheads.....	1			1	45		45			
Hudson.....	1			1	90			80		
Jamestown.....	1			1	65			65		
Johnstown.....	1			1	10	10				
Kingston Point.....	2			2	320			120	200	
Lancaster.....	1			1	22		22			
LaSalle.....	1			1	10	10				
Levant.....	2			2	46	16	30			
Massena.....										
Mechanicville.....	3			3	299		49	259		
Newfield.....		1								
New Windsor.....	2	3		2	101		26	75		
Plattsburg.....		1								
Port Ewen.....		2								
Rochester.....	1			1	125			125		
Roseton.....	3			3	600			175	425	
Sangerfield.....	1			1	5	5				
Stony Point.....	2			2	120			120		
Tonawanda.....	1			1	21		21			
Troy.....	4			4	73	31	42			
Warners.....	1			1	45		45			
Total.....	94	18		94	5,764	95	1,376	3,383	910	
b. Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.										
Albany.....	2			2	98		23	77		
Alfred.....	1			1	50			50		
Angola.....	1			1	46		46			
Buffalo.....	3			3	58	18	40			
Corning.....	1			1	150			150		
Elmira.....		1								
Glens Falls.....		1								
New York.....	13			13	521	66	130	325		
Rochester.....	3		1	2	43	9	34			
Syracuse.....	1			1	110			110		
Troy.....	2			2	80		30	50		
Total.....	27	2	1	26	1,156	93	303	780		
c. Pottery Products.										
Chittenango.....	1	1		1	16	16				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	10	10				
Lyons.....	1			1	15	15				
New York.....	14		1	13	451	46	100	305		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III: 87

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

Products Continued.

30										30	30			
80		5	2							80	80			
433		44	21							433	444		1	1
36		1								36	40		2	1
84		6	4							84	84		3	1
1,490		86	19		2				1,490	1,724	1,724		8	2
20										20	20		1	5
45										45	45		3	1
80		2								80	120			
65										65	65			
10										10	10			
320		26	4							320	320			
22		4	1							22	36			
10		2	2							10	10		8	1
46		1	1							46	68			
299		6						189	110		306		2	2
101		6	2						101		101		1	1
125										125	125			
600		19	2							600	600			
5										5	12		2	1
120		7	1							120	125		1	1
21		5	4				21			21	21		1	1
73								16	57		78		8	3
45									45		50		2	1
5,764		380	87		2		150	245	5,309	60	6,124		64	35
98		5	1						98		98		6	2
50		4							50		62		2	1
46		3							46		46		4	1
58		3	1						58		58		8	3
150									150		150		1	1
491	30	6	1	1		1	8	141	372		557	34	17	11
43							9		34		53		1	1
110									110		150			
80									80		90		3	2
1,126	30	21	3	1		1	17	141	998		1,265	24	42	22
16									16		16		2	1
10									10		10			
15									15		30		2	1
312	139	12	4	12	1		29	37	333	52	490	161	23	10

III. 88 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Place, closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.
I. STONE AND CLAY										
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery —Continued.										
e. Pottery Products—Con.										
Oxford.....	1			1	6	6				
Rochester.....	1			1	3	3				
Rotterdam.....	1			1	105			105		
Solvay.....	1			1	95			95		
Syracuse.....	2			2	453	18			435	
Utica.....	1			1	62			62		
Victor.....	1			1	70			70		
Total.....	25	1	1	24	1,286	114	100	637	435	
5. Glass.										
a. Building Glass.										
Buffalo.....	5			5	34	34				
Cannastota.....	1			1	52			52		
Elmira Heights.....		1								
Ithaca.....	1	2		1	12	12				
New York.....	29	3	2	27	642	132	186	344		
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	5		2	3	22	22				
Utica.....	1			1	11	11				
Total.....	43	6	4	39	775	213	186	396		
b. Mirrors.										
Albany.....	1			1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	1			1	13	13				
Falconer.....	1			1	30		30			
New York.....	27	2		27	951	112	239	600		
Total.....	30	2		30	999	130	269	600		
c. Pressed, Blown and Cut Glass Ware.										
Corning.....	9			9	1,434	6	85	110	669	564
Goshen.....	1			1	41		41			
Gowanda.....	1			1	2	2				
Newark.....	1			1	20		20			
New York.....	33	1	2	36	1,979	181	182	338	678	600
Port Jervis.....	2			2	88		20	68		
Total.....	52	1	2	50	3,564	189	348	516	1,347	1,164
d. Bottles and Jars.										
Binghamton.....	1			1	94			94		
Clyde.....	1			1	10	10				
Lancaster.....		1								
Lockport.....	2			2	240			240		
New York.....	5			5	87	39	48			
North Olean.....	1			1	71			71		
Olean.....	1			1	200				200	
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	225				225	
Rochester.....	1	1		1	65			65		
Total.....	13	2		13	992	49	48	470	425	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 89

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PRODUCTS—Concluded.

2	4								6		7	4		
75	30	14	4	3					105		105	30		
95		4							95		95			
263	190	39	24					190	26		455	190		
56	6	2	1						62		62	6		
70									70		70		6	1
914	372	71	33	15	1		29	227	978	52	1,343	394	33	13
34		2	2	2					34		38		4	1
52							26		26		56		1	1
12								12			70		1	1
585	57	28	11	1	1		193	283	166		684	60	29	13
2									2		3			
22		1	1					4	18		24		5	2
11									11		11			
718	57	31	14	1	1		219	299	257		886	60	40	18
5									5		5		1	1
13		3	1						13		15		2	1
30									30		30		2	1
919	32	44	19			1	261	660			1,018	34	40	20
967	32	47	20			1	261	738			1,068	34	45	23
1,320	114	91	41						1,434		1,434	114	15	7
30	2	1							41		41	2	1	1
2		1	1						2		2		2	1
30		3							30		20		1	1
1,833	146	228	118	19	2		987	299	743		2,205	156	66	22
96	2	14	7				52	20	16		100	2		
3,300	264	338	167	19	2		989	319	2,256		3,802	274	85	32
94		18	5						94		94		9	1
10									10		10		1	1
227	13	24	9	1			140	7	93		303	25	8	2
67	20	12	8					48	39		104	20	14	4
71		12	7						71		71		3	1
200		35	27						200		200		6	1
220	5	18	9				185		40		340	15		
65		12	7					65			93		1	1
964	38	131	72	1			325	120	547		1,215	60	42	11

III. 90 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY										
1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.										
a. Silver and Silver Plated Ware.										
Albany.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	1			1	1	1				
East Syracuse.....	1			1	208				208	
Lyons.....	1			1	115			115		
New York.....	50	5	3	47	2,088	215	304	1,131	438	
Niagara Falls.....	2			2	410				410	
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	5	5				
Oneida.....	2			2	64	4		60		
Port Jervis.....	1			1	100			100		
Rochester.....	1			1	104			104		
Syracuse.....		1								
Total.....	61	6	3	58	3,097	227	304	1,510	1,056	
b. Gold, Silver and Aluminum Leaf.										
Hicksville.....	1			1	25		35			
New York.....	9		1	8	182	50	74	58		
Rochester.....	1			1	14	14				
Total.....	11		1	10	231	64	109	58		
c. Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.										
New York.....	14		2	12	293	67	106	120		
d. Gold and Silver Watch Cases.										
New York.....	12	1	1	11	422	33	67	322		
Sag Harbor.....	1			1	775				775	
Total.....	13	1	1	12	1,197	33	67	322		775
e. Jewelry (Not of Silver).										
Albany.....	2			2	8	8				
Buffalo.....	15	1		15	217	73		144		
Jamestown.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	264	15	4	250	3,463	1,244	855	510	323	550
Rochester.....	4	1	1	3	48	14	34			
Syracuse.....	2			2	3	3				
Union Springs.....		1								
Utica.....	8			3	12	12				
Total.....	281	18	5	276	3,772	1,356	889	654	323	550
f. Diamond Cutting and Polishing.										
New York.....	28	2	2	26	499	99	145	255		
2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.										
a. Smelting and Refining.										
Buffalo.....	1			1	240				240	
Lockport.....	1			1	8	8				
New York.....	14		2	12	464	36	145	283		
Niagara Falls.....	2			2	162	2		160		
Syracuse.....	2			2	13	13				
Total.....	20		2	18	887	59	145	443	240	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 91

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs	UNDER 16. CHILDREN.		ILLIT- erate.	NO. EMPLOYEES WORK- ING—				Total.	There- of fe- male	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS.

2								2		2			
1								1		1			
162	46	25	6	1				208		208	46	2	1
106	10	11	3					117		116	10	4	1
1,868	220	70	34	2	1	10	396	1,682		2,645	293	83	28
300	110	15	7	5				419		410	110	2	1
5								5		5			
58	6					4		60		64	6	3	2
80	20	6						100		100	20		
92	12	5	2	1				104		104	12		
2,673	424	132	52	9	1	14	396	2,087		3,554	497	94	33
11	24	1		4				25		35	24	3	1
106	76	5	1			4	139	39		204	95	2	1
8	6	1		1				14		14	6		
125	106	7	1	5		4	139	88		253	125	5	2
244	49	23	8			9	24	260		316	49	19	9
390	32	11	2			38	29	355		443	32	6	5
645	130	30	23	10				775		775	130		
1,035	162	41	25	10		38	29	1,130		1,218	162	8	5
8						5	3			8		1	1
200	17	19	3				102	115		220	19	8	5
2								2		2			
2,992	490	207	101	11	1	241	2,889	550	2	5,033	547	363	204
25	23	1				6	42			48	23	8	3
2	1							3		3	1	1	1
12		1					9	3		14			
3,241	531	228	104	11	1	252	2,845	673	2	5,337	590	381	21
406	3					200	105	194		588	3	37	18
240								240		240			
8								8		12		2	1
444	20	1	1			47	41	308	68	466	20	11	7
162		2						162		180		1	1
13							3	10		18		1	1
867	20	3	1			47	44	728	68	916	20	15	10

III. 92 . NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.—Con.

b. Copper-Smiths' Work.

Albany.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	7			7	346	12	35	299		
Clayville.....	1			1	8	8				
New York.....	10			10	133	49	24	60		
Troy.....	1			1	3	3				
Utica.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	21			21	496	78	59	359		

c. Brass Foundries.

Albany.....	2			2	16	16				
Buffalo.....	8			8	57	57				
Depew.....	1			1	70			70		
Manchester.....		1								
Newburgh.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	18		1	17	443	89	67	287		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	10	10				
Rochester.....	2			2	87	12		75		
Syracuse.....	4	1		4	55	30	25			
Troy.....	2			2	30	30				
Utica.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	40	2	1	39	774	250	92	432		

d. Valves, Hydrants, Soda Water Apparatus, Etc.

Buffalo.....	1			1	17	17				
Cohoes.....	1			1	185			185		
Coxsackie.....	2			2	302		35		267	
New York.....	16		1	14	361	72	49	240		
Rochester.....	2			2	10	10				
Syracuse.....	2			2	16	16				
Troy.....	2			2	370		20		350	
Watertown.....	1			1	145			145		
Total.....	27		1	25	1,406	115	104	570	617	

e. Gas and Electric Fittings.

Buffalo.....	2			2	6	6				
Dobbs Ferry.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	50	1	1	49	2,127	183	485	984	475	
Rochester.....	3		1	2	46	6	40			
Utica.....	3			3	55	20	35			
Total.....	59	1	2	57	2,239	220	560	984	475	

f. Plumbers' Supplies.

New York.....	17			14	675	51	133	246	245	
Rochester.....		1								
Rome.....	1			1	170			170		
Troy.....	1			1	16	16				
Watertown.....	1			1	180			180		
Total.....	20	1	3	17	1,041	67	133	596	245	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 93

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

2									2		2		1	1
308	38	18	4				10	2	334		408	38	19	6
7	1	1	1						8		8	1	2	1
133							11	46	76		180		10	6
3							3				3			
4									4		6		1	1
457	39	19	5				24	48	424		605	39	33	15
16							14		2		16			
57		6	1		1			7	50		59		10	7
70		2							70		70		1	1
2									3		2			
443								352	91		504		27	11
10									10		12			
87		6	1					75	12		87		2	1
55								2	53		60		1	1
30									30		30		1	1
4									4		4			
774		14	2		1		14	436	324		844		42	22
17		1							17		20		2	1
185									185		185		1	1
236	6	7	5	1					302		302	6	4	2
355	6	8	1						361		455	12	28	12
10		1	1					8	2		12		1	1
16									16		24		2	1
370									370		370		2	1
145		3							145		150			
1,304	12	20	7	1				8	1,306		1,518	18	40	19
4	2	1	1					3	3		6	2	2	1
5								5			7			
1,938	189	130	31	3				714	1,413		2,310	218	96	39
41	5	1	1				40		6		66	5	4	2
55		1	1						55		63	1	1	1
2,043	196	133	34	3			40	722	1,477		2,452	226	103	43
675		15	5					40	635		781		19	8
170		10	6						170		170		2	1
16									16		18			
150	30	8							180		180	30	6	1
1,011	30	33	11				40	1,001			1,147	30	27	10

III. 94 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I--Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.—Con.

g. Other Brass and Bronze Goods.

Albany.....	2			2	47		47			
Auburn.....	1			1	58			58		
Fort Plain.....	1			1	6	6				
Kingston.....	1			1	40		40			
Mohawk.....	1			1	2	2				
Newburgh.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	80		7	71	2,901	402	426	681	826	566
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	1			1	6	6				
Rome.....	2			2	907			95		812
Total.....	92		7	83	3,978	427	513	834	826	1,378

h. Lead and Zinc Goods.

Binghamton.....	1			1	4	4				
Buffalo.....	1			1	8	8				
Kingston.....	1			1	68			68		
Lockport.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	10	9		10	878	46	78	204	550	
Rochester.....	2		1	1	7	7				
Syracuse.....	1			1	12	12				
Utica.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	18	9	1	17	993	93	78	272	550	

3. Iron and Steel.

a. Iron Ore Crushing, Sepa- rating, Etc.

DeKalb Junction.....	1			1	8	8				
Lyon Mountain.....	1			1	74			74		
Mineville.....	2			2	277			277		
Total.....	4			4	359	8		351		

b. Blast Furnaces.

Buffalo.....	1			1	750					750
Chatham.....	1			1	19	19				
Crown Point.....		1								
Franklin Springs.....		1								
Glens Falls.....		1								
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	610					610
Port Henry.....	1			1	125			125		
Poughkeepsie.....		1								
Total.....	4	4		4	1,504	19		125		1,380

c. Architectural and Structural Iron.

Albany.....	3			3	300			300		
Binghamton.....	1			1	30		30			
Buffalo.....	9			9	550	65	45	440		
Deposit.....	1			1	20	20				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 95

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

47		2								47	62		5	2
53	5									58	58	5	2	1
6										6	6			
35	5			1						40	40	5		
2										2	3			
6										5	9			
2,520	381	159	60	24			13	1,052	1,836	4	3,109	447	157	55
4										4	4			
2										2	5		2	1
6										6	6		2	1
880	27	8	2	1						907	1,006	27	7	2
3,560	418	169	62	36			13	1,052	2,913		4,308	484	175	62
4										4	6			
8										8	8			
28	40	5								68	68		2	1
6	6	4	1							12	20	12		
474	404	59	9	47				120	756		883	405	24	6
7									7		7		2	1
12									12		14			
4									4		4			
543	450	68	10	47				120	873		1,010	457	28	9
8										8	100		3	1
74										74	125		14	1
277		4	2		1					277	277		11	1
359		4	2		1					359	502		28	3
750										750	750		5	1
19										19	19		3	1
610										610	619			
125										125	125			
1,504										754	1,504		8	2
300								90	210		305		9	3
30									30		30			
550		1						811	239		621		8	4
20									20		20		7	1

111.96 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

c. Architectural and Structural Iron—Con.

Elmira Heights.....	1			1	545					545
Groton.....	1			1	15	15				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Horseheads.....	1			1	65			65		
Jamestown.....	2	1		2	501	1				500
Kingston.....	1			1	6	6				
Le Roy.....		1								
Montour Falls.....	1			1	30		30			
New York.....	82	1	3	79	3,657	475	705	423	1,298	756
Oswego.....	1			1	100			100		
Painted Post.....	1			1	15	15				
Poughkeepsie.....		1								
Rochester.....	4			4	153	11	27	115		
Rossmore.....	1			1	4	4				
Saratoga.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	3			3	31	31				
Troy.....	1			1	60			60		
Utica.....	1			1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	118	4	3	115	6,096	657	837	1,503	1,298	1,801

d. Car Wheels and Rail- way Equipment.

Albany.....	1			1	40		40			
Buffalo.....	6			6	864	19	65	65	715	
Carthage.....	1			1	3	3				
Colonia.....	1			1	15	15				
Corning.....	1			1	120			120		
Depew.....	2			2	677		30			647
Helburn.....	1			1	300				300	
Hudson.....	1			1	70			70		
Kingston.....	1	1		1	225				225	
New York.....	3	1		3	25	25				
Oswego.....	1			1	169			169		
Ramapo.....	1			1	50			50		
Rochester.....	1			1	130			130		
Syracuse.....	2		1	1	10	10				
Troy.....	1			1	29		29			
Watertown.....	1			1	867					867
Total.....	25	2	1	24	3,594	72	164	604	1,240	1,514

e. Rolling Mills, Steel and Tin-plate Works.

Albany.....	3			3	8	8				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	175			175		
Auburn.....	1			1	6	6				
Auburn.....	3			3	228			228		
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	50			50		
Buffalo.....	6	1		6	319	14		305		
Cohoes.....	2			2	680				680	
Dunkirk.....	2			2	40	15	25			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 97

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX			UNDER 16-		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

545							545				545		7	1
15								15			15		2	1
3								3			7		2	1
65		1						65			65		4	1
501		12	12					501			504			
6								6			6			
30								30			30		3	1
3,657		36	7				118	3,381	158		4,919		88	50
100								100			100		5	1
15								15			15		1	1
153								142	11		163		3	1
4									4		4		1	1
4									4		4		2	1
31									31		31		4	2
60									60		80		3	1
2									2		5			
5									5		9			
6,096		50	19				118	4,469	1,509		7,478		147	71
40		1							40		40		3	1
864		16	1						864		864		19	6
3									3		3			
15									15		330		1	1
120									120		120		2	1
677									677		677		6	1
300									300		300			
70									70		80			
225									225		225			
25							2	17	30		30		3	2
169									169		169		3	1
50									50		70			
130									130		130		3	1
10									10		10		2	1
29									29		29		3	1
867		3	1						867		867		16	1
3,594		20	2				2	17	3,575		3,644		61	17
8							1		7		9		2	1
175									175		275		1	1
6									6		6		2	1
228									228		238		2	2
50									50		50		3	1
319		7	6						319		334		9	4
680			2						680		680			
40									40		90			

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

e. Rolling Mills, Steel and Tin-plate Works—Con.

Ebeneser.....	1									
Elmira.....	1									
Essex.....	1									
Holland.....	1			1	10	10				
Ilion.....	1			1	3	3				
Little Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Lockport.....	1			1	110			110		
Newburgh.....	1			1	200				200	
New York.....	26	2	2	23	2,155	50	206	435	925	530
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	325				325	
Rochester.....	2		1	1	18	18				
Rome.....	2	1		2	186	6		180		
Standish.....	1			1	46		46			
Syracuse.....	5			5	1,410			50	760	600
Tonawanda.....	1			1	232				232	
Troy.....	4			4	1,784	8	26		250	1,500
Union.....	1			1	40		40			
Watertown.....	2			2	11	11				
Total.....	69	7	3	65	8,019	161	343	1,533	3,352	2,630

f. Locks, Bolts, Screws, Etc.

Binghamton.....	1			1	4	4				
Buffalo.....	3	2		3	12	12				
New York.....	16	1	1	15	313	78	95	140		
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	555					555
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	359				359	
Rensselaer.....	1			1	4	4				
Rochester.....	2			2	130		30	100		
Syracuse.....	1			1	55			55		
Troy.....	1			1	45		45			
Total.....	28	3	2	26	1,477	98	170	295	359	555

g. Hardware.

Amsterdam.....		1								
Auburn.....		1								
Binghamton.....	1			1	152			152		
Buffalo.....	4	1		4	79	10	69			
Clayton.....	1			1	11	11				
Cortland.....	3			3	358	19		339		
Despatch.....	1			1	10	10				
Elmira.....	2			2	33	2	31			
Farmers.....	1			1	25		25			
Fort Plain.....	1			1	18	18				
Horseheads.....	2			2	40	3	37			
Manlius.....	1			1	27		27			
New York.....	15			15	621	30	160	422		
New York Mills.....	1			1	115			118		
Oneida.....	1			1	4	4				
Patchogue.....	1			1	12	12				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 99

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

10		2							10		10		6	1
8									3		3			
3									3		3			
110		1							110		110		4	1
200									200		200		4	1
2,112	43	53	5					650	1,505		2,452	60	35	17
225									225		225			
18									18		18		2	1
186									186		187			
46									46		55		2	1
1,410		24	5						1,410		1,435		1	1
232		3							232		290		3	1
1,784		1							1,784		1,784		2	1
40									40		40		1	1
11									11		16		2	1
7,976	43	97	12				1	650	7,368		8,560	60	81	37
4									4		4		1	1
12		2	1				3		9		14		1	1
299	14	9	6					144	169		322	14	15	7
465	90	140							555		555	90		
330	29	4							359		359	29		
4									4		4		3	1
130		7	2						130		170		1	1
50	5	5	5						55		55	5	4	1
45								45			45			
1,339	138	167	14				3	189	1,285		1,528	138	25	12
.														
152		10	3						152		152		1	1
71	8	7	4	2				45	34		80	8	4	3
8	3								11		11	3	6	1
347	11	8							358		398	18	6	2
8	2								10		16	2	4	1
33		2	1					31	2		40		3	1
25									25		30		4	1
16	2								18		18	2		
40								37	3		44		1	1
27									27		27			
592	29	35	13					79	542		692	29	21	9
118		7	2						118		125		1	1
4									4		14		1	1
12								12			12			

1000

III.100 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

g. Hardware—Con.

Penn Yan.....	1	1		1	100			100		
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1		1	58			58		
Phoenix.....	1	1		1						
Rochester.....	3	1		3	10	10				
Rome.....	1			1	5	5				
Syracuse.....	5			5	669	3	25	67	574	
Tonawanda.....	1			1	25		25			
Watkins.....	1			1	9	9				
Total.....	48	6		48	2,384	155	399	1,256	574	

h. Cutlery.

Albany.....	2			2	6	6				
Allegany.....	1			1	4	4				
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	15	15				
Buffalo.....	3			3	4	4				
Camillus.....		1								
East Randolph.....	1			1	3	3				
Ellenville.....	1			1	190			190		
Elmira.....	1			1	13	13				
Fulton.....	2	2		2	97	9		88		
Geneva.....	1			1	31		31			
Gowanda.....	1			1	75			75		
Lancaster.....	1			1	37		37			
Little Valley.....	3			3	239		41	198		
Montour Falls.....	1			1	90			90		
Napanoch.....	2			2	45	9	36			
New York.....	10			10	241	41	90	110		
Nunda.....	1			1	12	12				
Perry.....	1			1	175			175		
Rochester.....	1			1	16	16				
Sauquoit.....	1			1	4	4				
Spring Valley.....		1								
Syracuse.....	1			1	3	3				
Walden.....	2			2	960				435	525
Wiseco.....		1								
Total.....	38	5		38	2,260	139	235	926	435	525

i. Tools.

Albany.....	3			3	20	20				
Athens.....	1			1	12	12				
Auburn.....	1	1		1	80			80		
Buffalo.....	13	1		13	185	50	70	65		
Canastota.....	1			1	6	6				
Cattaraugus.....	1			1	30		30			
Cohoes.....	1			1	27		27			
Elmira.....	1			1	7	7				
Frankfort.....	1			1	50			50		
Little Falls.....	1			1	32		32			
Lockport.....	2			2	8	8				
Middletown.....	3			3	270		88	182		
Montour Falls.....	1			1	30		30			
Newburgh.....	1			1	4	4				
New York.....	24	1	2	22	252	102	24	126		
Norwich.....	1			1	120			120		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 101

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

100										100	100		3	1
52	6	8								58	58	6		
10										10	10		4	2
4	1									5	5	1		
593	76	89	51	4				3	666	674	674	76	6	4
25		10	1						25	25	25		3	1
9									9	9	9		3	1
2,246	138	176	75	6				207	2,177		2,540	145	71	31
6								3	3		6		2	2
3	1							4	4		4	1	4	1
15								15	15		15		3	1
4		1	1					4	4		4		1	1
8								3	3		3			
175	15	16	10					190	190		190	15	2	1
4	9							13	13		14	10	4	1
89	8	3						97	97		97	8	3	2
26	5	2	2					31	31		31	5	5	1
71	4	12	3					75	75		75	4	3	1
37		9	4					37	37		37		1	1
213	26	22	14	1				239	239		272	27	2	1
90								90	90		90		5	1
42	3	5	3					45	45		45	3		
190	51	14	1	2			3	39	199		253	59	23	8
12								12	12		12			
155	20	4	3					175	175		175	20		
12	4							16	16		16	4	2	1
4								4	4		4		1	1
3								3	3		3		1	1
854	106	70	31	19				960	960		960	106	2	2
2,008	252	158	72	22			3	42	2,215		2,306	262	64	27
20		1						20	20		21		8	3
12								12	12		12			
80								80	80		80		1	1
175	10	14	4					35	150		201	10	6	4
6								6	6		6			
30		1	1					30	30		30		1	1
27								27	27		27		1	1
7								7	7		7		5	1
50								50	50		50			
32								32	32		32			
8								4	4		9		4	2
255	15	6	3				4	270	270		270	15	2	1
30								30	30		30		2	1
4								4	4		4		1	1
252		9	3		1			37	215		304		32	15
120								120	120		120			

III. 102 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

i. Tools—Con.

Oneida.....	2			2	92		22	70		
Oswego.....	1			1	60			60		
Port Jervis.....	1			1	64			64		
Richford.....	1			1	5	5				
Rochester.....	11			11	247	74		173		
Syracuse.....	1			1	77			77		
Troy.....	2			2	22	22				
Utica.....	1			1	5	5				
Watertown.....	1			1	1	1				
Weedsport.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	78	3	2	76	1,711	321	323	1,067		

j. Patterns, Dies, Stencils, Etc.

Buffalo.....	1			1	22		22			
Gloversville.....	4			4	8	8				
Johnstown.....		1								
New York.....	24			24	223	93	20	110		
Rochester.....	3			3	13	13				
Troy.....	2			2	50		50			
Waterford.....	2			2	75		25	50		
Total.....	36	1		36	391	114	117	180		

k. Firearms.

Batavia.....	1			1	100			100		
Buffalo.....	1			1	2	2				
Fulton.....	1			1	410				410	
Herkimer.....	1			1	72			72		
Ilion.....	1			1	840					840
Ithaca.....	1			1	180			180		
New York.....	2	1		2	4	4				
North Ilion.....	1			1	5	5				
Syracuse.....	3		1	2	94	14		80		
Utica.....	1			1	141			141		
Total.....	13	1	1	12	1,848	25		573	410	840

l. Typewriting, Registering and Sewing Machines.

Buffalo.....	3			3	15	15				
Camillus.....	1			1	55			55		
Herkimer.....	1			1	4	4				
Gloversville.....	3			3	23	23				
Groton.....	1			1	19	19				
Ilion.....	1			1	1,144					1,144
Johnstown.....	2			2	4	4				
New York.....	22		1	21	469	126	168	175		
Plattsburg.....	1			1	36		36			
Poughkeepsie.....		1								
Rochester.....	2		1	2	70	5		65		
Syracuse.....	1			1	600					600
Troy.....	2			2	13	13				
Total.....	40	1	2	39	2,452	209	204	295		1,744

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 103

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

92									92		95			
60		3							60		60			
58	6	3							64		64	6	1	1
5								5			5		3	1
247								141	106		265		6	6
73	4	9	7						77		77	4	1	1
22									22		22			
5									5		10			
1									1		4		3	1
5									5		6		2	1
1,676	35	46	18		1		4	282	1,425		1,811	35	79	42
22		9	2						22		63		1	1
8									8		12		2	2
222	1	6	4				11	112	100		257	1	20	13
13								10	3		13		2	2
56									56		56		1	1
75		7	4						75		75			
390	1	22	10				11	122	258		470	1	26	19
100									100		130			
2									2		2		1	1
410									410		410		1	1
70	2								72		72	2		
815	25	1							840		840	25		
180									180		180		1	1
4							1	3	7		7		2	2
5									5		9			
94									94		113		2	2
128	13	6							141		141	13	2	1
1,808	40	7					1	3	1,844		1,904	40	9	8
8	7						1	2	12		15	7	1	1
53	2								55		55	2	2	1
4									4		4		1	1
20	3								23		23	3	2	2
19									19		19		3	1
1,086	58								1,144		1,144	58	2	1
4		1	1						4		4		4	2
441	28	9	3				10	341	118		599	29	28	16
35	1	3							36		36	1	2	1
40	30	4	2					65	5		70	30	4	2
600		25							600		600		2	1
11	2							4	9		13	2	2	1
2,221	131	42	6				11	412	2,029		2,582	132	53	30

III. 104 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 100.	200- 400.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

m. Metal Beds, Wire Springs and Mattresses, etc.

Albany.....	1			1	43			43		
Buffalo.....	5		1	4	298	14			284	
Elmira.....	1			1	2	2				
Fultonville.....	1			1	45			45		
Herkimer.....	1			1	57				57	
Jamestown.....	1	1		1	27			27		
Little Falls.....	1			1	5	5				
Lockport.....	1			1	291					291
Mayville.....	1			1	17	17				
Mellenville.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	28	3	1	27	1,112	107	286		219	500
Oneida.....	1			1	2	2				
Richland.....	1			1	3	3				
Rome.....	1	1		1	300				300	
Salamanca.....	1			1	8	9				
Utica.....	2			2	139	12		127		
Watertown.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Waverly.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	51	6	2	49	2,373	194	401	687	591	500

n. Other Wire Goods.

Albany.....	1			1	7	7				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	4	1		4	81	12			69	
Cortland.....	1			1	735					735
Elmira.....	1			1	4	4				
Falconer.....	1	1		1						
Hammondsport.....	1			1	7	7				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	6	6				
Newburgh.....	1			1	32		32			
New York.....	49	2	1	48	1,087	227	325	535		
Penn Yan.....	1			1	1	1				
Rochester.....	4		2	2	39	14	25			
Syracuse.....	1			1	9	9				
Troy.....	1			1	6	6				
Unadilla.....	1			1	68			68		
Total.....	69	4	3	66	2,087	298	382	672		735

o. Tinware, Sheet-metal Work, Metal Stamping, etc.

Albany.....	4			4	138	13		125		
Auburn.....	4			4	19	19				
Batavia.....	1			1	30		30			
Belfast.....		1								
Buffalo.....	27	3	1	26	1,319	133	100	120		946
Canandaigua.....	2			2	422	2			420	
Clifton Springs.....	1			1	40		40			
Cortland.....	2			2	9	9				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 105

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There-of female.	No	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

32	11								43		51	11	5	1
223	75	21	8					14	284		313	75	14	3
2									2		2			
44	1								45		45	1	2	1
52	5								57		58	6		
27		3	3						27		31			
4	1								5		5	1	1	1
270	21	6							291		296	21	3	1
17		1	1						17		17		3	1
12									12		12			
1,040	72	16	11	2				194	918		1,172	80	56	19
2							2		3		3		1	1
3									3		3		3	1
300									300		335			
8									8		8		6	1
134	5	5	2						139		139	5	4	1
5	1								6		9	2	4	2
6									6		6		4	1
2,181	192	52	26	2			2	208	2,163		2,506	202	106	24
7									7		7			
2	1							3			4	2	1	1
2									2		2			
79	3	19	9					11	70		95	3	1	1
700	35	40	35	2					735		860	35	3	1
4								4			4		2	1
	7								7		12	12	2	1
6									6		8			
32		3							32		32			
799	298	32	15	7	1		192	419	476		1,245	365	87	35
1									1		1			
39		2	1		1			30			44		9	2
9									9		9			
6									6		6			
18	50	2	1	1			66				73	53	2	1
1,693	304	98	61	10	2		264	472	1,351		2,403	470	107	43
115	23	9	3				55		83		145	23	8	4
19							13		6		22			
30		10	8						30		30		1	1
1,178	141	135	68	11			73	84	1,162		1,437	158	28	8
223	99	25	9					2	420		422	99	7	2
40		2	1						40		40			
9									9		23		2	2

III. 106 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

a. Tinware, Sheet Metal Work, Metal Stamping, etc.—Continued.

Cuba.....	1			1	80			80		
East Aurora.....	1			1	5	5				
Elmira.....	2	1		2	22	22				
Dunkirk.....	2			2	6	6				
Geneva.....	2			2	202	6		196		
Hamburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Ithaca.....	2			2	12	12				
Jamestown.....	5	1		5	26	26				
Little Falls.....	1			1	39		39			
Lockwood.....	1			1	5	5				
Mt. Morris.....	2			2	50		50			
Newark.....	1			1	75			75		
New York.....	90	6	5	84	6,487	404	275	1,281	833	3,694
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	12	12				
Olean.....	3	1		3	9	9				
Penn Yan.....		1								
Phelps.....	1			1	10	10				
Phoenix.....	1			1	1	1				
Rochester.....	12	1		12	456	119	45		292	
Rome.....	1			1	168			168		
Schenectady.....	2			2	80	7		73		
Syracuse.....	4			4	40	8	32			
Troy.....	6			6	82	34	48			
Unadilla.....	1			1	6	6				
Utica.....	1			1	3	3				
Watertown.....	1			1	5	5				
Watkins.....	1			1	3	3				
Waverly.....	1			1	26		26			
Total.....	188	15	6	181	9,890	882	685	2,138	1,545	4,640
p. Toys, Buttons and Fancy Metal Goods.										
Amsterdam.....	1			1	12	12				
Buffalo.....	2			2	7	7				
Cohoes.....	1			1	5	5				
Gloversville.....	1			1	14	14				
Gowanda.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	75	7	3	72	1,836	251	532	1,053		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	27	27				
Oneida.....	1			1	2	2				
Philmont.....	1			1	8	8				
Rensselaer.....	1			1	4	4				
Rochester.....	2			2	161		31	130		
Rome.....	2			2	10	10				
Seneca Falls.....	2			2	17	17				
Total.....	91	7	3	88	2,105	332	590	1,183		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 107

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NO. EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	Est's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

75	5								80		80	5	6	1
5									5		5		1	1
22								22			22		3	1
6								6			8		1	1
172	30	6	6						202		202	30	8	2
3									3		3		2	1
12								12			14		1	1
26								7	19		28		3	2
39		1	1						39		45		1	1
5		1	1						5		5		2	1
42	8								50		50	8		
68	7								75		75	7	5	1
5,147	1,340	410	197	60			186	460	5,841		7,244	1,385	145	65
12									12		12			
9									9		9		2	2
10									10		10		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
414	42	12	1	1			138		318		567	42	4	4
144	24	6	3						168		178	28		
80		2	1					7	73		81			
28	12								40		56	20	4	2
82		4	2				21	6	55		91		9	4
6									6		6			
3							3				5		1	1
5		3	1						5		6		3	1
3									3		3		1	1
26		1							26		26			
8,159	1,731	627	302	72			489	600	8,801		10,954	1,805	250	112
12		5	4						12		14			
7		2	1						7		9		5	2
5		1							5		7			
11	3								14		14	3		
2									2		2		1	1
1,207	639	117	56	33			9	476	1,351		2,265	844	111	44
10	17							27			27	17		
2								2			6	3		
8		2	2						8		8			
4		1							4		5		2	1
65	96	3		7					161		161	96	1	1
9	1							10			13	1	1	1
8	9								17		17	9		
1,350	755	131	66	40			9	519	1,577		2,548	973	121	50

III. 108 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

<i>q. Plating, Enameling, Galvanizing, Etc.</i>										
Albany.....	5			5	31	31				
Bethlehem.....	1			1	70			70		
Binghamton.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	9			9	55	34	21			
Glens Falls.....		1								
Jamestown.....		1								
Manlius.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	55	3	6	47	714	262	102	150	200	
Rochester.....	8			8	74	34	40			
Syracuse.....	4			4	27	27				
Troy.....	4			4	44	9	35			
Utica.....	1			1	2	2				
Watertown.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	90	5	6	82	1,026	408	198	220	200	
<i>r. Cooking and Heating Apparatus.</i>										
Albany.....	4	1		4	383	1	38	75	200	
Bethlehem.....	1			1	95			95		
Binghamton.....	1			1	15	15				
Buffalo.....	10	1	1	9	953	38		110		805
Corning.....	3			3	58	18	40			
Cortland.....	1			1	21		21			
Dundee.....		1								
Dunkirk.....	1			1	266				266	
Eastwood.....	1			1	450				450	
Ebenezer.....	1			1	2	2				
Friendship.....	1			1	20		20			
Geneva.....	4			4	443	13		230	200	
Hoosic Falls.....	1			1	12	12				
Lockport.....	1			1	40		40			
Manlius.....		1								
New York.....	25	1	1	24	1,246	101	182	503	480	
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	260			260		
Phoenix.....		1								
Port Chester.....	1			1	530					530
Port Jervis.....	1			1	26		26			
Rochester.....	10		3	7	471	2	54	415		
Syracuse.....	3			3	124	14	30	80		
Troy.....	4			4	405	8		147	250	
Utica.....	3			3	400			175	225	
Waverly.....	1			1	8	8				
Wolcott.....	1			1	3	3				
Total.....	80	6	5	75	6,231	235	451	2,090	2,120	1,335
<i>t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Etc.</i>										
Albany.....	2			2	54	4		50		
Amsterdam.....	1			1	15	15				
Auburn.....	4	2		4	631	11	20			600
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	180			180		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 109

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

31		3							31		31		8	4
70		6	4						70		70		1	1
2									2		2			
51	4	2						9	46		61	4	10	6
5									5		7			
667	17	30	14				3	78	633		818	17	150	36
73	1						3		71		91	1	18	5
27		2							27		28		1	1
44		3					4	9	31		46		10	3
2									2		2			
2									2		2		2	1
1,004	22	46	18				10	96	920		1,158	22	200	57
883							75		308		384		4	2
95		1						95			125			
15								15			15		2	1
953		13	7		1		2	75	876		1,046		17	6
56							10		48		62		3	3
21									21		30		1	1
266		3	3						266		266			
450		4							450		450		8	1
2									2		2			
20									20		20		2	1
443									443		443		10	3
12									12		12		1	1
40									40		40			
1,238	8	31	10				309	133	804		1,404	8	45	16
260		7							260		260			
530		6							530		530			
26									26		26			
467	4	13	5					32	439		643	5	10	4
124								44	80		164		2	1
405		2	1					87	318		405		7	4
400							65	110	225		420			
8									8		8		2	1
3									3		3		1	1
6,219	12	80	26		1		461	591	5,179		6,758	13	115	46
54									54		64		2	1
15									15		30			
631		4						6	625		637		1	1
190									180		190		2	1

III. 110 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY										
3. Iron and Steel—Con.										
t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Etc.—Con.										
Belmont.....	1			1	160			160		
Bergen.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1	1		1	67			67		
Bolivar.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	18			18	1,636	90	115	225	553	653
Canastota.....	1			1	8	8				
Clayton.....	1			1	1	1				
Clyde.....	1			1	20		20			
Depew.....	1			1	965					965
Dunkirk*.....	1			1	2,839					2,839
East Randolph.....		1								
Elmira.....	3			3	145	5		140		
Fulton.....	1			1	4	4				
Geneva.....	2			2	70	18		52		
Ithaca.....	3			3	58	4	54			
Jamestown.....	2			2	10	10				
Lima.....	1			1	4	4				
Lockport.....	4			4	310	15			295	
Mexico.....	1			1	10	10				
Newburgh.....	2			2	230			230		
New York.....	38	3	5	33	3,307	76	398	536	561	1,716
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	12	12				
North Tonawanda.....	3			3	209		75	134		
Nyack.....	1			1	9	9				
Oneida.....	1			1	2	2				
Orangeburg.....	1			1	14	14				
Oswego.....	8			8	802	21		463	318	
Painted Post.....	1			1	150			150		
Penn Yan.....	1			1	10	10				
Piermont.....		1								
Phelps.....	1			1	4	4				
Plattsburg.....	3		1	1	100			100		
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	7	7				
Pulaski.....	1			1	12	12				
Rochester.....	6	1		6	58	38	20			
Rome.....	1			1	150			150		
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	4	4				
Schenectady*.....	1				4,048					4,048
Seneca Falls.....	4			4	935		31	323		561
Syracuse.....	9			9	218	48	45	125		
Tonawanda.....	2			2	37	7	30			
Troy.....	2			2	55		55			
Utica.....	4			4	81	21		60		
Walden.....	1			1	80			80		
Watertown.....	1			1	198			198		
Wellsville.....	1			1	80			80		
Williamson.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	149	10	6	142	18,009	494	863	3,503	1,747	11,402

* Locomotive

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 111

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

160									160		160		5	1
3									3		3		1	1
67								67			67			
5								5			5			
1,636		58	3					583	1,053		1,790		27	10
8								8			10			
1								1			1			
20								20			20			
965		10						965			965			
2,839		32	10					2,839			2,839		1	1
145							5	140			145		9	3
4								4			4			
70								70			70		5	2
58								58			58		8	3
10								8			11			
4								4			4			
310		8	1					310			349		6	1
10								10			10		3	1
230								230			230		1	1
3,307		2					10	3,085	212		3,892		36	20
12								12			12			
209		6	1					209			234		12	3
9								9			9			
2							2				3			
14								14			14			
802		7	1					802			809		12	7
150								150			150			
10								10			10			
4								4			4		4	1
100								100			100		4	1
7								7			7			
12								12			12		1	1
59								50			58		3	2
150								150			200			
4								4			4		1	1
4,047		1						4,048			4,048		5	1
917	18	32						181	754		935	18	2	2
218								218			266		4	4
37		1						7	30		52		4	2
55								55			55		8	2
81								63	18		115			
80								80			80			
198		4						198			200		2	1
80								80			80		4	1
2								2			2		2	1
17,990	19	164	16				17	5,317	12,675		19,033	19	175	79

works.

III. 112 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	FACORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

u. Machinery Not Otherwise Classified.

Adams.....	2			2	3	3				
Addison.....	1			1	8	8				
Albany.....	8			8	45	45				
Alfred.....	1			1	70			70		
Amsterdam.....	7			7	79	16	63			
Andover.....		1								
Athens.....	1			1	4	4				
Attica.....	1			1	3	3				
Auburn.....	2			2	23	23				
Avoca.....	1			1	1	1				
Bangor.....	1			1	1	1				
Batavia.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Bath.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Binghamton.....	1	3		1	3	3				
Boonville.....		1								
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	20		20			
Branchport.....	1			1	1	1				
Brownville.....	1			1	50			50		
Brushton.....	1			1	1	1				
Buffalo.....	31	1		31	1,914	113	192	608	501	500
Camden.....	1			1	2	2				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	15	15				
Canastota.....	3			3	29	29				
Canisteo.....	1			1	5	5				
Canton.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Carthage.....	2			2	59		59			
Castorland.....	1			1	1	1				
Catskill.....	1			1	6	6				
Cayuga.....	1			1	2	2				
Chadwicks.....		1								
Champlain.....	1			1	104			104		
Clayton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	3			3	24	8	26			
Corning.....	1			1	12	12				
Portland.....	1			1	30		30			
Dansville.....	2			2	30	5	25			
Dundee.....	2			2	4	4				
Dunkirk.....	2			2	4	4				
Ellenville.....	1			1	4	4				
Elmira.....	2	1		2	7	7				
Fayetteville.....	1			1	18	18				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	3	3				
Fredonia.....	1			1	3	3				
Fulton.....	1			1	16	16				
Geneseo.....	1			1	2	2				
Gloversville.....	3			3	15	15				
Granville.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 113

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

3								3		3		4	2
8								4		10		4	1
45		1					19	26		47		14	6
70		1						70		70		2	1
79							20	59		98		6	3
4								4		16			
3								3		3			
22	1	3						23		26	1	2	
1								1		1		2	1
1						1				2			
3								3		3			
4								4		4		2	1
3								3		3			
20								20		20			
1								1		1		3	1
50								50		60		5	1
1								1		1			
1,904	10	36	5			454	1,460			2,067	10	39	20
2								2		2		1	1
15								15		15			
2								2		2		3	1
29							2	27		35		2	1
5								5		7		2	1
1						1				2		2	1
59								59		75		5	2
1								1		1			
6								6		6			
2								2		2			
104								104		104			
2						2				4		2	1
34								34		34		1	1
12								12		12		1	1
30								30		30		3	1
30								30		35		1	1
4								4		4		5	2
4								4		4		1	1
4								4		4			
7							7			9		3	2
18								18		18		2	1
3								3		3			
3								3		3			
16								16		16		2	1
2								2		2			
15								15		23		1	1
2								2		2		2	1

III. 114 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

u. *Machinery not Otherwise
Classified—Continued.*

Grassy Point.....	1			1	36		36			
Greenport.....	1			1	15	15				
Gouverneur.....	1			1	19	19				
Hamilton.....	1			1	1	1				
Hancock.....	1			1	2	2				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	7	7				
Herkimer.....	2			2	6	6				
Hobart.....	1			1	3	3				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	26		26			
Homer.....	1			1	1	1				
Hudson.....	1			1	3	3				
Ilion.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Jamestown.....	2			2	96	11		85		
Johnstown.....	2	1		2	9	9				
Kingston.....	1			1	18	18				
Lacona.....	1			1	2	2				
Lestershire.....	2			2	19	19				
Little Falls.....	3	1		3	49	19	30			
Lockport.....	5			5	63	28	35			
Lowville.....	1			1	16	16				
Lyons.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Lyon Mountain.....	1			1	15	15				
Malone.....	1			1	30		30			
Mamaroneck.....	3		1	2	86	6		80		
Manlius.....	1			1	3	3				
Marathon.....	1			1	2	2				
Massena.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Massena Springs.....	1			1	1	1				
Medina.....	1			1	3	3				
Middleport.....	1			1	13	13				
Middletown.....	1			1	8	8				
Moravia.....	1	1		1	14	14				
Mt. Morris.....	1			1	4	4				
Newburgh.....	1	1		1	8	8				
New Windsor.....	1			1	83		83			
New York.....	188	10	7	181	7,987	851	921	1,410		4,805
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	15	15				
Norwood.....	1			1	4	4				
Olean.....	4			4	87	17	70			
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	12	12				
Oneida.....	2			2	52	2		50		
Oneonta.....	1			1	4	4				
Oswego.....	4			4	101	26		75		
Palmyra.....	2			2	95		35	60		
Pearl River.....	1			1	250				250	
Penn Yan.....	1			1	2	2				
Phoenix.....	1			1	3	3				
Potsdam.....	2			2	11	11				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 115

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

36									36		43			
15											15			
19								15	19		19		4	1
1									1		4		2	1
2									2		2		3	1
7									7		7		1	1
6									6		7		2	1
3									3		3			
26									26		54			
1							1				2			
3									3		6			
6									6		6			
96									96		96		3	2
9									9		9		2	1
18									18		18			
2									2		2		1	1
19									19		19		2	2
49								47	2		50			
63		2					12		51		74		2	2
16									16		16		3	1
3									3		4		3	1
15									15		16		2	1
30									30		30			
86		3						6	80		86			
3									3		3		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
5									5		5		3	1
1									1		1			
3									3		3			
9		4						13			17	4		
8									8		8			
14									14		14		2	1
4									4		4		1	1
8									8		8			
83									83		83			
7,774	209	98	10				290	6,412	1,285		8,894	231	237	118
15		1							15		15			
4									4		4		1	1
87									87		117		3	1
12								9	3		18			
52		1	1						52		78		8	2
4									4		5			
101								11	90		101		4	3
95		3							95		95		15	2
250								250			250			
2									2		2			
3									3		3		2	1
11								5	6		13		6	2

III. 116 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
II. METALS, MACHINERY										
3. Iron and Steel—Con.										
u. Machinery not Otherwise Classified—Continued.										
Poughkeepsie.....	3	1		3	61	16	45			
Pulaski.....	1			1	1					
Rochester.....	44	1	5	39	881	155	163	563		
Rome.....	1			1	8	8				
Salamanca.....	1			1	15	15				
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	60			60		
Sauquoit.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	1			1	134			134		
Saugerties.....	1			1	7	7				
Schenectady.....	2			2	9	9				
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	106			106		
Silver Creek.....	1			1	15	15				
Skaneateles.....	1			1	2	2				
Sodus.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Syracuse.....	14		1	13	310	59	131	120		
Tarrytown.....	1			1	300				300	
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	30		30			
Tonawanda.....	1			1	1	1				
Troy.....	15			15	215	79	80	56		
Union Springs.....	1			1	4	4				
Utica.....	4			4	30	30				
Waterford.....	2	1		2	16	16				
Warsaw.....	1			1	55			55		
Watertown.....	1			1	300				300	
Wellsville.....		1								
Westfield.....		1								
Yonkers.....	3			3	702	5		93		604
Total.....	463	34	14	448	15,212	2,043	2,047	3,862	1,351	5,909
v. Foundries and Machine Shops.										
Akron.....	1			1	4	4				
Albany.....	6		1	5	236	16	39	181		
Albion.....	1			1	9	9				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	22		22			
Athens.....	1			1	11	11				
Auburn.....	1			1	12	12				
Ballston.....	2			2	14	14				
Binghamton.....	3	1		3	70	10		60		
Buffalo.....	15			15	2,032	27	132	300	813	760
Canandaigua.....	1	1		1	8	8				
Chatham.....	1			1	8	8				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	3	3				
Cohoes.....	1			1	110			110		
Corning.....	1	1		1	26		26			
Cortland.....	1			1	12	12				
Coxsackie.....	2			2	25	5	20			
Croghan.....		1								
Delhi.....	1			1	2	2				
Edmeston.....	1			1	4	4				
Elmira.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 117

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

61		1	1				2	14	45		61		2	1
1									1		1		1	1
881		3	3				8	835	38		997		26	17
8									8		8			
15									15		22		3	1
60									60		100		1	1
2									2		2			
134									134		134		1	1
7									7		7			
9									9		11		3	2
106								106			106			
15									15		15		2	1
2									2		2		4	1
5									5		5			
310								33	277		323		2	2
300								300			350			
30									30		40			
1									1		3		1	1
215		1							215		233		16	10
4									4		4		1	1
30									30		42		2	1
16									16		16		1	1
55									55		55			
300									300		300		3	1
702		8						697	5		718			
14,988	224	162	20				317	9,255	5,640		16,775	246	506	251
4									4		4		1	1
236		4	2						236		251		9	4
9									9		10		1	1
22									22		22			
11									11		11			
12								12			12		1	1
14									14		14		1	1
67	3							7	63		70	3	2	1
1,978	54	55	16					1	2,031		2,052	54	15	7
8								8			8		2	1
8									8		8			
3									3		3			
110		1							110		110		1	1
26		1							26		26		5	1
12								12			15		1	1
25									25		25		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
4								4			4		1	1

III. 118 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

v. Foundries and Machine Shops—Continued.

Farmers.....	1			1	2	2				
Frankfort.....	1			1	80			80		
Fulton.....	1			1	5	5				
Glens Falls.....	1			1	28		28			
Gloversville.....	1			1	6	6				
Goshen.....	1			1	90			90		
Holland.....	1			1	1	1				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	15	15				
Horseheads.....	1			1	4	4				
Hudson.....	1			1	50			50		
Irvington.....	1			1	60			60		
Ithaca.....	1			1	8	8				
Jamestown.....	4	1		4	38	38				
Kingston.....	3			3	72	18	54			
Lancaster.....	2			2	85	2		83		
Little Valley.....		1								
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	3	3				
Lockport.....	1	1		1	11	11				
Lowville.....		1								
Manlius.....	1			1	240				240	
Mechanicville.....	2			2	34	10	24			
Middletown.....	2			2	22	22				
Medina.....	4			4	277	18		259		
Monroe.....	1			1	30		30			
New York.....	43	1	7	36	2,054	70	296	1,688		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	133			133		
Norwich.....	1			1	4	4				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	6	6				
Oneida.....	1			1	3	3				
Oneonta.....		1								
Oriskany.....	1			1	115			115		
Oswego.....		1								
Owego.....	1			1	6	6				
Phoenix.....	2			2	14	14				
Plattsburg.....	2			2	15	15				
Port Chester.....	1			1	60			60		
Port Henry.....	1			1	20		20			
Port Jervis.....	1			1	19	19				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	102		30	72		
Rochester.....	16		3	13	482	69	60	353		
Rome.....	1			1	25		25			
Sandy Hill.....	2			2	80	5		75		
Sodus.....	1			1	5	5				
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	6	1		6	565	17	73	235	240	
Theresa.....	1			1	4	4				
Troy.....	2	1		2	48	8	40			
Utica.....	2			2	236	6			230	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 119

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac s.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

2									2		5		1	1
80								80			90			
5									5		5		2	1
28									28		35		2	1
6									6		6			
90									90		90		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
15									15		15			
4									4		5		4	1
50									50		60		2	1
60								60			60			
8								8			8		1	1
38									38		43		1	1
72									72		72		2	2
85									85		85		3	2
3									3		3			
11									11		15		1	1
240									240		240		4	1
34									34		34		4	2
22									22		22			
277		3	2						277		277		5	4
30									30		30		2	1
2,034	20	19	1				102	1,345	907		2,264	20	69	27
133								133			133			
4								4			4		5	1
6							6				8		1	1
3								3			5			
115									115		115			
6								6			6			
14								14			14			
15								6			25		2	1
60									60		90			
20								20			20		3	1
19								19			19		1	1
102								102			102		3	1
482		11	2					79	403		498		15	8
25								25			25			
80								80			83		3	2
5								5			5		2	1
4								4			4			
565		21	6					565			595		1	1
4								4			4		1	1
48								48			48		3	2
236								236			244		1	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.

 v. *Foundries and Machine
Shops—Continued.*

Walton.....	1			1	25		25			
Watertown.....	1			1	22		22			
Waterville.....	2			2	22	22				
Waverly.....	1			1	1	1				
Wayland.....	1			1	1	1				
West Coxsackie.....	1	1		1	10	10				
Wolcott.....	1			1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	173	15	11	162	7,858	605	966	4,004	1,523	760

 4. Railway Repair Shops
(Locomotive and Car).

Albany.....	3			3	2,376			126		2,250
Angelica.....	1			1	20		20			
Auburn.....	1			1	23		23			
Buffalo.....	6			6	3,076			252	924	1,900
Cooperstown.....	1			1	5	5				
Corning.....	1			1	355				355	
Cortland.....	2			2	43	3	40			
Elmira.....	5		2	3	549			249	300	
Gloversville.....	1			1	40		40			
Green Island.....	1			1	378				378	
Hammondsport.....	1			1	7	7				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	550					550
Jamestown.....	1			1	35		35			
Kington.....	1			1	110			110		
Malone.....	1			1	85			85		
Mechanicville.....	2			2	156	18		138		
Middletown.....	1			1	350				350	
Newark.....	1			1	16	16				
New York.....	13			13	2,674	39	78	364	1,045	1,148
Norwich.....	1			1	275				275	
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	5	5				
Olean.....	1			1	480				480	
Oneonta.....	1			1	650					650
Oswego.....	2	1		2	365		27		338	
Port Henry.....	1			1	15	15				
Port Jervis.....	1			1	312				312	
Rensselaer.....	1	1		1	276				276	
Rochester.....	7		2	4	535		25	185	325	
Salamanca.....	1			1	105			105		
Saratoga.....	1			1	2	2				
Sloan.....	1			1	680					680
Syracuse.....	3		1	2	38	8	30			
Troy.....	1			1	18	18				
Utica.....	3			3	123	8	27	88		
Warwick.....	1			1	35		35			
Watertown.....	2			2	18	18				
Whitehall.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	74	2	5	68	14,766	168	380	1,702	5,338	7,178

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 121

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

25									25		25		2	1
22									22		25		5	1
22									22		23		4	1
1									1		3			
1									1		3			
10									10		10		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
6								6			6			
7,781	77	115	29				108	1,867	5,863		8,256	77	202	99
2,373	3							2,250	126		2,377	3	11	2
20									20		20		4	1
23									23		23			
2,076		19							3,076		3,339		11	5
5								5			5		1	1
355								335			335		2	1
43								40	3		44			
549								416	133		567		11	3
40								40			40			
378								378			378		4	1
7								7			7		5	1
550		25						550			700		1	1
35								35			36			
110								110			110			
85								85			85		3	1
156								156			156		1	1
350								350			350			
16									16		16		2	1
2,674		5	1				12	2,638	24		2,717		23	8
275								275			275		2	1
5								5			7		6	1
460								460			460		2	1
650								650			700			
365								365			365		5	2
15								15			15		1	1
312								312			362			
276								276			321		1	1
535								325	210		581		7	2
105								105			105			
2									2		2			
680		4						680			680		2	1
68								38			42		2	2
18								18			18			
123								20	103		133			
35								35			35			
18								18			22		2	2
6									6		6		3	1
14,763	3	53	1					3,656	10,932	178	15,434	3	112	42

III. 122 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles.										
<i>a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs.</i>										
Akron.....	1			1	3	3				
Albany.....	11			11	105	60	45			
Antwerp.....	1			1	1	1				
Auburn.....	3			3	23	23				
Babylon.....	1			1	5	5				
Baldwinsville.....	2			2	6	6				
Binghamton.....	5	1		5	202	42		160		
Bolivar.....	1			1	1	1				
Boonville.....	1			1	5	5				
Brasher Falls.....	2			2	4	4				
Breesport.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	51	3	1	50	521	260	61	200		
Cambridge.....	1			1	5	5				
Camden.....	2			2	15	15				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	6	6				
Canastota.....	1			1	27		27			
Canisteo.....	1			1	2	2				
Canton.....	1			1	5	5				
Cassville.....	1			1	2	2				
Cato.....	1			1	1	1				
Chadwicks.....		1								
Chapinville.....	1			1	6	6				
Corning.....	1			1	7	7				
Cortland.....	7			7	282	28	35	219		
Delhi.....	2			2	44	9	35			
Earlville.....	1			1	15	15				
East Aurora.....	2			2	9	9				
Elba.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	9	1	2	7	28	28				
Fairport.....	1			1	4	4				
Filmore.....	1			1	2	2				
Flint.....	1			1	3	3				
Fort Plain.....	2			2	7	7				
Friendship.....	1			1	2	2				
Fulton.....	1			1	20		20			
Geneseo.....	1			1	5	5				
Geneva.....	2			2	82	7		75		
Glens Falls.....	2			2	42	12	30			
	1			1	10	10				
Gloversville.....	1			1	4	4				
Goshen.....	1			1	6	6				
Gouverneur.....		1								
Groton.....	1			1	96			96		
Hermon.....	1			1	2	2				
Hobart.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	2			2	164	10		154		
Hopkinton.....	1			1	1	1				
Hornellsville.....	2			2	17	17				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 123

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

3									3		3			
105								92	18		130		5	5
1							1				1			
23									23		25			
5									5		5			
6									6		6		1	1
195	7								202		202	7	1	1
1									1		2			
5									5		7			
4									4		4		1	1
2									2		2			
405	26	9	5						521		787	64	15	12
5									5		9			
15									15		19			
6									6		6		1	1
27									27		37			
2									2		2		2	1
5									5		7			
2									2		3			
1									1		1		1	1
6								6			6		4	1
7									7		7		1	1
272	10						162	15	105		445	19	7	4
44									44		44		6	2
15									15		20			
9		1	1						9		9		4	2
3									3		3		1	1
28							9		19		34		6	4
4									4		4			
2									2		2		2	1
3									3		3		3	1
7									7		9			
2									2		3		1	1
20		1	1						20		20		1	1
5									5		7			
80	2								82		82	2	5	1
42		1	1						42		42		3	2
10									10		20		1	1
4									4		6		2	1
6									6		7			
96									96		96		5	1
2							2				10			
1									1		2			
162	2						10	154			232	2		
1									1		2		5	1
17									17		19		7	2

III. 124 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles—Continued.

a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs—Continued.

Horseheads.....	1			1	1	1				
Ilion.....	2	1		2	24	4	20			
Ithaca.....	1			1	6	6				
Jamestown.....	1			1	4	4				
Johnstown.....	1			1	4	4				
Jordan.....	1			1	10	10				
Kingston.....	1			1	9	9				
Lacona.....	1			1	5	5				
Little Falls.....	5			5	20	20				
Lockport.....	1			1	8	8				
Lyon.....	2			2	13	13				
Madrid.....	1			1	1	1				
Mechanicville.....	1			1	3	3				
Mexico.....	1			1	6	6				
Middleport.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleville.....	1			1	4	4				
Monticello.....	1			1	5	5				
Newfield.....		1								
Newburgh.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	75			75	2,034	351	818	378	487	
Nineveh.....	1			1	10	10				
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	8	8				
Olean.....	2			2	50	10	40			
Oneida.....	3			3	65	15		50		
Oswego.....	2			2	10	10				
Owego.....	3			3	149	14		135		
Penn Yan.....	2			2	23	23				
Portville.....	1			1	3	3				
Pittsford.....	1			1	5	5				
Plattsburg.....	1			1	10	10				
Port Byron.....	1			1	5	5				
Poughkeepsie.....	4			4	49	29	20			
Pulaski.....	1			1	2	2				
Rensselaer Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	17	1	3	14	686	106	35			545
Rome.....	3			3	20	20				
Salamanca.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Hill.....	2			2	4	4				
Schenectady.....	1			1	5	5				
Sidney.....	1			1	38		38			
Southbridge.....	1			1	10	10				
Springville.....	1			1	2	2				
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	9			9	322	53	30			239
Theresa.....	1			1	4	4				
Ticonderoga.....	2			2	9	9				
Tonawanda.....	1			1	2	2				
Troy.....	9			9	61	61				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 125

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

1										1	1			
24										24	34		1	1
6										6	6			
4							4			5	5			
4									4	4	6			
10							10			9	15		2	1
9										9	9			
5										5	5		2	1
20										20	40	8	1	1
8							8			14	14			
13										12	16		2	2
1										1	2		5	1
3										3	3		1	1
6										6	6		1	1
2										2	2			
4										4	4			
5										5	5			
12										12	12			
2,084		1	1					1,120		914	2,817		85	45
10										10	10		2	1
8										8	14			
50										50	50		1	1
65							10			55	109		2	1
10										10	10			
149										149	149		3	1
23										23	32			
3										3	6		1	1
5										5	5			
10										10	10		2	1
5										5	5		1	1
49		2	1							49	49		7	2
2										2	2			
2										2	4		1	1
686							16	10		660	753		5	3
20										20	27			
2										2	4			
4										4	10			
5										5	8			
38								38		38	75		3	1
10									10	10	10			
2										2	5			
3										3	3			
318	4								3	322	332	4	2	1
4										4	5		6	1
9										9	11		3	1
2								2		2	4			
61									61	61	64		13	7

III. 126 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 100.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles—Continued.

a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs—Continued.

Unadilla.....	1			1	25		25			
Utica.....	8			8	104	49		55		
Walkill.....	1			1	10	10				
Walton.....	1			1	1	1				
Waterloo.....	1			1	169			169		
Watertown.....	4			4	513			303	210	
Wellsburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Wellsville.....	4	1		4	24	24				
Whitneys Point.....	1			1	21		21			
Total.....	331	11	6	325	6,402	1,627	1,300	1,994	936	545

b. Cycles and Parts (Except Wheels).

Addison.....	1			1	3	3				
Auburn.....	1			1	9	9				
Batavia.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	3			3	9	9				
Buffalo.....	29	13		29	292	78	45	169		
Corning.....	1			1	16	16				
Dansville.....	1			1	4	4				
Dunkirk.....		1								
Elmira.....	6	2		6	14	14				
Elmira Heights.....	2			2	151	1		150		
Fredonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Geneseo.....	1			1	1	1				
Glens Falls.....		1								
Hamilton.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	1			1	2	2				
Horseheads.....		1								
Ithaca.....	1			1	6	6				
Jamestown.....	3	2		3	84	5		79		
Little Falls.....	1	1		1	55			55		
Newburgh.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	10			10	31	31				
North Tonawanda.....	2			2	2	2				
Olean.....	2			2	9	9				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	6	6				
Riverhead.....	1			1	3	3				
Rochester.....	11	2	1	10	143	53	40	50		
Rome.....	2			2	12	12				
Salamanca.....	2			2	4	4				
Sayville.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	4	2		4	185	8		177		
Troy.....	1			1	3	3				
Trumansburg.....	1			1	23		23			
Utica.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Watkins.....	1			1	1	1				
Total.....	95	26	1	94	1,088	300	108	680		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 127

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

25								25			40		3	1
104		1	1					7	97		125		2	1
10									10		10			
1									1		1			
165	4	3							100		169	4	3	1
499	14	7							513		741	23	11	4
2									2		2		1	1
24									24		32		7	4
21									21		50		4	1
6,333	69	26	11				232	1,482	4,688		7,830	133	274	142
3									3		40		1	1
9									9		9			
3									3		3			
9									9		10		5	3
272	20	12	2				1	2	289		538	51	12	6
16									16		16		2	1
4									4		4			
14								2	12		19		5	3
151									151		301		3	2
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		2			
1									1		1		2	1
2							2				3			
6									6		6		2	1
84									84		87		2	1
55									55		130			
3									3		3			
31		2	2					9	22		40		10	7
2									2		2			
9									9		9			
6									6		6		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
142	1	3	3					15	128		313	4	9	5
12									12		19		1	1
4									4		4			
4									4		4			
185		6	2						185		480		7	4
3									3		3			
20	3								23		23	3		
7									7		12			
1									1		1		2	1
1,064	24	23	9				3	28	1,057		2,082	58	66	40

III. 128 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles—Continued.

c. Wheels (Carriage, Wagon and Cycle).

Avoca.....	1			1	45		45			
Batavia.....	1			1	60			60		
Bombay.....		1								
Littleville.....	1			1	50			50		
Malone.....	1	1		1	1	1				
New York.....	1			1	10	10				
Rochester.....	1			1	90			90		
Syracuse.....	1			1	22		22			
Tupper Lake.....		1								
Waterloo.....	1			1	20		20			
Total.....	8	3		8	298	11	87	200		

d. Motor Vehicles.

Binghamton.....		1								
Buffalo.....	11			11	435	25	90	320		
Lockport.....	2			2	13	13				
Mamaroneck.....	1			1	16	16				
New York.....	6	3	1	5	123	33	20	70		
Rochester.....	4			4	25	25				
Syracuse.....	2			2	23	3	20			
Tarrytown.....	1			1	200			200		
Utica.....	1			1	3	3				
Total.....	28	4	1	27	838	118	130	390	200	

e. Cars (Except Railway Com- pany Shops.)

Buffalo.....	1			1	941					941
Deerpach.....	1			1	225				225	
Total.....	2			2	1,166				225	941

6. Ship and Boat Building.

Athens.....	1			1	25		25			
Brewerton.....		1								
Buffalo.....	2			2	257	7		250		
Canastota.....	1			1	20		20			
Canton.....	1			1	6	6				
Clayton.....	1			1	2	2				
Dexter.....	1			1	1	1				
Fort Edward.....		1								
Greenport.....	3	1		3	91	66	25			
Jamestown.....	1			1	3	3				
Kingston.....	1			1	120			120		
Lockport.....		1								
Middleport.....		1								
Newburgh.....	1			1	300				300	
New Rochelle.....	3		1	2	35	15	20			
New Suffolk.....	1			1	40		40			
New York.....	16		1	15	4,630	34	160	388		4,050
Northport.....	2			2	35	15	20			
Nysack.....	2			2	37	12	25			
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	40		40			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 129

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

45										45		3	1
60										60			
50							50			50		1	1
1									1	2		2	1
10									10	12		3	1
90		5	1						90	100		4	1
22		2							22	25			
20		2	1						20	20		3	1
298		9	2				50	248		314		16	6
435		29	4				2	433		523		21	9
18		1						18		28		4	1
16							16			16		1	1
123							53	70		135		4	3
25							18	7		47		2	2
28								23		33		1	1
200							200			464			
3							3			3			
638		30	4				292	546		1,299		23	17
928	13	20	4				941			1,470	13	2	1
225							225			250		1	1
1,153	13	20	4				1,166			1,720	13	3	2
25								25		25			
257							250	7		1,007		3	2
20								20		20		1	1
6							6			12		2	1
2								2		2			
1								1		1		3	1
91							91			91			
3								3		7			
120								120		120			
300								300		300		2	2
35								35		35		1	1
40							40			56		2	1
4,630		5					3,691	815	125	5,563		18	9
35								35		35		2	2
37								37		60			
40							20	20		124		5	2

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

6. Ship and Boat Building
—Continued.

Oswego.....	2			2	17	17				
Patchogue.....	4			4	43	43				
Port Jefferson.....	2			2	24	4	20			
Rochester.....	2			2	22	22				
Sag Harbor.....	1			1	4	4				
Skaneateles.....	1			1	3	3				
Tompkins Cove.....	1			1	45		45			
Tonawanda.....	1			1	12	12				
Yonkers.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	54	5	2	52	5,817	271	440	506	550	4,060

7. Agricultural Imple-
ments.

Albany.....	2			2	52	2		50		
Albion.....	1			1	13	13				
Auburn.....	4			4	1,708			378		1,886
Avon.....	1			1	25		25			
Bainbridge.....	1			1	20		20			
Batavia.....	3			3	827		40	75		712
Binghamton.....	1			1	50			50		
Bolivar.....	2			2	12	12				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Buffalo.....	5			5	833	2	61	90		690
Cambridge.....	1			1	12	12				
Caledonia.....	1			1	12	12				
Canandaigua.....		1								
Canastota.....	1			1	40		40			
Canton.....	2			2	7	7				
Cato.....	2			2	9	9				
Cattaraugus.....	1			1	10	10				
Central Bridge.....	1			1	6	6				
Champlain.....		1								
Cobleskill.....	2			2	31	6	25			
Corning.....		1								
Cortland.....	1			1	6	6				
Deep River.....		1								
Despatch.....	1			1	35		35			
Eagle Mills.....	1			1	16	16				
Elmira.....	2			2	16	16				
Fairport.....		1								
Frankfort.....	2			2	128		30	89		
Fulton.....	1			1	15	15				
Fultonville.....	1			1	6	6				
Gouverneur.....	2			2	4	4				
Gowanda.....	1			1	31		31			
Greene.....	1			1	43		43			
Greenwich.....		1								
Groton.....	1			1	75			75		
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	1,166					1,166
Horseheads.....		1								
Ilion.....	1			1	25		25			
Ithaca.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 181

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

17									17		17		2	1
43									43		43		2	2
24									24		44			
23		1	1					3	19		31		2	2
4								4	4		4			
3								3	3		7		1	1
45								45	45		45			
12								12	12		25			
5								5	5		15			
5,817		6	1				3,751	1,220	846		7,688		46	26
52								52	52		53		2	1
13								13	13		18			
1,702	6	16	4				128	1,580	1,865		1,865	25	5	1
25								25	25		25		2	1
20								20	20		22		1	1
815	12							827	827		930	15	1	1
50								50	50	50	50		3	1
12								12	12		12		5	2
1								1	1		1			
833		22	2				22	811	811		865		10	3
12								12	12		20		1	1
12								12	12		15			
40								40	40		75		1	1
7								7	4		11		7	2
9								9	9		14		2	1
10								10	10		25		1	1
6								6	6		6			
31								31	31		33		1	1
6								6	6		15		1	1
35								35	35		35		1	1
16								16	16		16		1	1
16							16	16	16		44		5	2
124	4	1						123	123		204	8		
15								15	15		15		2	1
6							6	6	6		6			
4								4	4		17		4	2
31		1						31	31		31		2	1
43		1						43	43		45			
75								75	75		75		8	1
4								4	4		4			
1,166		17	10					1,166	1,166		1,360		3	1
26								25	25		35		1	1

III. 132 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

7. Agricultural Imple-ments—Continued.

Kingston.....	1			1	6	6				
Leonardsville.....	2		1	1	35		35			
Le Roy.....	1			1	40		40			
Lima.....	1			1	25		25			
Lockport.....	3			3	82	15	67			
Macedon.....	1			1	200				200	
Marathon.....	1			1	60			60		
Meridian.....	1			1	3	3				
Middleburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleport.....	1			1	2	2				
Mt. Morris.....	1			1	30		30			
Munsville.....	1			1	30		30			
Newark.....	2			2	18	18				
Newark Valley.....	1			1	100			100		
Newburgh.....	1			1	85			85		
Oakfield.....	1			1	3	3				
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	10	10				
Olean.....	1			1	4	4				
Poughkeepsie.....	2	1		2	675				675	
Phelps.....	2	2		2	62	2		60		
Rensselaer.....	1			1	1	1				
Rochester.....	1			1	43		43			
Rome.....	2			2	13	13				
Rose Hill.....		1								
Shortsville.....	2			2	202	2			200	
Silver Creek.....	3			3	313			313		
Schenectady.....	1			1	149			149		
Sodus.....	1			1	5	5				
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	80			80		
Syracuse.....	5			5	447	12	25	110	300	
Trumansburg.....	1			1	5	5				
Union.....	1			1	5	5				
Union Springs.....	1	1		1	28		28			
Utica.....	3			3	280		23	55	202	
Victor.....	1			1	3	3				
Walton.....	1			1	4	4				
Warsaw.....	1			1	40		40			
Washington Mills.....	1			1	85			85		
Watertown.....	1			1	12	12				
Watkins.....	2			2	5	5				
Wayland.....		1								
Wellsville.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	107	14	1	106	8,435	296	770	1,899	1,577	3,898

8. Musical Instruments.

a. Pianos and Parts.

Albany.....	2	1	1	1	32		32			
Auburn.....	1			1	80			80		
Brockport.....	1			1	98			98		
Buffalo.....	6			6	287	10		277		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 133

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					Total.	There- of fe- male	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

6										6	6				
35										35	79			8	1
40										40	40				
25										25	40				
82		3	1							82	95			2	1
200		10	3							200	200			7	1
60										60	100				
3										3	7			4	1
2										2	3				
2										2	4			2	1
30										30	40				
30										30	40			2	1
18								2		16	18			4	2
100										100	100			7	1
45										85	85			1	1
3										3	3			1	1
10								8		2	14				
4										4	4			1	1
675								85		500	825				
62										62	62			1	1
1										1	7			1	1
39	4	15	11		2					43	69	4		5	1
11	2									13	15	2		2	2
202										202	202			5	2
313		1								313	313			8	2
149								149		149	149				
5										5	5			1	1
80		1						90		80	80				
447		1						300		147	657			3	2
5										5	5			2	1
5										5	8				
28										28	50			3	1
280		7	5							280	282			4	1
3										3	3			3	1
4										4	4				
40										40	40			1	1
85		5	2							85	90			2	1
12										12	12			3	1
5										5	5			8	2
6										6	8			3	1
8,407	28	101	38		2			799	7,586	50	9,721	54		164	64
32										32	32			4	1
80										80	80			2	1
96										96	96				
267	20	15	7					1		296	293	20		2	2

III. 134 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

8. Musical Instruments—Continued.

a. Pianos and Parts—Con.

Bunker Hill.....	1			1	65			65		
Castleton.....	1			1	110			110		
Elmira.....	1			1	5	5				
Jamestown.....	1			1	20		20			
New York.....	89	8	6	83	5,868	209	916	1,963	1,210	1,570
Owego.....	1			1	7	7				
Rochester.....	9		1	8	511	23		498		
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	234				234	
Tonawanda.....	1			1	162			162		
Walton.....	1			1	12	12				
Waterloo.....		1								
Total.....	116	10	8	108	7,491	266	968	3,243	1,444	1,570

b. Organs and Other Instru-ments.

Albany.....	1			1	3	3				
Buffalo.....	2			2	6	6				
Elbridge.....	1			1	14	14				
Mt. Vernon.....	1			1	30		30			
New York.....	28	3	1	26	449	125	269	55		
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	82			82		
Syracuse.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Utica.....	1			1	8	8				
Total.....	37	3	2	34	595	159	299	137		

9. Other Instruments and Appliances.

a. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.

Adams.....	1			1	45		45			
Buffalo.....	5			5	48	17	31			
Jamestown.....	1			1	17	17				
Ithaca.....	1			1	15	15				
Medina.....	1			1	4	4				
Mt. Vernon.....	1			1	6	6				
New York.....	35	1	1	33	904	102	97	180		525
Rochester.....	6		2	4	97	14	23	60		
Syracuse.....	2			2	11	11				
Troy.....	1			1	133			133		
Yonkers.....	1			1	33		33			
Total.....	55	1	3	51	1,313	186	229	373		525

b. Optical and Photographic Apparatus.

Albany.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	7	2		7	76	17		59		
Geneva.....	2			2	238		20		218	
Horseheads.....	1			1	17	17				
New York.....	21	1	1	20	185	76	109			
Rochester.....	18		5	12	3,202	19	136	388	502	2,257
Syracuse.....	2	1	1	1	3	3				
Total.....	52	4	7	44	3,823	134	265	447	720	2,257

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 135

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

40	25								65		90	35	4	1
61	49	17	5	7					110		110	49	2	1
5							5				5		2	1
20									20		20			
5,346	22	248	162				14	549	5,305		6,365	22	82	29
7							7				7		1	1
511		15	5					12	499		524		17	7
228	6	12	9						234		234	6		
150	12								162		175	25	2	1
12									12		12		1	1
7,357	184	307	188	7			26	562	6,903		8,045	157	119	56
3							3				3		1	1
6								2	4		6		3	1
11	3								14		14	3	2	1
30									30		30			
397	52	10	8					146	303		568	71	53	16
64	18	2							82		82	18	1	1
3								3			3		1	1
8									8		9		1	1
522	73	12	8				3	151	441		715	92	62	22
20	25	2							45		80	50	1	1
45	3	3							10		48	3	3	1
6	11								17		17	11	2	1
15									15		15		1	1
4									4		25			
6									6		6			
809	95	54	32	1			7	689	208		939	97	48	23
96	1	1	1					62	35		102	1	7	3
5	6							9	2		11	6	1	1
133									133		133		1	1
15	18							33			43	18		
1,154	159	60	33	1			7	820	486		1,419	186	64	32
2									2		2		1	1
76		4	2					5	71		76		3	3
190	46	21	10						228		238	12	5	1
14	3	1							17		17	3	4	1
171	14	12	6	1			11	108	66		212	14	20	11
2,570	782	191	56	29				1,238	2,064		3,866	843	24	8
2	1							3			3	1	1	1
3,025	798	229	74	30			11	1,354	2,458		4,414	904	58	26

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	Place closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
II. METALS, MACHINERY										
9. Other Instruments and Appliances—Con.										
<i>c. Scales.</i>										
Binghamton.....	2			2	290			290		
Buffalo.....	2			2	159	9		150		
Jamestown.....	1			1	6	6				
New Rochelle.....	4		2	2	38	17	21			
New York.....	4			4	159		73	86		
Rochester.....	1			1	3	3				
Troy.....	1	2		1	4	4				
Total.....	15	2	2	13	659	39	94	526		
<i>d. Clocks and Time Recording Apparatus.</i>										
Binghamton.....	1			1	158			158		
Ithaca.....	1			1	25		25			
New York.....	9			9	1,286	46	40		1,200	
Syracuse.....	3			3	48	11	37			
Total.....	14			14	1,517	57	102	158	1,200	
<i>e. Thermometers, Meters, Steam Gauges, Etc.</i>										
Albany.....	2			2	209	9			200	
Buffalo.....	3			3	33	13	20			
Frankfort.....	1			1	24		24			
Jamestown.....	1			1	19	19				
New York.....	8	1		8	578	14		299	265	
Oswego.....	2			2	13	13				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	4	4				
Rochester.....	3			3	264			264		
Syracuse.....	1			1	55		55			
Watertown.....	2			2	110			110		
Total.....	24	1		24	1,309	72	99	673	465	
<i>f. Lamps, Lanterns, Reflectors, Stereopticons, Etc.</i>										
Albany.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	1			1	4	4				
Buffalo.....	3	2		3	214	8		206		
Elmira.....		1								
Glens Falls.....		1								
Le Roy.....	1			1	4	4				
New York.....	11	1		11	554	47	47	245	215	
Niagara Falls.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Rochester.....	7		2	5	365	6	64	50	245	
Syracuse.....	1			1	105			105		
Total.....	26	6	2	24	1,250	73	111	606	460	
<i>g. Phonographs, Etc.</i>										
New York.....	3	1	1	2	126	10			116	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 137

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

290		6	3		2				290		290		7	2
159		2	2					9	150		159		1	1
6									6		6		1	1
38									38		38			
159		10					30	23	106		160		5	4
3		9						3			3			
4									4		5			
659		18	5		2		30	35	594		661		14	8
152	6	7	4						158		158	6	2	1
25									25		25		1	1
983	308	54	1				4	42	1,240		1,397	353	6	5
48								3	45		51		1	1
1,208	309	61	5				4	45	1,468		1,631	359	10	8
209								9	200		209		2	1
24	9	3						20	13		33	9	1	1
14	10	1	1						24		30	10		
19									19		20			
494	84	41	12				1	499	78		596	84	18	7
13									13		15		1	1
4								4			15			
177	87	4	1	1					264		279	97	2	1
31	24	2							55		55	24		
31	79	3	2	9					110		139	97	4	2
1,016	293	54	16	10			1	532	776		1,399	321	28	13
2							2				2		3	1
4									4		4		1	1
214		11	2						214		214		3	1
4									4		4			
527	27	22	12	3				171	433		611	35	14	5
2								2			4			
359	6	19	12						365		439	6	6	4
87	18	12	7						105		120	20		
1,199	51	64	33	3			2	123	1,125		1,398	61	27	12
106	20							10	116		126	20	6	2

III. 138 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

10. Electrical Apparatus.

a. Telephone, Telegraph and Fire-alarm Apparatus.

Albany.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1			1	28		28			
Bronxville.....	1			1	86			86		
Buffalo.....	2			2	34	2	32			
Elmira.....	1			1	7	7				
Jamestown.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	22	1	1	21	4,683	83	113	387		4,100
Rensselaer.....		1								
Rochester.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	3		1	2	106	6		100		
Utica.....	2			2	69		69			
Total.....	35	2	2	33	5,022	107	242	573		4,100

b. Electric Lamps (Arc and Incandescent).

New York.....	10	2	2	8	487	71	36		380	
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c. Dynamos, Motors and Electrical Supplies.

Binghamton.....	2			2	18	18				
Buffalo.....	10		1	9	171	26	85	60		
Depew.....	1			1	66			66		
Elbridge.....	1			1	10	10				
Elmira.....	1			1	5	5				
Fulton.....	1			1	43		43			
Hastings.....	1			1	368			368		
Hornellsville.....	1			1	15	15				
Lockport.....	1			1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	1			1	6	6				
New York.....	57	4	5	52	1,071	295	162	614		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	27		27			
Rochester.....	6		1	5	71	49	22			
Rome.....	2			2	95		30	65		
Schenectady.....	1			1	10,070					10,070
Syracuse.....	4	1		4	48	18	30			
Troy.....	1	1		1	35		35			
Utica.....	1			1	70			70		
Watertown.....	1			1	5	5				
Yonkers.....	2			2	387			137	250	
Total.....	96	6	7	89	12,584	450	434	1,012	618	10,070

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, (Saw and Planing Mills.

Adams.....	2			2	10	10				
Addison.....	3			3	99	9		90		
Afton.....	1			1	12					
Albany.....	10			10	218	50	103	65		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 139

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND APPARATUS—Concluded.

3									3		3		1	1
28									28		28			
80	6	2						86			86	6		
34		2	1				2	32			34		3	1
7								7			7		2	1
2								2			4		1	1
3,948	735	155	10				33	4,489	161		4,760	731	30	12
4								4			20			
106							6		100		106		1	1
64	5	1							69		90	5	2	1
4,276	746	160	11				41	4,618	352		5,138	742	40	18
432	55	5	2				3	450	34		612	66	25	8
18								15	3		23		3	2
171		13	3					20	151		308		17	6
66									66		66			
10									10		18		2	1
5									5		5		1	1
40	3								43		43	3	1	1
342	20	10	4					368			368	20		
15									15		20		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
6									6		6			
993	78	85	22	6	1		72	555	444		1,277	101	107	30
27								27			27		2	1
71		1	1				22	44	5		84		7	1
60	35								95		117	35	3	1
9,140	921	306	123	7			1,052	8,943	75		10,086	921	8	1
48								30	18		60			
35									35		45			
70									70		75		1	1
5									5		10		1	1
351	36							250	137		434	36		
11,491	1,093	512	153	13	1		1,146	10,252	1,186		13,075	1,116	155	58

FACTURES.

10								10		12		4	2	
90								90		108		3	2	
12		1						12		12		2	1	
218		26	17				21	11	186		218		19	8

III. 140 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-40	50- 100.	200- 400.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.										
Albion.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Alfred.....		1								
Allegany.....	1			1	4	4				
Almond.....	1			1	4	4				
Amsterdam.....	2			2	24	4	20			
Andover.....	1			1	2	2				
Angelica.....	1			1	5	5				
Antwerp.....	2	2		2	3	3				
Apex.....	1			1	9	9				
Arosie.....	2			2	11	11				
Atlantic.....		1								
Attica.....	1			1	10	10				
Auburn.....	5	2		5	40	40				
Ausable Forks.....	1			1	6	6				
Avoca.....	1			1	10	10				
Avon.....	1			1	9	9				
Babylon.....	2			2	10	10				
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	4	4				
Ballston.....	1			1	10	10				
Batavia.....	1			1	175			175		
Bath.....	3			3	31	11	20			
Belfast.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Bellport.....	1			1	10	10				
Belmont.....		1								
Bergen.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	6			6	341	23	22	96	200	
Black River.....	1			1	7	7				
Boonville.....	4	1		4	17	17				
Border City.....		1								
Bradford.....	1			1	2	2				
Branchport.....	1			1	4	4				
Brasher Falls.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Brasher Iron Works.....	1			1	2	2				
Bridgehampton.....	1			1	9	9				
Brookton.....	2			2	4	4				
Brownville.....	1			1	2	2				
Brushton.....	1	1		1	9	9				
Buffalo.....	23	1		23	1,535	37	329	808	361	
Burdette.....	1			1		2				
Caledonia.....	1			1	2	5				
Cambridge.....	1			1	2	2				
Camden.....	2	1		2	13	13				
Campbells.....	1			1	4	4				
Canandaigua.....	3			3	22	22				
Candor.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Canisteo.....	2			2	47	2	45			
Canton.....	5	1		5	77	17		60		
Carrolton.....	1	1		1	47		47			
Carthage.....	3			3	55	11	44			
Cassadaga.....	2			2	30	5	25			
Castorland.....	2			2	89	37		52		
Catskill.....	1			1	20	20				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 141

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

7									7		12		3	1
4									4		5		3	1
4									4		5			
24		2						4	20		25		2	1
2									2		5		2	1
5									5		5		2	1
3							3		5		5		9	2
9									9		9		6	1
11									11		11			
10									10		10			
40							26	5	9		47	1	5	2
6									6		6		4	1
10									10		10		3	1
9									9		9		2	1
10							5		5		10		1	1
4									4		35		1	1
10									10		10			
175		4						175			225			
21									31		51		5	3
7									7		7		3	1
10								10			10			
3									3		3		1	1
341		10	6		1		78		263		341		11	5
7									7		11		6	1
17		1							17		20		5	1
2							2				5		1	1
2	2								4		23	12	9	1
1							1				1			
2									2		4		3	1
9									9		9			
4									4		6			
2									2		3		3	1
9									9		12		4	1
1,535		164	64					114	1,421		1,681		44	19
2		1	1						2		3		4	1
5									5		5			1
2									2		2			
13									13		13		2	1
4									4		4		2	1
22									22		22		6	2
4									4		4		5	1
47									47		48		7	
77		3	2		1				3	66	99		23	5
40	7		4	1					47		67	17	4	1
55		1							55		58		6	3
20	10	1							30		30	10	5	2
71	18	2	1	1					89		91	20	9	1
20									20		36			

III. 142 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.										
Cattaraugus.....	1			1	4	4				
Cazenovia.....	1			1	60			60		
Ceres.....		1								
Chadwicks.....	1			1	3	3				
Champlain.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Charlotte Center.....		2								
Chasm Falls.....		1								
Chatham.....		1								
Cherry Creek.....		2								
Cherry Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
Chilson.....	1			1	3	3				
Clayton.....	2			2	59	14	45			
Clayville.....	1			1	3	3				
Clifton Springs.....	1			1	2	2				
Clinton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	14	14				
Cohocton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	1			1	17	17				
Colliersville.....	1			1	5	5				
Colton.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Constableville.....	1			1	6	6				
Cooperstown.....	2			2	15	15				
Cooperstown Junction.....	1			1	2	2				
Copenhagen.....	1			1	2	2				
Corning.....	2	2		2	28	3	25			
Cornwall.....	1			1	20		20			
Cornwall Landing.....	1			1	70			70		
Cortland.....	1	1		1	17	17				
Croghan.....	2			2	11	11				
Crown Point.....	2			2	15	15				
Cuba.....	2	1		2	10	10				
Danville.....	8			3	16	16				
Deer River.....	1			1	2	2				
DeKalb Junction.....	2			2	3	3				
Delevan.....	3			3	11	11				
Deposit.....	1			1	13	13				
Derrick.....	1			1	125			125		
Dexter.....	1	2		1	13	13				
Dryden.....	1			1	2	2				
Dunkirk.....	2			2	53	5	48			
Dundee.....	2			2	24	24				
East Aurora.....	1			1	33		33			
East Branch.....	3	1		3	19	19				
East Greenwich.....		1								
East Randolph.....	1			1	4	4				
Eden Center.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Edmeston.....	2			2	6	6				
Edwards.....	2			2	19	19				
Elk Brook.....	1			1	7	7				
Ellenville.....	1			1	4	4				
Ellicottville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Elmira.....	8		1	7	444	18	25	391		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 143

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

4									4		4		2	1
00		5							60		60		1	1
3									3		7			
6									6		6		3	1
3														
3							3		3		3		1	1
50								50			110		9	2
3									3		3			
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
14							14				14			
2									2		2		2	1
17									17		17			
5								5			6		1	1
4									4		4		1	1
6									6		6		2	1
15									15		16		5	2
2									2		2		3	1
2									2		2		1	1
23								23	3		28		4	2
20								20			20			
70								70			70			
17									17		17		2	1
11									11		11		6	1
15									15		40		11	2
10									10		18		7	2
16									16		16		2	2
2									2		2		1	1
8								2	1		5		8	1
11									11		11		5	1
13									13		13		6	1
125		7	5		2	5				125	150		6	1
13									13		15			
2									2		3		3	1
53									53		60		1	1
20	4								24		24	4	5	1
33									33		33		1	1
19									19		19		14	2
4									4		4		1	1
4		1							4		4		2	1
6							6				7		5	2
19									19		19		6	2
7									7		7		2	1
4									4		4			
2									2		2			
444		9	3				75	269	100		450		17	6

III. 144 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House										
Trimmings, Etc.—Con.										
Fairport.....	1			1	8	8				
Falconer.....	1			1	51			51		
Farmer.....		1								
Fayetteville.....	1			1	3	3				
Fine.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Franklin Springs.....		1								
Fredonia.....	1			1	7	7				
Freeman.....	1			1	3	3				
Freeville.....		1								
Frewsbury.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Friendship.....	1	1		1	80			80		
Forestville.....		1								
Fort Ann.....	1			1	14	14				
Fort Jackson.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	15	15				
Fowler.....	1			1	3	3				
Fulton.....	4			4	21	21				
Fultonville.....	1			1	40		40			
Fullerville.....	1			1	3	3				
Geneseo.....	1			1	6	6				
Geneva.....	2			2	20	20				
Gerry.....	1	1		1	25		25			
Glens Falls.....	3	2		3	141	18		123		
Gloversville.....	5			5	64	13	51			
Gouverneur.....	3	1		3	137		50	87		
Gowanda.....	4			4	30	11	28			
Greig.....	1			1	1	1				
Greenport.....	2			2	13	13				
Greenwood.....	2			2	10	10				
Groton.....	1			1	2	2				
Hadley.....		1								
Hailesboro.....	1			1	2	2				
Hamburg.....	2			2	27	4	23			
Hamilton.....	1			1	13	13				
Hammond.....	2			2	10	10				
Hancock.....	1	1		1	14	14				
Harkness.....	1			1	16	16				
Harrisville.....	3			3	42	6	36			
Helena.....	1			1	2	2				
Hemlock Lake.....	1			1	3	3				
Herkimer.....	2			2	26	6	20			
Heron.....	1			1	2	2				
Holland.....	1			1	4	4				
Holly.....	1			1	35		35			
Homer.....		1								
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	32		32			
Hornellsville.....	1			1	190			190		
Horseheads.....	1			1	15	15				
Hudson.....	1			1	35		35			
Huntington.....	1			1	9	9				
Ilion.....	1			1	36		36			
Ira.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 145

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of female	No.	No. of fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

8										8	8			
51										51	51			
3										3	3		3	1
2										2	4		4	1
7										7	11		2	1
8										8	3		2	1
7										7	7		3	1
80		4	2							80	80		6	1
14										14	14		3	1
4										4	5		3	1
15										15	15			
3									3		4		2	1
21									10	11	21		5	2
40									40		40			
3		2	1							3	4		5	1
6										6	6			
20							2	18			20		2	2
25										25	30		3	1
141		11	1							141	201		9	3
64									24	40	65		6	4
137		4	2						36	107	157		13	3
30		1								30	46		12	4
1										1	3		3	1
13									13		26			
10							3			7	12		4	2
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
27		1	1						23	4	31		9	2
13										13	30		1	1
10										10	15		15	2
14										14	14		1	1
16		1	1							16	20		5	1
42		2	2							42	46		12	2
2										2	3		1	1
3										3	3			
26										26	26		1	1
2							2			2	2		3	1
4										4	5		2	1
35										35	35			
32										32	32		4	1
190		6								190	200		3	1
15									15		15		2	1
35		1								35	35		1	1
9										9	9			
36										36	40		2	1

III. 146 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU									
1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.									
Irvington.....	1			1	15	15			
Iechua.....	1			1	7	7			
Islip.....	1			1	28		28		
Ithaca.....	8	1		8	72	72			
Jamestown.....	7			7	38	41	97		
Johnstown.....	2			2	25	5	20		
Kanona.....	1			1	6	6			
Kasong.....	1			1	3	3			
Kennedy.....	1			1	4	4			
Kenwood.....	1			1	5	5			
Kilbuck.....	1	1		1	2	2			
Kingston.....	7			7	70	40	30		
Lacona.....	1	1		1	3	3			
Lakewood.....	1			1	2	2			
Lancaster.....	2			2	16	16			
Laona.....	1			1	8	8			
Laphan.....	1			1	12	12			
Lawrenceville.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Lentsville.....	1			1	2	2			
Leonardsville.....	1			1	2	2			
Le Roy.....	2			2	14	14			
Liberty.....		1							
Lindley.....	1			1	20		20		
Lisbon.....	1			1	3	3			
Little Falls.....	1	1		1	16	16			
Little Valley.....	1			1	6	6			
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	7	7			
Livonia.....	1			1	12	12			
Locke.....	1			1	1	1			
Lockport.....	3			3	9	9			
Lockwood.....		1							
Lowville.....	1			1	30		30		
Lyon Mountain.....	1			1	10	10			
Lyonsdale.....	1			1	6	6			
Machias.....		2							
Madrid.....	1			1	1	1			
Malone.....	3	2		3	19	19			
Manchester.....	1			1	2	2			
Marathon.....	1			1	4	4			
Marion.....	2			2	7	7			
Massena.....	1	1		1	2	2			
McLean.....	1			1	2	2			
Mechanicville.....	1			1	95			95	
Mexico.....	2	1		2	10	10			
Middleburg.....	2			2	11	11			
Middleport.....		2							
Middletown.....	4			4	45	18	27		
Middleville.....	1			1	4	4			
Monticello.....	1			1	3	3			
Montour Falls.....	1			1	6	6			
Moravia.....	1			1	3	3			
Moriah.....	1			1	1	1			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 147

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There of female.	No.	No. facs.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

15								15			15			
7								7			7		4	1
28								28			28			
72								71			82		36	8
138		1								138	140		7	3
26								5		20	33		1	1
6										6	6		3	1
3										3	3		1	1
4									4		12		3	1
5									5		6		1	1
2									2		3		3	1
70								9		61	70		1	1
3									3		3			
2									2		3			
16									16		16		2	1
8								8			8		3	1
12		1							12		16		4	1
1									1		2			
2							2				2		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
14									14		14		1	1
20									20		20		2	1
2	1								3		4	1	5	1
16		1	1						16		16			
6									6		6		1	1
7									7		10		1	1
12									12		12		1	1
1									1		1		4	1
9		1	1						9		9		7	2
30									30		35		1	1
10		1							10		12		7	1
6									6		6		3	1
1									1		10		2	1
19									19		23		12	3
2									2		2		3	1
4									4		4		2	1
7									7		7		5	2
2									2		3			
2									2		3			
95									95		95			
7	3								10		10	3	2	2
11									11		12		1	1
45								36	9		50		3	3
4									4		4			
3									3		3		1	1
6									6		6		3	1
3									3		5		2	1
1									1		10		4	1

III. 148 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.	2			2	8	8				
Morristown.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Morrisville.....		1								
Mountain View.....	1			1	5	5				
Mount Morris.....										
Mount Vernon.....	5		2	3	197	7		190		
Naples.....	2			2	8	8				
Natural Bridge.....	3			3	8	8				
Newark.....	3			3	38	10	28			
Newark Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
New Bremen.....	2			2	5	5				
Newburgh.....	5			5	67	17		50		
Newfield.....		1								
New Rochelle.....	4		2	2	120		35	85		
New York.....	127	2	3	124	3,095	653	757	1,285	400	
Niagara Falls.....	4				73	13	55			
Nichols.....	2	1		2	7	7				
Nicholsville.....	3	1		3	9	9				
North Collins.....	1	2		1	4	4				
North Tonawanda.....	11			11	378	29	138	211		
Norwich.....	1			1	30		30			
Norwood.....	1			1	10	10				
Nunda.....	3			3	30	8	22			
Nyack.....	2			2	15	15				
Oakfield.....	1			1	2	2				
Odesa.....	1			1	4	4				
Ogdensburg.....	4	1		4	240	3	52	185		
Olean.....	3	1		3	30	30				
Oneida.....		1								
Oneonta.....	3			3	36	36				
Ontario.....	1			1	10	10				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Oswegatchie.....	1			1	10	10				
Oswego.....	4			4	54	14	40			
Otto.....	1			1	2	2				
Owego.....	1			1	5	5				
Owls Head.....	1			1	16	16				
Oxford.....	2			2	8	8				
Painted Post.....	2	1		2	28	5	23			
Palmyra.....	1			1	2	2				
Parish.....	3			3	6	6				
Parishville.....	2			2	19	19				
Patchogue.....	1			1	150			150		
Peakville.....	1			1	8	8				
Penn Yan.....	2			2	13	13				
Perry.....	1	1		1	16	16				
Peru.....	2			2	25	25				
Phelps.....	1			1	7	7				
Philadelphia.....	2			2	2	2				
Phoenix.....	2			2	34	9	25			
Pittsford.....	1			1	4	4				
Plattsburg.....	3	1		3	44	10	34			
Port Chester.....	8		4	4	205	20	45	140		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 149

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

8								8		18		7	2
5								5		5		8	1
5								5		8		1	1
197						197				197		1	1
8								8		8		5	2
8								17		17		16	3
38		1	1					38		38		6	3
3								3		7		4	1
5								5		7		3	1
67							60	17		67		5	5
120						120				120			
3,085		60	4			712	845	1,538		3,793		140	70
73							73			73		7	2
7								7		7		4	2
9								9		15		6	2
4		1	1					4		4		6	1
378		60	19					378		387		18	8
30		1	1					30		30		2	1
10								10		12		3	1
30								30		30			
15							15			15			
2								2		2		1	1
4								4		4		6	1
238	2	11						240		244	2	17	4
30		1	1					30		47			
26							26			46		1	1
10								10		10			
2								2		2		1	1
10								10		20		7	1
54		2	1			7	7	40		54		4	2
2								2		4		2	1
5								5		5		2	1
16								16		19		2	1
8								8		8		4	1
28							28			28		4	2
2								2		2			
6								6		6		3	2
19								19		37		16	2
160								160		160			
8								8		8		1	1
13								13		38			
16								16		16			
25		4	2					25		27		11	2
7								7		7		2	1
2								2		4		6	2
34								34		34		1	1
4								4		4		1	1
44						35		9		40		13	3
205							185	20		205			

III. 150 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc. •	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.	1			1	7	7				
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	5	5				
Port Jervis.....	1			1	1	1				
Port Leyden.....	1			1	40		40			
Portville.....	1			1						
Potdam.....	3			3	20	20				
Poughkeepsie.....	4			4	67	42	25			
Pulaski.....	2	1		2	4	4				
Randolph.....	1			1	5	5				
Redfield.....	1			1	16	16				
Rensselaer Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Ricard.....	2			2	7	7				
Richford.....	1			1	12	12				
Riverhead.....	2			2	10	10				
Rochester.....	39	1	9	30	782	91	231	460		
Rome.....	3			3	30	30				
Roscoe.....	2			2	11	11				
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	1	1				
Salamanca.....	1			1	5	5				
Sandy Creek.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Sandy Hill.....	2			2	110	15		95		
Saranac Lake.....	3			3	83	33		50		
Saratoga.....	3			3	23	23				
Savona.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Sayville.....	1			1	16	16				
Schenectady.....	3			3	93	17	76			
Schuyler Falls.....		1								
Schuyler Lake.....	1			1	7	7				
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Shelby.....		1								
Sidney.....	1			1	13	13				
Silver Creek.....	2			2	7	7				
Sinclairville.....		8								
Skaneateles.....	1			1	1	1				
Skerry.....	1			1	4	4				
Sodus.....	2			2	5	5				
South Bombay.....	1			1	5	5				
South Colton.....	2			2	4	4				
South Columbia.....	1			1	15	15				
South Dayton.....	1			1	6	6				
South Edwards.....	1			1	4	4				
South Glens Falls.....	2	1		2	33	4	29			
South Otsego.....	1			1	3	3				
Spencer.....	1			1	15	15				
Springville.....	2			2	5	5				
Springwater.....	1			1	4	4				
Stamford.....	1			1	3	3				
Stanley.....	1			1	4	4				
Stevens Mills.....		1								
Stockton.....	1			1	10	10				
Stony Brook.....	1			1	6	6				
Syracuse.....	26		2	24	356	160	71	128		
Theresa.....	2			2	14	14				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 151

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

7									7		7			
5								5			5			
1									1		1		3	1
40									40		40		1	1
20								12	3	5	119		12	3
67									67		75		7	4
4									4		4		1	1
5									5		5		2	1
16									16		16		1	1
1									1		6		7	1
7									7		7		4	2
12		1							12		12		4	1
10									10		10		1	2
782		20	7				85	380	317		844		38	11
30		1							30		32		5	2
11									11		11		2	2
1									1		1		1	1
5									5		5		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
110		2	2						110		110		4	2
83		1							83		90		11	3
23								12	11		32		1	1
3									3		6		3	1
16								16			16			
93		2							93		93		5	1
7									7		7		4	1
1									1		1		2	1
13									13		13			
7									7		7		7	2
1								1			1		1	1
4									4		13		2	1
5									5		5		2	2
5									5		12		3	1
4									4		16		0	2
15									15		15		5	1
6									6		10		1	1
4									4		8		5	1
33		3							33		33		2	2
3									3		4		7	1
15									15		15		4	1
5									5		6		1	1
4									4		4			
3									3		3		2	1
4									4		4		1	1
10									10		13	2	3	1
6								6			6			
350	3	3	2				51	17	291		434	5	10	7
14									14		17		2	2

III. 152 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.	3			3	47	27	20			
Tionderoga.....	3			3	58	8		50		
Tonawanda.....	4	1		4	69	29	40			
Troy.....	4			4	69	29	40			
Trumansburg.....	1	2		1	6	6				
Tully.....	1			1	2	2				
Tupper Lake.....	6	2		6	363	25	36	302		
Urbana.....	3			3	14	14				
Union.....	1			1	10	10				
Union Springs.....	1			1	10	10				
Utica.....	4	1		4	186	11		155		
Vails Mills.....	1			1	10	10				
Van Etten.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Walden.....	1			1	5	5				
Walton.....	1			1	3	3				
Waterford.....	1	1		1	60			60		
Waterloo.....	1			1	2	2				
Watertown.....	5	1		5	70	45	25			
Watkins.....	1	2		1	6	6				
Wayland.....	2			2	9	9				
Wehster.....	2			2	24	24				
Weedsport.....	1			1	9	9				
Wellsville.....	1	1		1	18	18				
West Bangor.....		1								
Westfield.....	2			2	17	17				
West Leyden.....	3			3	7	7				
Westons Mills.....	2			2	110		35	75		
West Winfield.....	1			1	3	3				
Whippleville.....	1			1	5	5				
Whitehall.....	2			2	43	8	35			
Whitesboro.....	1			1	24		24			
Williamson.....	3			3	11	11				
Williamstown.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Willsborough.....	1			1	1	1				
Wilna.....		1								
Windsor.....		1								
Wisoy.....		1								
Wolcott.....	1			1	4	4				
Woods.....	1			1	1	1				
Worcester.....	1			1	5	5				
Yaleville.....		1								
Yonkers.....	2			2	26	6	20			
Total.....	777	114	23	754	14,472	3,650	3,572	6,289	961	
2. Boxes and Barrels.										
a. Packing Cases, Barrels, Shooks, Etc.										
Addison.....	3	1		3	17	17				
Albany.....	3			3	42	22	20			
Baldwinsville.....	2	1		2	8	8				
Belmont.....	1			1	12	12				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 153

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. facs.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

47		3						47		60		10	3	
58		18	5					58		63		3	1	
60							10	59		81		9	4	
6								6		6		5	1	
2								2		2		1	1	
363		10	7					17	346	425		6	4	
14								14		14		4	3	
10								10		10		1	1	
10								10		10		2	1	
166								166		188				
10								10		23		1	1	
2								2		3		4	1	
5								5		5		1	1	
3								3		6				
60		2						60		60		1	1	
2								2		2		1	1	
70		1						70		75		16	4	
6								6		6		5	1	
9		1						9		11		8	2	
24								24		28		3	2	
9								9		27		1	1	
18								18		18		6	1	
16	1							17		17	1	1	1	
7								7		8		2	1	
94	16	2	1					110		110	16	4	2	
3								3		6		2	1	
5								5		9		2	1	
43							8	35		53		2	1	
24								24		25				
7	4					5		6		11	4	8	3	
1								1		1		2	1	
1								1		1				
4								4		4		1	1	
1								1		2		0	1	
5						5				5		2	1	
26						26				35		1	1	
14,401	71	494	169	2	4	5	1,486	2,851	9,504	631	16,648	98	1,342	505
17								17		22		9	3	
42		1				5		87		42		4	3	
8								8		8		2	2	
12								12		30		6	1	

III. 154 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 100.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

2. Boxes and Barrels—Continued.

a. Packing Cases, Barrels, Shooks, Etc.—Continued.

Binghamton.....	1			1	50			50		
Boonville.....	1			1	1	1				
Bouckville.....	1			1	22		22			
Brocton.....	2			2	51		51			
Buffalo.....	24	4		24	552	109	112	331		
Burlington Flats.....		1		1	2	2				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	1	1				
Canastota.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Canisteo.....	1			1	60			60		
Canton.....		1								
Carthage.....	1			1	6	6				
Cato.....	1			1	2	2				
Camillus.....	1			1	6	6				
Chapinville.....	1			1	8	8				
Charlotte.....	1			1	5	5				
Charlotte Center.....	1			1	6	6				
Chatham.....	1			1	6	6				
Cherry Creek.....	1			1	12	12				
Clarks Mills.....		1								
Clyde.....	1			1	2	2				
Copenhagen.....	3			3	19	19				
Cortland.....	1			1	8	8				
Coxsackie.....	1			1	2	2				
Croghan.....	1			1	2	2				
Crown Point.....		1								
Cuba.....		1								
Dansville.....	1			1	60			60		
Deer River.....	1			1	3	3				
Delevan.....	1			1	3	3				
Dundee.....	1			1	2	2				
East Aurora.....	1			1	4	4				
Eden Center.....	2			2	8	8				
Elba.....	2			2	27	27				
Elmira.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Fairport.....		1								
Farmer.....	1	2		1	1	1				
Fillmore.....	1			1	10	10				
Flint.....	2			2	12	12				
Forestville.....	1			1	3	3				
Fort Jackson.....	1			1	7	7				
Fredonia.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Frewsburg.....	1	2		1	3	3				
Fulton.....	3			3	11	11				
Geneva.....	1			1	2	2				
Gerry.....	1			1	4	4				
Glenora.....	1			1	2	2				
Glens Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Gorham.....	1	2		1	14	14				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 155

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYERS IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTORIES—Continued.

47	3	3							50		50	3	2	1
1									1		1			
22									23		25		1	1
46	5	2	1						51		81	5	10	2
552		157	96		6		14	21	517		626		34	12
2									2		2		2	1
1							1				7		3	1
50	10	4							60		90	15	5	1
6		5							6		6		3	1
2									2		3		2	1
6									6		6		1	1
8									8		8		3	1
2	3								5		8	6	3	1
6									6		6		5	1
6									6		6			
12									12		20			
2									2		2		1	1
19									19		21		8	3
8									8		8		1	1
2									2		5			
2									2		5		3	1
00		2	2						60		75			
3									3		6			
3									3		3		1	1
2									2		16	8		
4									4		6		2	1
8		1							8		8			
27									27		27		2	2
2									2		2			
1									1		4		2	1
10									10		15		3	1
12		1	1						12		12		5	2
2	1								3		3	1		
7									7		9			
2									2		3			
3									3		3		3	1
11		1							11		30		6	2
2									2		2		2	1
4									4		6		1	1
2									2		2		3	1
4									4		6			
7	7								14		14	7	3	1

III. 156 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table 1—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
2. Boxes and Barrels— Continued.										
a. Packing Cases, Barrels, Shooks, Etc.—Continued.										
Greenwood.....	1	1		1	30		30			
Groveland Station.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Guyanoga.....	1			1	2	2				
Hammondsport.....	1			1	6	6				
Holly.....	1			1	3	3				
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	15	15				
Ira Station.....	1			1	6	6				
Italy Hill.....	1			1	53	3		50		
Ithaca.....	2			2	8	8				
Jamestown.....	1			1	5	5				
Johnstown.....	1			1	64			64		
Kingston.....	1			1	19	19				
Lestershire.....	3			3	56	13	43			
Little Falls.....	5	1		5	2	2				
Lockport.....	1			1				*		
Malloryville.....	1			1	3	3				
Marathon.....	1			1	33		33			
Marlborough.....	1			1	39	39				
Medina.....	4	1		4	18	18				
Middleport.....	1			1	21	21				
Milton.....	1			1	2,296	330	336	930		700
Newark.....	65		1	64	54			54		
New York.....	1			1	2	2				
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	22		22			
North Clymer.....	1			1	38	12	26			
North Collins.....	1			1						
North Hector.....	3			3						
North Lawrence.....	1			1						
North Tonawanda.....	3			3	150	7		143		
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	20		20			
Olean.....	1			1	35		35			
Oneonta.....	1			1	5	5				
Ontario.....	1			1	6	6				
Oxford.....	1			1	3	3				
Orwell.....	1			1	4	4				
Oswego.....	2	1		2	390		40		340	
Palmyra.....	1			1	8	8				
Parishville.....	2			2	40	5	35			
Pavilion.....	1	1		1						
Penn Yan.....	6			6	85	50	35			
Perry.....	1			1	16	16				
Pittsford.....	1			1	5	5				
Port Byron.....	1	1		1						
Portville.....	2		1	1	33		33			
Potsdam.....	1			1	15	15				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	64	9		55		
Pulaski.....	1			1	125			125		
Pultnev.....	1			1	6	6				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 157

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYERS IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

30									30		40			
4									4		6		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
6								6			9		1	1
8									3		6	3	1	1
8	7								15		15	7	4	1
6								6			6		5	1
53								3	50		63			
8								8			8			
5									5		5			
64		3	2		1				64		64		2	1
19		1	1						19		20		3	1
56		1							56		69		5	2
2		1							2		2		1	1
3									3		5		3	1
15	18								33		33	18	1	1
32	7								39		61	18		
15	3	4	3						18		18	3	2	1
9	12	1							21		21	12	1	1
2,296		275	101		3		143	142	2,011		2,361		104	47
54		4							54		54		2	1
2									2		6		2	1
14	8	1	1						22		45	26	8	1
27	11	1		1	1				38		38	11	11	3
150		56	32						150		153		4	2
20		3						20			50		5	1
35									35		35		2	1
2	3								5		5	3		
6									6		6		2	1
3									3		3			
4									4		4		4	1
380		75	11		1			340	40		380		3	2
8									8		8		2	1
40									40		50		8	2
51	34								85		127	62	14	4
16									16		16		1	1
5									5		10			
19	14	7	5		1				33		86	23	13	1
15									15		25		2	1
64		1							64		64		2	2
80	45	3							125		125	45	2	1
6								6			6		5	1

III. 158 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

2. Boxes and Barrels—Continued.

a. Packing Cases, Barrels, Shooks, Etc.—Continued.

Rensselaer Falls.....	1			1	13	13				
Ripley.....	2			2	32	4	28			
Rochester.....	13	1	4	9	252	41	57	154		
Rome.....	1			1	35		35			
Salamanca.....	1			1	15	15				
Sammons ville.....	1			1	4	4				
Saratoga.....	1			1	7	7				
Schuyler Falls.....	1			1	18	18				
Shelby.....	3	2		3	25	25				
Sherman.....	1			1	6	6				
Sodus.....	3			3	43	14	29			
Solvay.....	1			1	30		30			
Springville.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	8	1		8	109	64	45			
Theresa.....	1			1	6	6				
Tonawanda.....	1			1	35		35			
Troy.....	2			2	55		55			
Trumansburg.....		1								
Truxton.....	1			1	5	5				
Tupper Lake.....	1			1	125			125		
Union.....	1			1	4	4				
Urbana.....	1			1	3	3				
Utica.....	3			3	16	16				
Victor.....	1			1	10	10				
Wappingers Falls.....	1			1	12	12				
Waterford.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Watertown.....	1			1	3	3				
Watkins.....	1			1	12	12				
Webster.....	1			1	12	12				
West Exeter.....	1			1	5	5				
Westfield.....		1								
Weston.....	1			1	11	11				
West Winfield.....	1			1	4	4				
Williamson.....	1			1	4	4				
Wolcott.....	1			1	5	5				
Worcester.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	272	38	6	266	5,808	1,339	1,228	2,201	340	700

b. Cigar Boxes, Fancy Wood Boxes.

Albany.....	2			2	20	20				
Binghamton.....	2			2	77		77			
Buffalo.....	5			5	33	33				
Elmira.....	1			1	100			100		
Ithaca.....	1			1	3	3				
Lyons.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	26			26	1,328	97	234	453	514	
Phoenix.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 159

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

13									13		30		3	1
14	18				3				32		40	23	5	2
250	2	35	8					48	204		308	3	17	8
35		2							35		40			
15		5	1						15		20		2	1
4									4		4			
7									7		8		1	1
18									19		25		4	1
25		5	3				10		15		30		5	3
6									6		25		1	1
29	14	5	1				29		14		43	14	4	3
30		5	2					30			30			
2									2		2		3	1
109		2						39	70		123		1	1
6									6		9			
35		13	4						35		35			
55								25	30		55		2	2
5									5		7		3	1
125		2	2						125		125		3	1
4									4		6		3	1
3									3		4		1	1
8	8							6	10		17	9		
10								10			10		3	1
12									12		12		1	1
3									3		3			
3									3		3		1	1
9	3	2							12		12	3	7	1
7	5	2							12		16	7	2	1
5									5		5		2	1
7	4								11		11	4	3	1
4								4			4		1	1
4									4		4		1	1
5									5		5		1	1
2									2		3			
5,563	245	692	277	4	12	1	202	714	4,877	15	6,522	339	444	184
7	13	2							20		20	12	5	2
28	49	3	2						77		85	55	3	1
19	14	5	2		2			11	22		34	14	4	2
40	60	5	2	1					100		104	60	1	1
1	2							3			6	2		
2	3								5		5	3	1	1
867	461	69	30	18			8	250	1,070		1,358	470	34	15

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

2. Boxes and Barrels—
Continued.

b. Cigar Boxes, Fancy Wood
Boxes—Continued.

Port Byron.....		1								
Poughkeepsie.....		1								
Rochester.....	3		1	2	14	14				
Rome.....	1			1	5	5				
Syracuse.....	1			1	18	18				
Total.....	43	6	1	42	1,603	195	311	583	514	

3. Baskets and Other
Woven Work.

Frewsburg.....	1			1	8	8				
Liverpool.....	33	4		33	67	67				
New York.....	9			9	251	31		220		
Oxford.....	1			1	60			60		
Rochester.....	1			1	15	15				
Stockton.....	1			1	22		22			
Syracuse.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	47	4		47	425	123	22	280		

4. Brooms.

Amsterdam.....	5			5	340	15	92	233		
Avoca.....	1			1	10	10				
Buffalo.....	6	1		6	17	17				
Congers.....		1								
Fonda.....	1			1	35		35			
Greene.....	1			1	3	3				
Ithaca.....	2			2	7	7				
Lockport.....	2		1	1	76			76		
Iyons.....	1			1	7	7				
Malone.....	1			1	3	3				
Mount Morris.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	8	1		8	100	39	61			
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	1	1				
Oswego.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Rochester.....	2			2	21	21				
Rotterdam.....	1			1	8	8				
Schenectady.....	2			2	16	16				
Scotia.....	1			1	8	8				
Syracuse.....	4		1	3	71	16	55			
Total.....	41	4	2	39	737	185	243	309		

5. Furniture and Cabinet
Work.

a. Furniture and Upholstery.

Albany.....	3			3	19	19				
Altman.....	1			1	25		25			
Antwerp.....		1								
Apulia Station.....	1			1	28		28			
Auburn.....	1			1	4	4				
Bainbridge.....		1								
Bath.....		1								
Binghamton.....	3			3	465			465		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 161

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

10	4	3	1					14			10	5		
2	2								5		5	2	2	1
8	10								18		18	10		
965	618	87	37	21			8	278	1,317		1,651	634	50	23
8								8			8		1	1
64	3						4	58	5		81	3	33	33
248	3	18	11				7	14	230		273	3	18	9
30	30	1	1					60			150	75	1	1
15								15			15		2	1
20	2							22			50	17	4	1
2								2			2			
387	38	19	12				11	230	179	5	579	98	59	46
340		10	1					15	325		461			
10									10		10		2	1
17									17		19		1	1
35								35			35			
2	1							3			14	1		
6											4	2	5	1
44	32	7	1	4				7			82	35	4	1
5	2							7			7	2	5	1
8								3			4			
10	2							12			12	2		
100		20	9					14	86		119		15	4
1								1			3			
2								2			2			
21		6	4					18	3		21		10	2
5	8							8			15	4		
16									16		26			
8									8		10		2	1
61	10	12	8	5					71		79	11	1	1
666	51	55	23	9				105	632		923	57	45	14
18	1	1							19		19	1	4	2
25									25		25		5	1
28									28		28		1	1
4									4		4			
450	15	13	6						465		465	15	7	3

III. 162 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

5. Furniture and Cabinet Work—Continued.

a. Furniture and Upholstery —Continued.

Black River.....	2			2	93		28	65		
Blasdell.....	1			1	60			60		
Bolivar.....	1			1	1	1				
Boonville.....	1	1		1	20		20			
Buffalo.....	42			42	1,014	163	140	481	230	
Camden.....	4	1		4	224	14	35	175		
Canastota.....	3			3	157		42	115		
Canisteo.....	1			1	6	6				
Carthage.....	3			3	12	12				
Castorland.....	1			1	7	7				
Cherry Valley.....	1			1	21		21			
Colton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cortland.....	1			1	28		28			
Croghan.....	1			1	2	2				
Deer River.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	4	1	1	3	6	6				
Elmira Heights.....	1			1	39		39			
Earlville.....	2			2	19	19				
Eastwood.....	1			1	168			168		
Eaton.....	1			1	6	6				
Elbridge.....	2	1		2	10	10				
Falconer.....	1			1	75			75		
Fayetteville.....	1			1	40		40			
Forest Home.....	1			1	15	15				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	60			60		
Gardenville.....	1			1	71			71		
Glens Falls.....	2	1		2	9	9				
Greene.....	1			1	32		32			
Herkimer.....	2			2	594			125	469	
Heron.....	1			1	2	2				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	63			63		
Hudson.....	1			1	46		46			
Ithaca.....	1			1	7	7				
Jamestown.....	22	2	1	21	1,543	44	213	766	520	
Kingston.....	2			2	10	10				
Lacona.....		1								
Lestershire.....	1			1	40		40			
Little Falls.....	1	2		1	2	2				
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	12	12				
Lowville.....	1			1	86			86		
Malone.....	3		1	2	2	2				
Medina.....	4			4	402		32	370		
Middleburg.....		1								
Middleport.....		1								
Milford.....	1			1	18	18				
Moravia.....	1			1	3	3				
Morris.....	1			1	5	5				
Mottville.....	1			1	8	8				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 163

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

92	1	3									93	142	1	2	2
51	9	4									60	60	9	1	1
1											1	1		3	1
20		1	1								20	20		2	1
973	41	123	70		1				49	965	1,063	49	45	14	14
224										224	236		2	1	1
157										157	164		2	2	2
6										6	25		4	1	1
12										12	13		6	3	3
7								7		10					
21										21	30				
2										2	3		2	1	
25	3	1								23	38	3			
2										2	3				
3										3	5		3	1	1
5	1							1		5	7	1	6	3	3
30		2	2							39	39		2	1	1
19										19	70		2	1	1
163	3	5	1							163	168	3			
6										6	9		2	1	1
10										10	45		1	1	1
75										75	80		1	1	1
40										40	40		3	1	1
15								15		15	15		3	1	1
60										60	60				
71		6	4							71	100				
9										9	14		3	2	2
32		2								32	32				
593	1	19	17							594	619	1	9	2	2
2							2			2	2		3	1	1
63										63	63		1	1	1
46										46	46		3	1	1
7										7	7				
1,537	6	10	5							1,543	1,571	6	15	7	7
9	1									10	10	1			
40		1								40	40		4	1	1
2										2	2				
12										12	15		1	1	1
86										86	86		2	1	1
2										2	3	1	3	2	2
385	17	42	28	1	1					402	442	17	12	4	4
18										18	18		1	1	1
3										3	3		1	1	1
5							5			5	6				
4	4									8	8	4	2	1	1

III. 164 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20	20-49.	50- 100	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

5. Furniture and Cabinet Work—Continued.

a. Furniture and Upholstery —Continued.

Newburgh.....	4	1		4	50	20	30			
New Centerville.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	139	14	1	139	3,625	644	765	2,015	201	
Norfolk.....	1			1	16	16				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Onesida.....	1			1	200				200	
Olean.....	1			1	3	3				
Orwell.....	1			1	35		35			
Oswego.....	1			1	4	4				
Oxford.....	1			1	16	16				
Philadelphia.....	1			1	25		25			
Phoenix.....	1			1	7	7				
Plattsburg.....	1			1	4	4				
Potsdam.....	1			1	5	5				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	75		75			
Pulaski.....	1			1	6	6				
Randolph.....	1			1	76			76		
Rochester.....	35	2	7	26	755	79	211	465		
Salamanca.....	2		1	1	54			54		
Salem.....		1								
Schenectady.....	1			1	8	8				
Sidney.....	1			1	175			175		
Silver Creek.....	2			2	53		53			
Silver Springs.....	1			1	10	10				
Syracuse.....	7	2		7	352	18		100	224	
Tonawanda.....	1			1	3	3				
Troy.....	5			5	37	15	22			
Truxton.....	1			1	16	16				
Union.....	1			1	20		20			
Watertown.....	2			2	10	10				
Waverly.....	1			1	94			94		
Wellsville.....	1	1		1	41		41			
Whitney's Point.....	1			1	28		28			
Whitesboro.....	1			1	125			125		

Total.....	259	36	12	346	11,519	1,802	2,114	6,249	1,854	
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b. Caskets.

Albany.....	1			1	5	5				
Brockport.....	1			1	6	6				
Buffalo.....	3			3	51	11	40			
Franklinville.....	1			1	22		22			
Lowville.....	1			1	37		37			
New York.....	7		2	5	519		29	499		
Nunda.....	1			1	20		20			
Onesida.....	1			1	326				326	
Otego.....	1			1	27		27			
Rochester.....	4		1	3	161	4	32	125		
Syracuse.....	2			2	82	14		68		
Total.....	23		3	20	1,256	40	198	692	326	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 165

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYERS IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTORIES—Continued.

50								50		52		6	2
5								5		5		5	1
2,521	104	44	6	2		396	700	2,529		4,288	177	207	94
16						16				22		1	1
2								2		2		3	1
185	15	7	5					200		200	15	6	1
3								3		3			
35		1						35		35		5	1
4								4		4		1	1
16									16	12		1	1
25								25		25		2	1
4	3							7		7	3		
4								4		4		1	1
5								5		6		2	1
75								75		85		6	2
6								6		6		2	1
76		2	1					76		76		1	1
749	6	42	13				123	632		1,208	6	34	16
54		6	1					54		54		5	1
8								8		8		2	1
165	10	2						178		175	10		
50	3	3	1					58		58	3	6	2
10								10		10		1	1
343	9	23	10					352		375	9	4	3
3								3		3		1	
34	3						3	34		40	3	12	4
16								16		20		3	1
15	5	4						20		20	5	2	1
10		1	1					10		21		9	2
94		10	3					94		100		2	1
40	1	6	4					41		41	1	6	1
28								28		28		6	1
125		5	1					125		125		1	1
11,257	262	389	180	3	2	419	898	10,186	16	13,068	344	512	218
5								5		5		1	1
5	1							6		6	1	1	1
50	1						1	50		52	1	4	1
22								23		22		1	1
32	5							37		41	5	1	1
421	98	2		2		70		449		519	98	7	2
12	8							20		20	8		
236	90	2	1					326		330			
25	2						27			27	2	1	1
148	13	4	1					161		165	13	2	2
60	13							83		109	15	2	1
1,025	231	8	2	2		70	28	1,158		1,296	233	30	11

III. 166 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU										
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work—Continued.										
c. Store and Office Fixtures.										
Albany.....	1			1	31		31			
Buffalo.....	5			5	378	17	23		838	
Elion.....	1			1	40		40			
Ithaca.....	2			2	55	10	45			
Jamestown.....	1			1	6	6				
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	35		35			
New York.....	49	2		49	1,104	299	353	202	250	
Rochester.....	3		1	2	436	3			433	
Roscoe.....	1			1	12	12				
Salamanca.....	2			2	8	8				
Syracuse.....	1			1	2	2				
Utica.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	68	2	1	67	2,112	362	527	202	1,021	
d. Screens, Sliding Blinds, Etc.										
Albany.....	1			1	20		20			
Cortland.....	1			1	85		85			
Horseheads.....	1			1	35		35			
New York.....	5	1	1	3	64	4	60			
North Olean.....	1			1	124		124			
Rochester.....	2		1	1	4	4				
Watertown.....		1								
Total.....	11	2	2	8	332	8	55	260		
e. Other Cabinet Work.										
Albany.....	2			2	27	2	25			
Binghamton.....	1			1	6	6				
Buffalo.....	8			8	242	27	111	104		
Elmira.....	2		1	1	12	12				
Falconer.....	1			1	80		80			
Jamestown.....	2	1		2	42	12	30			
Kingston.....	1			1	6	6				
Little Falls.....	1			1	45		45			
Locke.....		1								
New York.....	74	6		74	1,585	320	706	300	250	
Oswego.....	2			2	49	2	47			
Owego.....		1								
Plattsburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Potsdam.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Rochester.....	2			2	19	19				
Saratoga.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	1			1	60		60			
Troy.....	1			1	16	16				
Total.....	101	10	1	100	2,196	429	964	553	250	
6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working.										
a. Articles of Cork.										
New Hartford.....	1			1	16	16				
New York.....	7	2		7	159	37	62	60		
Total.....	8	2		8	175	53	62	60		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 167

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

31									31		35		1	1
378		40	9						378		400		11	3
40									40		40			
31	24								55		55	24	2	1
6								6			12		3	1
35		2	1					35			55		1	1
1,080	24	1	1				263	466	375		1,285	27	57	31
371	65	30	10	7				433	3		508	100	5	1
12									12		12		1	1
8		1							8		8		4	2
2									2		2			
5									5		7			
1,909	113	74	21	7			263	905	944		2,415	151	85	42
17	3	1							20		25	3		
55	30	2							35		110	40	2	1
32	3	5							35		35	3	7	1
64							2	2	60		129		3	2
124		10	7						124		151		6	1
4								4			4			
290	30	18	7				2	6	324		454	48	18	5
27							2		25		29		3	1
6									6		6			
237	5	14	9						242		274	5	11	6
12								12			15		6	1
80									80		100			
42		1							42		48		2	1
9									6		6			
45		1	1						45		55			
1,582	3	11					672	403	510		1,947	5	76	44
49							2		47		49		4	1
2									2		4		4	1
1								1			3		4	1
19								19			26			
4								4			4		1	1
59	1								60		60	1	4	1
16								16			16		1	
2,137	9	27	10				676	455	1,065		2,642	11	116	58
6	10								16		45	33		6
81	78		12				11	45	103		169	78	21	6
87	88		12				11	45	119		214	111	21	6

III. 168 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working—Continued.

b. Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

New York.....	17	3	2	15	733	60	59	294	340	.....
Rochester.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley.....	2	.....	.....	2	44	2	42	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	3	2	18	809	74	101	294	340	.....

c. Wooden Toys and Novel- ties.

Albany.....	1	.....	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Auburn.....	1	.....	.....	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babylon.....	1	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton.....	1	.....	.....	1	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	3	.....	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Valley.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisville.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland Falls.....	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Hogansburg.....	1	.....	.....	1	88	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
Marathon.....	1	.....	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Morris.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	45	1	2	43	418	248	110	60	.....	.....
Oneida.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orwell.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purling.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	2	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	1	.....	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Creek.....	1	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca Falls.....	3	2	.....	3	123	2	.....	121	.....	.....
Stamford.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton.....	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Total.....	74	6	3	71	1,069	342	153	594	.....	.....

d. Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances.

Alfred.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn.....	2	.....	.....	2	102	2	.....	100	.....	.....
Binghamton.....	1	.....	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	4	.....	.....	4	201	9	.....	192	.....	.....
Canisteo.....	2	.....	.....	2	39	4	35	.....	.....	.....
Clayville.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Avon.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falconer.....	1	.....	.....	1	137	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown.....	1	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 169

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

670	83	61	33	6	1			626	127		787	83	48	10
12									12		20		4	1
32	12	2		3					44		46	12		
714	95	63	33	9	1			626	183		853	95	52	11
49	16	10	4						65		65	16		
2									2		2			
8	5	1							13		14	6		
95		5	1						95		95		2	1
6	2								8		10	2	2	1
8									8		8			
7									7		35	15	2	1
12	10	8	3						22		22	10	1	1
78	10	8							88		128	50	2	1
16	5	1						21	5		25	5	2	1
5											5		1	1
387	81	19	8				26	167	225		504	87	86	32
6									6		6		1	1
5	2								7		7	2	3	1
2									2		2			
6									6		7		1	1
4								4			6		2	1
12	3								15		17	4	1	1
4									4		4			
60	40	22	2						100		100	40	8	1
52	71	11	7						123		123	71	5	3
4	1								5		5	1	2	1
60	5								66		65	5	3	1
888	201	80	25				26	197	866		1,255	284	119	50
2									2		2		2	1
100	2	6	2						102		102	2	4	2
42		1							42		42		4	1
201		41	25						201		279		8	2
19	20	3							39		48	20	11	2
2									2		2		1	1
10									10		12			
116	21	2							137		141	21		
12								12			12		2	1
75									75		100			

III. 170 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working—Continued.

d. Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances—Continued.

Mount Vernon.....	1			1	35		35			
New York.....	16	1	1	15	390	76	95	219		
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	12	12				
Rochester.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	35	3	1	34	1,065	135	207	723		

e. Other Articles and Appli- ances of Wood.

Addison.....	1			1	4	4				
Albany.....	3	1		3	11	11				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	8	8				
Auburn.....	3			3	55	5		50		
Avoca.....		1								
Batavia.....	1			1	5	5				
Bath.....		1								
Berlin.....	1			1	8	8				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	17	1		17	361	83			278	
Cadosia.....	1			1	15	15				
Carthage.....	1			1	30		30			
Cato.....		1								
Copenhagen.....	1			1	1	1				
Cortland.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	3		1	2	33	1	32			
Elmira Heights.....	1			1	1	1				
Fairport.....	1			1	29		29			
Fayetteville.....	1			1	2	2				
Forestville.....	1			1	5	5				
Fredonia.....		1								
Frewsburg.....		1								
Fulton.....		1								
Fultonville.....	1			1	7	7				
Geneva.....	1	1		1	20		20			
Gowanda.....	1			1	1	1				
Hadley.....	1			1	23		23			
Jamestown.....	2			2	18	18				
Johnsonville.....	1			1	5	5				
Little Falls.....	1			1	6	6				
Lockport.....	3			3	325		46	54	225	
Malone.....	1			1	1					
Manchester.....	1			1	2	2				
Montour Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	81	4	1	80	794	417	269	108		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	26		26			
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	5	5				
Orangeburg.....	1			1	14	14				
Orwell.....	1			1	3	3				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 171

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYERS IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Continued.

35							35				35			
390		18	11				23	92	276		454		14	9
12								12			12		2	1
2								2			3			
4									4		4			
1,022	43	71	36				57	118	390		1,243	43	43	20
4									4		6		2	1
11		2							11		14		3	2
8									9		8			
47	8	1							55		55	8	1	1
5									5		5		1	1
8									8		12			
2									2		4		3	1
311	50	26	3				4	23	334		412	58	11	7
15		2	1						15		15		2	1
30		5	3						30		35		2	1
1									1		2		2	1
3									3		3			
33									33		53		5	2
1									1		1		2	1
29									29		34		4	1
2									2		4			
5									5		8			
7								7			7			
20									20		20		2	1
1									1		1		1	1
13	5	1	1						23		28	5		
18		1							18		18		2	1
5									5		5		1	1
6									6		6			
323		18	5						100	225	330		9	3
1							1				1			
2							2				2		1	1
2									3		3		3	1
738	56	21	11	2	1		97	237	460		965	66	130	53
2									2		2		1	1
26		4	1						26		26		6	1
5									5		10		5	1
14									14		14			
3									3		3		2	1

III. 172 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

III. WOOD MANU

6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working—Continued.

e. Other Articles and Appli- ances of Wood—Continued.

Oswego.....	1	—	1	3	3					
Owego.....	1		1	5	5					
Painted Post.....		1								
Penn Yan.....	3	1	3	96			46	50		
Phoenix.....	1		1	1	1					
Rochester.....	18	1	2	16	130	96	34			
Rome.....	1		1	7	7					
Springville.....		1								
Stony Brook.....	1		1	4	4					
Syracuse.....	8	2	8	44	44					
Theresa.....	1		1	2	2					
Troy.....	2		2	6	6					
Utica.....	3		3	64	25	30				
Watertown.....		1								
Total.....	179	20	4	175	2,189	830	564	262	503	

7. Picture Frames and Moldings.

Albany.....	1		1	20		20				
Binghamton.....	1		1	2	2					
Buffalo.....	11		11	63	34	29				
Elmira.....	2	1	2	26	2	24				
New York.....	65	2	64	971	365	241	140	225		
Rochester.....	8	1	7	260	23	85	152			
Syracuse.....	4		4	76	13	63				
Troy.....		1								
Total.....	92	4	2	90	1,418	439	462	292	225	

IV. LEATHER AND

1. Manufacture of Leather.

Addison.....		1								
Albany.....	2		2	8	8					
Allegany.....	2		1	65			65			
Altmar.....	2		1	20		20				
Ballston Spa.....	1		1	400					400	
Binghamton.....		1								
Breesport.....	1		1	85		35				
Bronxville.....	2		1	25		25				
Buffalo.....	3		3	576			140	435		
Canisteo.....	1		1	25		25				
Cattaraugus.....		1								
Chadwicks.....	1		1	41		41				
Curtis.....	1		1	32		32				
East Randolph.....	1		1	25		25				
Elmira.....	1		1	35		35				
Fine.....	1		1	6	6					

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 173

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

FACTURES—Concluded.

3										3	3		2	1
5										5	5		1	1
71	25	1	1	3	2					96	135	34	9	3
1										1	1		1	1
126	4	7	4				3	16	111	7	146	4	5	4
7											8			
4								4			4			
44									44		60		3	2
2									2		7		3	1
6									6		7			
55	9	1	1						64		64	9	2	1
2,032	157	92	31	5	3		107	287	1,570	225	2,571	184	227	99
20									20		20			
2									2		3		1	1
55	8	4	2					8	55		87	13	2	2
26		4	1						24	2	29		8	1
942	29	26	9	4			21	411	530		1,188	30	80	42
248	12	12	6						280		307	16	11	5
76		5	1						76		78		3	1
1,300	40	53	19	4			21	419	976	2	1,712	68	105	52

RUBBER GOODS.

6	2								1	7	9	2	4	2
65											75		5	1
20										20	20		2	1
400		4								400	400		1	1
35										35	35		3	1
25										25	25			
540	35	18	4						575		800	50	2	1
25									25		30		1	1
41									41		65		1	1
32									32		51		3	1
25									25		25		2	1
35									35		35		4	1
6									6		40			

III. 174 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+

IV. LEATHER AND										
1. Manufacture of Leather—Con.										
Fort Plain.....	1	1			1	15				
Fulton.....	24	3		24	1,101	81	256	764		
Gloversville.....	1	1		1	120			120		
Gowanda.....										
Harrisville.....	1			1	50			50		
Hornellsville.....	2			2	70		70			
Johnsonville.....	1			1	11	11				
Johnstown.....	21	4	1	20	846	71	136	639		
Laona.....	2			2	24	24				
Limestone.....	1			1	150			150		
Little Falls.....	1			1	70			70		
Lyons.....	1			1	3	3				
Malone.....	1			1	40		40			
Marathon.....	1			1	45		45			
Mechanicstown.....	1			1	4	4				
Middle Falls.....	1			1	30		30			
Middletown.....	1			1	110			110		
Middleville.....	1			1	54			54		
Monticello.....	1			1	44		44			
Mount Vernon.....	2			2	13	13				
New Berlin.....	1			1	4	4				
Newfield.....		1								
New York.....	10	2	1	9	877	24	101	102	650	
Nicholville.....	1			1	1	1				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	21		21			
Olean.....	5			5	429		129	300		
Oswego Falls.....		1								
Portville.....	2	2		2	158	15		143		
Rensselaer.....	1			1	5	5				
Rochester.....	2		1	1	6	6				
Salamanca.....	2			2	250			250		
Sherburne.....	1			1	2	2				
South Otselic.....	1			1	3	3				
Springville.....		1								
Syracuse.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Walton.....	1			1	4	4				
Warsaw.....		1								
Wellsville.....	1			1	100			100		
West Winfield.....	1			1	60			60		
Total.....	116	20	7	109	6,015	303	1,110	3,117	1,485	
2. Furs, Brushes, Articles of Hair, Etc.										
a. Furs and Fur Goods.										
Buffalo.....	10			10	61	61				
Gloversville.....	3			3	151	3	46	102		
New York.....	522	34	16	506	5,230	2,583	1,008	829	725	
Plattsburg.....	3			3	14	14				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 175

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

15										15	15		5	1
1,101		1								1,101	1,317		36	14
120		4	2							120	140		3	1
50		1								50	65		1	1
70										70	75			
11										11	11		4	1
946		1								946	962		25	12
24										24	28		4	2
150										150	150		4	1
70										70	70			
3										3	4		2	1
40										40	50		3	1
45										45	50		1	1
4										4	4			
30										30	30		1	1
110										110	130			
54		1	1							54	60			
44										44	44		1	1
13										13	13			
4										4	4			
701	176	12	1				50	35		792	1,008	176	11	6
1										1	1			
20	1									21	31	1	1	1
429		7	5							429	585		20	4
158		3								158	158		15	2
5										5	12		2	1
6										6	6		1	1
250										250	250			
2										2	2			
3										3	3		2	1
3										3	3			
4										4	4		2	1
100										100	100		3	1
60										60	60		7	1
5,901	214	52	13				50	36	5,764	165	7,065	229	182	69
16	45							52	9		62	46	2	2
99	52							151			158	52	4	2
3,616	1,614	42	22	22		2	121	3,818	1,287	4	7,140	2,228	1,184	422
3	11							14			15	12	7	2

III. 176 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IV. LEATHER AND

2. Furs, Brushes, Articles of Hair, Etc.—Con.

a. Furs and Fur Goods.—Con.

Rochester.....	4		1	3	43	23	20			
Syracuse.....	1			1	1	1				
Troy.....	1			1	6					
Utica.....	2			3	22	22				
Watertown.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	548	34	17	531	5,530	2,715	1,159	931	725	

b. Brushes.

Binghamton.....	2			2	9	8				
Buffalo.....	2			2	8	8				
Elmira.....	1			1	37		37			
Kingston.....	1			1	124			124		
New York.....	26		2	24	826	133	93	600		
Rochester.....	1			1	4	4				
Schenectady.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	1			1	5	5				
Troy.....	11	1		11	315	18	207	90		
Total.....	46	1	2	44	1,329	178	337	814		

c. Articles of Hair, Feathers, Etc.

Albany.....	2			2	5	5				
Buffalo.....	7			7	32	32				
Castorland.....	1			1	7	7				
Elmira.....	2			2	23	8	20			
Hoosick Falls.....		1								
Jamestown.....	1			1	19	19				
Kingston.....	1			1	4	4				
Lockport.....	1			1	6	6				
Mechanicville.....		1								
Newburgh.....	1			1	15	15				
New York.....	22	2		22	271	120	151			
Saratoga.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	3	1		3	6	6				
Troy.....	2			2	13	13				
Total.....	44	5		44	404	233	171			

3. Leather Goods.

a. Belting, Washers, Etc.

Buffalo.....	4			4	76	6	70			
New York.....	9	2	2	7	582	38		90	454	
Rochester.....	2			2	29	4	25			
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	54			54		
Syracuse.....	3	2		3	45	14	31			
Troy.....	2			2	14	14				
Utica.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	22	4	2	20	806	81	126	144	454	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 177

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

19	24						4	20	19		54	28	2	1
1								1			15	12	1	1
2	4							6			16	10		
6	16							16	6		33	25	1	1
2								2			8	6		
3,764	1,766	42	22	22		2	125	3,929	1,472	4	7,501	2,419	1,201	431
4	4								8		10	6	4	1
8		1							8		10			
7	30			2				37			37	30	2	1
110	14	25	14	7					124		124	14		
559	267	75	34	22		1	56	136	634		962	313	46	17
4								4			4		1	1
2								2			2		1	1
5		3						5			7			
303	12	20	3					30	285		333	12	6	5
1,002	327	124	51	31		1	56	214	1,059		1,489	375	60	26
2	3							3	2		5	3	2	2
6	26	1					4	12	16		57	48		
5	2								7		8	2		
16	7	1							23		29	8	3	2
14	5								19		19	5		
3	1								4		4	1		
	6								6		20	20		
8	7	1							15		15	7		
115	156	5	1	5			40	137	94		291	163	22	13
3									3		3			
5	1							4	2		11	3	1	1
11	2	1							13		15	2	4	2
188	216	9	1	5			44	156	204		477	262	32	20
57	19	18	11	1					76		60	19	3	1
562		10						6	576		615		6	1
29									29		29		4	2
54		3	1					54			54		1	1
45									45		46		3	1
14									14		14		1	1
5									5		5			
786	19	31	12	1				60	745		843	19	18	7

III. 178 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IV. LEATHER AND

3. Leather Goods—Con.

b. Saddlery and Harness.

Albany.....	1			1	3	3				
Andover.....	1			1	1	1				
Bath.....	2			2	52	3	49			
Belmont.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	4			4	44	21	23			
Buffalo.....	25	2		25	170	84	23	63		
Clyde.....	2			2	19	19				
Dunkirk.....	1			1	1	1				
East Aurora.....	2			2	3	3				
Elmira.....	4	2		4	20	20				
Fredonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Friendship.....	1			1	2	2				
Glens Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Gowanda.....	1			1	3	3				
Hamburg.....	1			1	1	1				
Jamestown.....	3			3	10	10				
Lancaster.....	1			1	2	2				
Little Falls.....		1								
Lockport.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	24			24	328	119	76	133		
North Collins.....	1			1	2	2				
Odeasa.....	1			1	4	4				
Olean.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Oswego.....	1			1	3	3				
Owego.....	1			1	11	11				
Rochester.....	10		2	8	137	30	70	70		
Rome.....	3			3	66	13		63		
Schenectady.....	2			2	4	4				
Springville.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	3	1		3	36	11	25			
Tonawanda.....	1			1	1	1				
Troy.....	4			4	29	29				
Utica.....	2			2	13	13				
Van Etten.....	1			1	1	1				
Windsor.....	1			1	37		37			
Total.....	110	7	2	108	1,018	436	263	319		

c. Traveling Bags and Trunks.

Buffalo.....	8		1	7	114	15	37	62		
Lyons.....	1			1	15	15				
Middletown.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	43	5	2	41	617	277	272	68		
Rochester.....	4		1	2	142	4		138		
Utica.....	1			1	25		25			
Total.....	58	5	4	53	925	323	334	263		

d. Boots and Shoes.

Albany.....	3			3	89	4	85			
Auburn.....	1			1	1,145					1,145
Batavia.....	3		1	2	110	10		100		
Binghamton.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 179

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	14 to 16 yrs.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

3									3		3		1	1
1									1		1			
51	1								52		52	1	5	2
2									2		3		1	1
30	5								44		45	5		
141	29	6	1					3	167		177	29	7	4
16	3								19		19	3	3	2
1									1		2		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
16	4								20		21	4	3	2
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		2			
3								3			3		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
1									1		1			
10									10		10		1	1
2									2		2			
3									3		3			
249	79	17	7	2			8	88	232		412	105	41	18
2									2		2			
4									4		4		2	1
3									3		3			
3									3		3			
10	1								11		13	1		
102	35			1				2	135		143	35	9	4
63	3	1	1						66		65	4		
4									4		5			
2									2		2			
32	4							8	26		71	11	4	2
1									1		2			
29		1							29		30		2	2
13									13		13			
1									1		1			
26	11	2	1						37		37	11		
843	175	27	10	3			8	104	906		1,180	200	84	45
100	14	20	7						114		117	14	8	3
9	6								15		15	6	3	1
10	2								12		16	2		
590	27	43	13		2	2		88	529		770	40	104	33
126	16	6	4						142		142	16	10	2
25									25		25			
860	65	69	24		2	2		88	837		1,065	78	125	39
48	41	3							89		90	41	2	1
730	425	90	70	12	1				1,145		1,145	425	4	1
45	65	3	1	8					110		110	65	1	1

III. 180 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
IV. LEATHER AND										
3. Leather Goods—Con.										
d. Boots and Shoes—Con.										
Brookport.....	2			2	307			80	227	
Buffalo.....	26	2	1	25	680	76	106	153	265	
Danville.....	1			1	90			90		
Elmira.....	1			1	265				265	
Endicott.....	1			1	280				280	
Hornellsville.....	1			1	125			125		
Horseheads.....	1			1	44		44			
Jamestown.....		1								
Lestershire.....	1			1	1,750					1,750
Medina.....	1			1	46		46			
New York.....	77	9	7	69	5,143	259	564	1,386	1,257	1,677
Nyack.....	2	1		2	236		45	191		
Olean.....	2		1	1	120			120		
Penn Yan.....	1			1	11	11				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	167			167		
Port Jervis.....	1			1	6	6				
Rochester.....	80	2	10	69	5,150	185	528	1,627	2,810	
Schenectady.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Seneca Falls.....		1								
Syracuse.....	4		1	3	627			127	200	300
Troy.....	2			2	4	4				
Utica.....	3			3	46	6	40			
Waterville.....	2			2	94	4		90		
Total.....	219	18	21	196	16,498	568	1,518	4,256	5,284	4,872
e. Gloves and Mittens.										
Auburn.....	1			1	15	15				
Binghamton.....	2			2	21	21				
Broadalbin.....	1			1	21		21			
Buffalo.....	6			6	72	31	41			
Candor.....	1			1	125			125		
Elmira.....	1			1	3	3				
Fayetteville.....	2			2	15	15				
Fort Plain.....		1								
Geneseo.....	2			2	7	7				
Gloversville.....	97	15		97	3,323	422	454	1,277	620	550
Hornellsville.....	2			2	178	3		175		
Ilion.....	2		1	1	42		42			
Johnstown.....	60	10	10	50	1,491	204	249	1,038		
Mechanicstown.....		1								
Monticello.....	1			1	11	11				
Moravia Center.....		1								
New York.....	13			13	212	79	87	55		
Norwich.....	3	1		3	27	27				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	66			66		
Owego.....	1			1	31		31			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 181

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

190	117	17	8							307	307	117	5	2
456	204	79	49	23	2			14		646	674	210	18	9
60	30									90	90	30		
140	125	5	2							265	265	125	4	1
175	85	12	8	2	1			260			260	85	4	1
85	40	3								125	125	40	5	1
12	32									44	58	40	3	1
1,345	405	60	38	7					1,750		1,950	500	1	1
23	23	3		2					46		55	27	2	1
3,633	1,510	153	48	69				2,528	2,590	25	5,494	1,614	152	49
153	83	11	3	3					236		236	83	2	1
20	100	2	1	13					120		141	120	5	1
6	5	1							11		21	15		
120	47	15	5	2					167		167	47		
4	2								6		6	2	1	1
2,900	2,100	319	160	89	2	1	13	602	4,535		5,556	2,346	117	47
3								2	1		3			
445	182	38	18	2					627		627	182	7	2
4								2	2		5		3	2
26	20	3	2	1				2	44		47	20	1	1
74	20	1							94		94	20	2	2
10,777	5,721	818	413	233	6	1	13	3,410	13,050	25	17,526	6,154	341	126
3	12								15		15	12	1	1
9	12								21		21	12	2	1
12	9								21		21	9	1	1
84	38						9	60	8		82	45	11	4
55	60								125		125	60	1	1
2	1								3		5	2	1	1
7	8							6	9		15	9	2	2
5	2								7		7	2		
1,834	1,490	60	40	41	2		30	7	3,286		3,633	1,667	30	23
26	152							3	175		178	152	6	2
2	40		1						42		42	40	4	1
873	618	18	13	2				7	1,484		1,657	733	28	14
	11							11			11	11		
90	122	1		4			64	142	6		268	146	23	11
13	14								27		33	17	2	2
16	50	2		14				66			150	120		
10	21								31		31	21	4	1

III. 182 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 100.	200- 499.	500+.

IV. LEATHER AND

3. Leather Goods—Con.

a. Gloves and Mittens—Con.

Port Jervis.....	1			1	42		42			
Richfield Springs.....		1								
Spencer.....	1			1	8	8				
Syracuse.....	3			3	34	34				
Utica.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	202	30	11	191	5,746	873	967	2,736	630	550

1. Fancy Leather Goods.

Buffalo.....	1	1		1	26		26			
Coboes.....		1								
Gloversville.....	2			2	128			128		
Highland Falls.....	1			1	7	7				
Johnstown.....	2			2	6	6				
New York.....	143	6	6	136	2,799	729	819	1,251		
Rochester.....	1			1	23					
Total.....	150	8	6	143	2,969	742	868	1,879		

4. Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.

Albany.....	3		1	2	5	5				
Auburn.....	1			1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	10			10	70	20		50		
Mamaroneck.....	2		1	1	35		35			
Mount Vernon.....	2		1	1	178			178		
New York.....	52	1	5	47	1,217	253	291	370	303	
Ozida.....	1			1	1	1				
Palmyra.....	2			2	54	12	42			
Rochester.....	3			3	22	22				
Syracuse.....	2			2	7	7				
Troy.....	2			2	5	5				
Tuckahoe.....	2		1	1	306				306	
Total.....	82	1	9	73	1,905	330	368	598	600	

5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.

a. Pearl Buttons.

Amsterdam.....	2			2	378		33		345	
Canisteo.....	2			2	56		56			
Deposit.....		1								
Mariboro.....	1			1	40		40			
New York.....	27	6		27	1,171	140	168	863		
Rochester.....	3		1	2	81		81			
Total.....	35	7	1	34	1,726	140	378	863	345	

b. Articles of Horn, Bone, Tortoise, Shell, Etc.

Anburn.....	1			1	265				265	
Binghamton.....				1	58			58		
Buffalo.....	1	2		1	150			150		
Lindenhurst.....	2			2	143		43	100		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 183

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

12	30							42			42	30	1	1
5	2							8			8	3	1	1
20	14	1						34			34	14	2	2
1	1							2			6	3		
3,039	2,707	82	53	62	2		103	344	5,299		6,404	3,107	129	69
11	15	3	3					26			26	15		
67	61	17	12	7				128			128	61	4	2
6	1							7			7	1		
6								6			6			
1,884	915	224	101	62	2	5	24	603	2,172		3,910	1,297	368	111
9	14	2	1	2				23			23	14		
1,983	1,006	246	117	71	2	5	24	603	2,362		4,000	1,388	372	113
5								5			5			
2	2							5			12	6		
70		2	1					56	14		75		5	3
35								35			35			
121	57							178			200	75		
800	417	43	17	3			56	255	806		1,354	507	84	35
1								1			2		1	1
53	1							54			54	1	5	2
10	12							14	8		22	12		
4	3							3	4		7	3		
5							1		4		6			
167	130	6						306			306	139		
1,274	631	51	18	3			57	870	978		2,078	743	95	41
270	108	12	11	10				378			392	107	3	1
13	43	2	2					56			157	98	5	2
25	15							40			40	15	1	1
573	598	65	20	45	2	12	100	151	920		1,283	678	47	19
24	57		6					40	41		89	65	1	1
905	821	79	33	61	2	12	100	231	1,395		1,961	963	57	24
68	197	16	14	30				265			265	197	5	1
50	8	4	2					58			58	8	4	1
50	100	18	7	1				150			150	100		
85	58	6						143			143	58		

III. 184 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IV. LEATHER AND										
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.—Con.										
b. Articles of Horn, Bone, Tortoise Shell, Etc.—Con.										
New York.....	28	2		28	555	131	142	282		
Rochester.....	4		2	2	708				708	
Spring Valley.....	1			1	45		45			
Warraw.....	1			1	120			120		
Total	39	4	2	37	2,044	181	230	710	978	

IV. LEATHER AND

1. Chemicals and Drugs.

a. Proprietary Medicines.

Adams.....	1			1	2	2				
Albany.....	1			1	5	5				
Auburn.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	1			1	58			58		
Buffalo.....	13	2	1	12	465	47	64	54	300	
Caledonia.....	1			1	4	4				
Cortland.....	1			1	2	2				
Dansville.....	1			1	4	4				
Fairport.....	1			1	6	6				
Fredonia.....	1			1	20		20			
Gouverneur.....	1			1	1	1				
Ithaca.....	1			1	30		80			
Kingston.....	1			1	14	14				
Le Roy.....	5	1		5	103	24	24	55		
Lockport.....	1			1	6	6				
Morristown.....	2			2	26	1	25			
Mount Moscow.....	1			1	7	7				
Newburgh.....	2	1		2	20	20				
New York.....	50			50	1,014	299	290	425		
Ogdensburg.....		2								
Patchogue.....	1			1	10	10				
Rochester.....	4		1	3	41	41				
Saratoga.....		1								
Schenectady.....	1			1	21		21			
Syracuse.....	2	1	1	1	4	4				
Yonkers.....	2			2	70		70			
Total.....	96	8	3	93	1,935	409	544	592	800	.....

b. Alkalies (Soda, Potash, Ammonia).

Albany.....	1			1	9	9				
Buffalo.....	5			5	27	27				
Ellenville.....	1			1	9	9				
Fairport.....	2	1		2	14	14				

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 185

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

452	103	23	14	.....	.....	.....	8	20	527	.....	621	121	55	20
320	388	88	19	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	708	.....	708	388	10	2
20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	25	.....	.....
45	75	12	9	10	6	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	75	5	1
1,090	954	117	65	81	6	.....	8	20	2,016	.....	2,110	972	79	25

AND EXPLOSIVES.

2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
18	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	98	70	1	1
100	365	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	451	.....	485	384	7	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	1
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
9	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11	1	1
6	24	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1
6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	2	1
23	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	.....	.....
5	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	80	.....	.....
2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1
41	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	23	4	2
379	635	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	1	1
3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
18	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....
6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	28	5	2
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
30	10	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	29	.....	.....
638	1,297	7	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	40	.....	.....
.....														
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	16	5	3
7	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	1	1

III. 186 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS										
1. Chemicals and Drugs—Continued.										
b. Alkalies (Sodas, Potash, Ammonia)—Continued.										
New York.....	8			8	308	48		260		
Niagara Falls.....	5			5	744		94	150		500
Rochester.....	2			2	6	6				
Rock Glen.....	1			1	30		30			
Solvay.....	1			1	2,700					2,700
Syracuse.....	3			3	185	12		173		
Total.....	20	1		20	4,032	125	124	583		3,200
c. Photographic Materials.										
Greece.....	1			1	760					760
Huntington.....	1			1	9	9				
Jamestown.....	3			3	147	13		134		
Nepara Park.....	1			1	100			100		
New Rochelle.....	2		1	1	31		31			
New York.....	4			4	54	27	27			
Rochester.....	6	3	2	4	216	9	22	185		
Total.....	18	3	3	15	1,317	58	80	419		760
d. Other Chemicals and Drugs.										
Albany.....	1			1	78			78		
Buffalo.....	5			5	197	17		180		
Cortland.....	1			1	4					
Hastings.....	1			1	18	18				
New York.....	44	3	2	42	1,599	169	238	411	731	
Niagara Falls.....	4			4	415	10		155	250	
North Tonawanda.....		1								
Norwich.....	2			2	78	3		75		
Penn Yan.....	1			1	15	15				
Port Chester.....	1			1	15	15				
Rochester.....	2		1	1	7	7				
Saratoga.....										
Syracuse.....	4			4	49	9	40			
Total.....	66	4	3	63	2,475	267	328	899	981	
2. Paints and Colors.										
a. Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Etc.										
Adams.....	1			1	4	4				
Buffalo.....	4			4	133	6	29	98		
Carmen.....		1								
Clinton.....	1			1	4	4				
Ellenville.....	1			1	12	12				
Elmira.....	1			1	2	2				
Franklin Springs.....	1			1	12	12				
Johnsonville.....	1			1	4	4				
Johnstown.....		1								
Newark.....	1			1	6	6				
New York.....	43	1	3	40	1,797	172	216	775	634	
Randolph.....	1			1	8	8				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 187

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYERS IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		OF CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

252	56	3					5	18	185	100	355	78	10	7
744		1	1						744		706		11	4
4	2						3			3	6	2	4	2
30									30		30		1	1
2,700									2,700		2,700			
79	106	5	2	19			3		182		186	106	1	1
3,837	195	10	4	23			26	39	3,864	103	4,102	217	37	20
380	380	6	3					780			780	380		
9		1	1					9			27			
75	72							147			147	72		
70	30							100			100	30		
14	17							31			31	17		
46	8	5	3				10	17	27		65	12	10	4
147	69	15	4	2				210	6		231	69	8	2
741	576	27	11	2			10	987	320		1,361	560	18	6
69	9	7	5	2				78			78	9	1	1
193	4						4	193			199	6	2	1
4								4			4			
18								18			18			
1,227	372	25	9	1			679	576	304	40	1,773	468	59	32
415		7					65		350		415		11	3
43	25	4							78		81	33	2	1
15										15	15		2	1
15									15		15		2	1
4	3							7			7	3	4	1
49									49		49		2	2
2,052	423	43	14	3			743	587	1,085	55	2,654	524	85	43
4									4		8			
106	27		1						133		133	27	9	3
3	1								4		9	1		
12									12		12		3	1
2									2		6		3	1
12									12		15			
4									4		4		1	1
6									6		6			
1,610	187	32	12	1			72	715	1,010	8	1,924	235	44	27
7	1								8		8	1		

Table L—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS									
2. Paints and Colors—Con.									
a. Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Etc.—Continued.									
Rochester.....	2		1	1	4	4			
Rome.....		1							
Schenectady.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Syracuse.....	1			1	2	2			
Ticonderoga.....		1							
Troy.....	1			1	30		30		
Utica.....	1			1	5	5			
Waverly.....		1							
Total.....	61	7	4	57	2,024	242	275	873	634
b. Dyes and Colors.									
Albany.....	1			1	10	10			
Bethlehem.....	1			1	20		20		
Buffalo.....	1			1	140			140	
East Greenbush.....	1			1	30		30		
Johnstown.....	1			1	15	15			
New York.....	15		1	14	420	49	101	60	210
Painted Post.....		1							
Poughkeepsie.....		1							
Sloan.....	3			3	79	9		70	
Total.....	28	2	1	22	714	83	151	270	210
c. Inks and Adhesives.									
Albany.....	1			1	4	4			
Buffalo.....	4			4	34	34			
Gowanda.....	1			1	40		40		
Horseheads.....	1			1	2	2			
Johnstown.....	2			2	58		58		
New Rochelle.....	2		1	1	5	5			
New York.....	26		1	24	634	105	126	134	269
Portage.....		1							
Rochester.....	6	1		6	49	49			
Troy.....	1			1	11		11		
Williamsville.....	1			1	36		36		
Total.....	45	2	2	42	873	199	271	134	269
d. Blacking, Stove Polish, Etc.									
Buffalo.....	3	1		3	32	9	23		
New York.....	7	1		7	203	30	23	150	
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	2	2			
Rochester.....	1			1	38		38		
Syracuse.....	1			1	7		7		
Total.....	13	2		13	282	41	91	150	
e. Lead Pencils, Crayons, Etc.									
New York.....	3		1	2	1,600				1,600
Syracuse.....	2		1	1	4	4			
Total.....	5		2	3	1,604	4			1,600

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 189

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

2	2								4		8	4		
1								1			1			
2									2		2		1	1
30		5	3						30		30		3	1
5								5			5			
1,806	218	37	16	1			72	721	1,231		2,171	268	64	35
6	4	1							10		10	4	5	1
20								20			20		2	1
140		2							140		140		8	1
30								30			30		1	1
15									15		15			
204	26	1	1				81	29	310		487	29	29	11
79									79		79		8	3
664	30	4	1				81	79	554		784	33	48	18
4									4		20		1	1
24								19	24		49		5	3
30	10								40		60	10	3	1
2									2		2		2	1
44	14								23	35	58	14	3	1
5								5			5			
549	85	28	17	1			67	156	411		645	87	36	14
47	2							27	22		68	9	9	6
11								11			11		1	1
22	14								36		36	14		
748	125	28	17	1			67	204	567	35	954	134	60	28
8	24							25	7		37	26	3	1
86	117						26	177			270	169	7	3
2									2		2			
15	23		1						33		33	23		
7									7		7			
118	104			1			26	202	54		354	218	10	4
672	928	157	67	72	1				1,600		1,600	928	9	2
1	3						4				4	3		
673	931	157	67	72	1		4		1,600		1,604	931	9	2

III. 190 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

3. Vegetable Oils, Per- fumery, Etc.

a. Wood Alcohol, Acetate of Lime, Charcoal.

Beerston.....	1			1	15	15				
Binghamton.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Buffalo.....	1	1		1	23		23			
Burnwood.....		1								
Butternut Grove.....		1								
Cadosia.....	1			1	22		22			
Centerville.....	1			1	10	10				
Cooks Falls.....		1								
Elk Brook.....	1			1	21		21			
Fishs Eddy.....	1	1		1	12	12				
Gulf Summit.....		1								
Harvard.....	1			1	12	12				
Horton.....	2			2	20	20				
Kerryville.....		1								
Kirkwood.....		1								
Livingston Manor.....		1								
Methol.....		1								
McClure.....	1			1	13	13				
Peakville.....	1			1	12	12				
Readburn.....		1								
Red House.....	1			1	16	16				
Rock Rift.....		1								
Roscoe.....	1			1	11	11				
Shinhopple.....	1	1		1	8	8				
Trout Brook.....	1			1	10	10				
Tupper Lake.....	1			1	18	18				
Tylers Switch.....		1								
Total.....	17	15		17	230	184	66			

b. Linseed Oil.

Amsterdam.....	1			1	95			95		
Buffalo.....	5			5	386	25	46	315		
New York.....	1			1	14	14				
Total.....	7			7	495	39	46	410		

c. Perfumery and Cosmetics.

Auburn.....	1			1	9	9				
Buffalo.....	1			1	1	1				
Earlville.....	1			1	11	11				
Elmira.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	26		1	25	442	79	118	245		
Nysack.....	1			1	3	3				
Rochester.....	7		2	5	85	27	58			
Syracuse.....	1			1	10	10				
Total.....	39		3	36	566	145	176	245		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 191

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

15											15	15		
7											7	7		
23										23	23			
22										22	22		1	1
10										10	10			
21										21	21		1	1
12										12	12		2	1
12										12	12		2	1
20										20	20			
13										13	13			
12										12	12		1	1
16										16	16		1	1
11										11	11			
8										8	8		2	1
10										10	10			
18										18	25		1	1
220										36	194	237	11	8
95										95	95			
368							46	18		17	305	408	4	4
14										14		14		
495							46	18	126	305	517		4	4
1	8									9	9	8	2	1
1								1			4		1	1
5	6								11		12	6	1	1
1	4							5			5	4		
118	324						200	237	5		530	407	46	16
2	1								3		3	1		
20	65							37	48		124	102	6	3
5	5							10			10	5	2	1
153	413						200	290	76		706	533	58	23

III. 192 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS										
3. Vegetable Oils, Per- fumary, Etc.—Con.										
d. Other Essential Oils.										
Osceota.....		1								
Lyons.....	1			1	8	8				
New York.....	4			4	151	12	63	76		
Waterville.....		1								
Total.....	5	2		5	159	20	63	76		
4. Soap, Candles, Wax, Etc.										
a. Soap.										
Albany.....	2			2	137	2		135		
Buffalo.....	7		1	6	1,295		125		209	951
Elmira.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Geneva.....	1			1	2	2				
Kingston.....	1			1	5	5				
Newburgh.....	1	1		1	37		37			
New Rochelle.....	2		1	1	4	4				
New York.....	25	1	1	24	875	118	116	194	447	
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	3	3				
Rochester.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Rome.....	2			2	24	3	21			
Saratoga.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	1			1	5	5				
Waterloo.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	49	2	5	44	2,387	152	299	329	556	951
b. Candles, Stearine, Tallow, Etc.										
Albany.....	1			1	12	12				
Buffalo.....	5			5	37	37				
De Witt.....	1			1	5	5				
Johnstown.....		1								
New York.....	6	2		6	178	23	45	110		
Promised Land.....	1			1	225				225	
Rotterdam.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	3	1		3	154	27		127		
Troy.....	2			2	10	10				
Total.....	20	4		20	625	118	45	237	225	
c. Wax Goods.										
Albany.....	1			1	15	15				
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	31		31			
New York.....	6	1		7	179	30	39	110		
Syracuse.....	1			1	14	14				
Total.....	9	1		9	239	59	70	110		
5. Mineral Oils and By- Products.										
Amsterdam.....	1			1	3	3				
Bethlehem.....	1			1	14	14				
Binghamton.....	2			2	11	11				
Buffalo.....	3			3	369	14			355	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 193

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-58 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

6	2								8		16	2		
151								83	118		155		9	2
157	2							83	126		171	2	9	2
112	25	36	30	6					137		137	25	1	1
666	619	269	60	8	1			951	334		1,293	619	9	5
3									3		3			
2									2		2			
5									5		5			
29	8	3	1						37		37	8		
654	221	68	46	2			92	63	720		1,032	251	27	13
3									3		3		1	1
3									3		3		2	1
24									24		24		3	2
2									2		2			
5									5		7			
2									2		2		2	1
1,510	877	376	137	16	1		92	1,018	1,277		2,554	907	45	24
12		2							12		25		4	1
27	10	1							37		43	13	3	2
									7		5			
174	4						2		176		185	4	11	5
225									225		225			
4									4		4		1	1
93	61	7	6	10					154		161	64	4	1
10									10		10		3	1
550	75	10	6	10			2		623		658	81	26	11
15		7	6						15		15		4	1
19	12								31		31	12	1	1
138	41	1	1				5	25	149		198	51	14	6
7	7								14		14	7		
179	60	8	7				5	25	209		258	70	19	8
3									3		3			
14									14		14		2	1
11									11		11		1	1
369									355		369		1	1

III. 194 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
V. CHEMICALS, OILS										
5. Mineral Oils and By-Products—Con.										
Gloversville.....	1			1	3	3				
Hancock.....	1			1	11	11				
Horseheads.....	1			1	12	12				
Jamestown.....		1								
New York.....	7		2	5	1,745	8		127	250	1,360
Rochester.....	1			1	235				235	
Sanataria Springs.....	1			1	11	11				
Schenectady.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	20	1	2	18	2,420	98		127	840	1,360
6. Fertilizers and Miscel- laneous Products.										
Buffalo.....	1			1	140			140		
De Witt.....		1								
Malone.....	1			1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	1			1	6	6				
Oakfield.....	1			1	4	4				
Promised Land.....	1			1	12	12				
Rochester.....		1								
Rome.....	2			2	11	11				
Sloan.....	1			1	43		43			
Total.....	8	2		8	219	36	43	140		
7. Matches and Explo- sives.										
a. Matches.										
Oswego.....	1			1	302				302	
Utica.....		1								
Total.....	1	1		1	302				302	
b. Fireworks, Gunpowder, Etc.										
Auburn.....		1								
New York.....	4		4	4	297	12		285		
Rochester.....	1		1	1	46			46		
Schaghticoke.....	1			1	30		30			
Total.....	6	1		6	373	12	30	331		
8. Plastics.										
New York.....	5	1		5	193	23		160		
9. Building Paper (Chem- ically Treated).										
New York.....	2			2	25	25				
Tonawanda.....	1			1	15	15				
Total.....	3			3	40	40				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 195

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND EXPLOSIVES—Concluded.

3									3		3			
11										11	11		2	1
12										12	12		3	1
1,595	150	134	59				4	454	1,237		1,976	180	15	4
235									235		235		2	1
11										11	11		2	1
6									6		6			
2,270	150	134	59				4	809	1,573	34	2,651	180	23	11
140									140		140		2	1
2									2		2			
6									6		6			
4									4		10		1	1
12									12		12			
11									11		11			
43									43		43		6	1
219									176	43	225		9	3
170	132	67	47	22					302		302	132	5	1
170	132	67	47	22					302		302	132	5	1
187	110	19	16	9			153	85	59		431	164	6	3
34	12							46			70	16		
30									30		30		2	1
251	122	19	16	9			153	131	89		531	180	8	4
78	105							114	69		206	115	15	5
25									25		32		1	1
15		2	1						15		15		1	1
40		2	1						40		47		2	2

III. 196 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VI. PAPER

1. Bags and Paper Stock.

Albany.....	4			4	42	22	20			
Auburn.....	1			1	7	7				
Binghamton.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	19	2		19	412	131	109	172		
Clyde.....	1			1	13	13				
Ithaca.....	1			1	2	2				
Newburgh.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	54	2	1	53	1,005	312	267	426		
Oneonta.....	1			1	19	19				
Rochester.....	7			7	80	51	29			
Syracuse.....	4	2	1	3	14	14				
Troy.....	1	1		1	9	9				
Utica.....	5	1		5	43	21	22			
Watertown.....	1	1		1	10	10				
Total.....	101	10	2	99	1,673	623	447	596		

2. Pulp and Paper.

a. Pulp Mills.

Ausable Forks.....	1			1	140		140			
Beaver Falls.....	1			1	18	18				
Black River.....	2			2	19	19				
Brownville.....	1			1	3	3				
Cadyville.....	1			1	199		199			
Carthage.....	2			2	70	10	60			
Colton.....	1			1	20		20			
Chasm Falls.....	1			1	7	7				
Chateaugay.....	2			2	23	23				
Cohoes.....	1			1	7	7				
Dexter.....	1	2		1	174		174			
Emeryville.....	1			1	31		31			
Fort Ann.....	1			1	15	15				
Fulton.....	1			1	30		30			
Hadley.....		1								
Lockport.....	1			1	30		30			
Lyons Falls.....	1			1	50		50			
Middle Falls.....	1			1	15	15				
Napanoch.....		1								
New York.....	1			1	296			296		
Oswegatchie.....	1			1	14	14				
Plattsburg.....	6		2	4	83	28	55			
Port Leyden.....	1			1	12	12				
Pyrites.....	1			1	80		80			
South Edwards.....	1			1	11	11				
South Glens Falls.....	1			1	48		48			
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	20		20			
Willsborough.....	1			1	84		84			
Yaleville.....	1			1	7	7				
Total.....	35	4	2	33	1,506	189	234	787	296	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 197

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND PULP.

17	25								42		53	33	7	3
7									7		7			
2	3				1				5		5	3	4	1
92	320	8	3	38				74	338		470	376	35	12
3	10								13		13	10	1	1
2									2		4			
7	6								12		12	6		
388	617			3				218	781	6	1,070	665	117	46
6	13								19		26	20		
37	48							9	71		90	48	14	6
10	4								14		19	4	6	1
4	5								9		9	5	4	1
14	29						36		7		56	32		
2	8								10		17	15	5	1
591	1,082	8	3	42			36	301	1,330	6	1,853	1,216	198	72
140										140	140			1
18										18	18		1	2
19										19	19		6	
3										3	3		2	1
199										199	230		11	1
70										70	70		2	1
20										20	22		4	1
7										7	7			
23										23	31		3	1
7										7	8		1	1
173	1									174	199	1	14	1
31										31	37		4	1
15										15	25		4	1
30		1								30	30		1	1
30										30	45		2	1
50										50	57			
15										15	15		1	1
248	48	20	16						296		296	48	1	1
14										14	22		4	1
83		1								83	149		13	4
12										12	15		3	1
80										80	80		4	1
11										11	11		2	1
48		4	1							48	48		2	1
20										20	20		3	1
84										84	90			
7										7	8		4	1
1,457	49	26	17						296	1,210	1,695	49	92	27

III. 198 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec-tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re-moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
VI. PAPER AND										
2. Paper and Pulp—Con.										
b. Pulp and Paper (Principal Product Not Reported.)										
Binghamton.....		1								
Deferiet.....	1			1	290				290	
Felts Mills.....	1			1	121			121		
Fowlerville.....		1								
Fort Miller.....	1			1	35		35			
Fulton.....	1			1	122			122		
Great Bend.....	1			1	37		37			
Lyonsdale.....	1			1	20		20			
Lyons Falls.....	1			1	140			140		
Malone.....	1			1	54			54		
Mechanicville.....	1			1	582				582	
Newton Falls.....	1			1	257				257	
New York.....	6	1		6	76	32	44			
Niagara Falls.....	2			2	164		45	119		
Norwood.....	1			1	46		46			
Piercefield.....	1			1	265				265	
Port Leyden.....	1			1	13	13				
Potsdam.....	1			1	201				201	
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	256				256	
Total.....	23	3		23	2,679	45	227	556	1,269	
c. Paper, Cardboard, Straw-board, Etc.										
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	27		27			
Battenville.....	1			1	15	15				
Beaver Falls.....	2			2	53	18	35			
Black River.....	1			1	69			69		
Brownsville.....	3			3	144		81	63		
Carthage.....	2			2	132			132		
Castleton.....	1			1	65			65		
Center Falls.....	1			1	18	18				
Chatham.....	1			1	10	10				
Chatham Centre.....	1			1	18	18				
Dansville.....	1			1	17	17				
Dexter.....	1			1	46		46			
Easton.....	1			1	60			60		
Elbridge.....	1	1		1	11	11				
Fayetteville.....	1			1	16	16				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	550				550	
Fulton.....	2			2	56	18	38			
Glen Park.....	1			1	100			100		
Greenwich.....	1			1	218				218	
Greig.....	1			1	32		32			
Greig.....	1			1	2	2				
Hadley.....	1			1	67			67		
Hart Lot.....	1			1	28		28			
Herring.....	1			1	98			98		
Herkimer.....	1			1	102			102		
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	16	16				
Hounsfield.....		1								
Ithaca.....	1	1		1	18	18				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 199

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PULP—Continued.

290											290	300	16	1
112	9								121		124	12	7	1
35										35	35			
120	2	2	1							122	122	2	1	1
37										37	40		7	1
18	2									20	32	2	5	1
140										140	140		12	1
50	4									54	54	4		
517	65									582	582	65		
250	7									257	257	7	8	1
72	4							32	44		76	4	6	4
153	11							119	45		164	11	3	2
40	6	1	1						40	6	50	6	9	1
250	15								15	250	322	22	11	1
13										13	15		5	1
193	8	1							8	193	201	8	8	1
241	15								15	241	256	15	3	1
3,531	148	4	2					151	254	2,274	2,770	158	101	18
19	8								8	19	27	8	5	1
15										15	15		2	1
49	4								4	49	53	4		
61	8								8	61	71	10	10	1
135	9								9	135	158	12	27	3
125	8	5							88	45	128	8	10	1
60	5	2							25	40	65	5	1	1
18										18	18		1	1
10										10	10			
18										18	18		4	1
15	2								17		24	4	3	1
40	6								46		61	6	8	1
60										60	60		2	1
11									11		11		1	1
12	4								4	12	16	4	3	1
543	7	6							307	243	550	7	2	1
52	4								4	52	56	4	6	2
90	10								10	90	100	10		
210	8								8	210	325	10	19	1
27	5	2							20	12	35	5	4	1
2										2	7		3	1
67										67	67			
20	8								8	20	38	8	2	1
94	4	2	1							98	106	6	12	1
72	30								102		102	30	3	1
16										16	16		1	1
16	2								2	16	18	2	5	1

III. 200 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VI. PAPER AND										
2. Paper and Pulp—Con.										
c. Paper, Cardboard Straw- board, Etc.—Continued.										
Little Falls.....	2			2	28	28				
Lockport.....	3			3	303			303		
Marcellus Falls.....	2			2	28	28				
Maltville.....	2			2	41	18	23			
Middle Falls.....	1			1	52			52		
Middleport.....	1			1	25		25			
Milo.....	1	1		1	18	18				
Moodna.....	1			1	65			65		
Napanoch.....	2			2	27	27				
Newburgh.....	1			1	123			123		
New Hampton.....	1			1	23		23			
New Windsor.....	1			1	21		21			
New York.....	2	1		2	110	10		100		
Niagara Falls.....	2	1		2	425	5			420	
North Hoosick.....	1			1	49		49			
Palmer.....	1			1	585					585
Payneville.....		1								
Penfield.....	1			1	10	10				
Penn Yan.....	2			2	71		20	51		
Phoenix.....	4		1	3	70		70			
Piermont.....	2		1	1	111			111		
Rochester.....	1			1	70			70		
Rossmann.....	1			1	10	10				
Salisbury Mills.....	1			1	90			90		
Sandy Hill.....	2			2	373			373		
Sauquoit.....	1	2		1	14	14				
Saugerties.....	2			2	124			124		
Schuylerville.....	1			1	36		36			
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	6	6				
Seneca Mills.....	1			1	40		40			
Shortsville.....	2			2	15	15				
Skaneateles Falls.....	2			2	32	12	20			
South Glens Falls.....	1			1	408				408	
Stillwater.....	2			2	25	25				
Stockport.....	1			1	22		22			
Thompson.....	1			1	80			80		
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	172			172		
Troy.....	3			3	175	15		160		
Valatie.....	1			1	12	12				
Waterford.....	1			1	50			50		
Watertown.....	4			4	360		48	312		
Total.....	97	10	2	93	6,288	430	684	2,993	1,046	1,135

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 201

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

At Time of Inspection.						Weekly Hours of Labor.				Largest No. Employees in the Year.		Orders Issued.	
Sex.		Under 16.		Children.		Number of Employees who Work—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No fac'
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.		Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PULP—Concluded.

28										28	28		4	2
262	21	4							180	123	327	21	8	1
24	4								2	26	28			
34	7								4	37	41	7	4	2
52										52	52		2	1
25										25	25			
18		1	1							18	18		7	1
30	35								35	30	65	35		
24	3								3	24	27	3	2	2
80	43	3	1						43	80	123	43	3	1
18	5								5	18	23	5	1	1
21										21	21			
65	45								110		110	45	1	1
415	10								15	410	474	14	6	2
45	4								4	45	49	4	1	1
577	8	3							585		585	8		
10										10	10		2	1
70	1									71	71	1	4	2
50	20								20	50	70	20	5	3
108	3								4	107	111	3	7	1
65	5									70	70	5		
8	2								2	8	10	2	2	1
70	20								20	70	90	20		
365	8	1	1						8	365	368	8	6	1
14										14	14		2	1
99	25								80	44	124	25	1	1
36										36	36			
6										6	6		3	1
40										40	45		1	1
15									15		15		8	2
29	3								3	29	32	3	7	2
408									408		408		3	1
25									25		25			
20	2								18	4	22	2	2	1
80										80	80		1	1
172										172	172		3	1
163	12								114	61	175	12	3	2
12									12		12		1	1
45	5									50	50	5	1	1
319	41	3							190	170	360	41	38	4
5,824	464	32	4						2,566	3,702	6,547	479	274	70

III. 202 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND										
1. Type and Printers' Materials.										
Buffalo.....	2			2	3	3				
Middletown.....	1			1	17	17				
New York.....	17		1	16	463	68	104	291		
Rochester.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	21		1	20	487	92	104	291		
2. Paper Goods.										
a. Pasteboard and Velvet Boxes.										
Albany.....	5	1		5	111	49		62		
Amsterdam.....	2			2	136		39	97		
Auburn.....	2			2	49		49			
Batavia.....	4		1	3	74	28	46			
Binghamton.....	1	1		1	15	15				
Broadalbin.....	1			1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	11	1		11	922	27	103	304	438	
Cohoes.....	2			2	89		35	54		
Fort Plain.....	1			1	6	6				
Glens Falls.....	1	1		1	50			50		
Gloversville.....	5	1		5	41	19	22			
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Hudson.....	1			1	40		40			
Jamestown.....	1	1		1	53			53		
Johnstown.....	2			2	19	19				
Kingston.....	1			1	6	6				
Lestershire.....	1			1	56			56		
Little Valley.....	1			1	9	9				
McGraw.....	1			1	60			60		
Mechanicville.....	1			1	18	18				
Mellinville.....	1			1	60			60		
Middletown.....	1	1		1	20		20			
Mohawk.....	1			1	20		20			
Newark.....	1			1	80			80		
Newburgh.....		1								
New York.....	133	4	11	170	6,653	921	1,553	2,935	250	995
Norwich.....	1			1	6	6				
Nyack.....	2			2	32	32				
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	11	11				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	21		21			
Rochester.....	16		3	13	834	51	100	433	250	
Rockton.....	1			1	18	18				
Rome.....	1			1	8	8				
Schenectady.....	1			1	14	14				
Stillwater.....		1								
Syracuse.....	6		1	5	129	26		103		
Troy.....	7			7	409		84	325		
Utica.....	2			2	75	5		70		
Waterford.....	3			3	47	23	24			
Yonkers.....	1			1	16	16				
Total.....	276	13	17	257	10,216	1,336	2,155	4,742	968	995

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 203

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
3	17	1	1				1	2			4			
346	117	19	7				278	17			508	131	25	12
4								4			4			
370	117	22	9	7			279	206			533	131	25	12
29	32	7	2	2			36	73			114	84	12	4
121	15	8	4	4			97	30			136	15		
10	30	2	1	1				40			40	30	1	1
10	64	3	1	2	2			74			176	152	5	2
5	10	2	2	3	2			15			15	10	3	1
4	1							5			7	2		
111	811	21	14	77			7	915			967	852	9	6
82	7	21	19					80			89	7	4	1
1	5	1						6			7	5		
30	20						50				70	25	2	1
31	10							41			42	10		
2	2	1						4			7	4		
16	24	3	3					40			40	24		
22	31	2	1	4			53				63	38	3	1
19								19			20	2	2	1
3	3							6				3		
19	37			2				56			56	37	3	1
1	8			1							9	8	2	1
20	40	1	1					60			75	56	1	1
11	7	1	1					18			18	7	2	1
52	8			4				8	52		60	8	3	1
3	17							20			20	17		
7	13	1	1					20			20	13		
30	50	7	2	12				80			80	50	5	1
2,514	4,139	288	102	294	3	7	75	3,001	3,577		7,214	4,504	477	135
3	3							3			6			
12	20							22			40	28	1	1
3	8							11			20	15		
2	19			4			21				21	19		
212	622	15	8	35			29	135	670		887	670	20	8
15	3	1	1					18			18	3		
4	4							8			8	4		
4	10	1						14			14	10		
27	102	3	3	12			6	123			129	102	8	5
234	175	36	29	17			129	239			419	135	9	5
40	35	5	4				5	78			85	45		
29	18	8	7					47			47	18	3	1
6	10						16				16	10		
3,744	6,472	438	205	409	7	7	104	3,567	6,493	52	11,070	7,076	575	179

III. 204 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

2. Paper Goods—Con.

b. Paper Bags and Sacks.

Ballston.....	1			1	170			170		
Canajoharie.....	1			1	140			140		
New York.....	5			5	324	30		50	235	
Rochester.....	1			1	21		21			
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	265				265	
Total.....	9			9	920	30	31	360	500	

c. Envelopes, Cards, Perfor- ated Paper, Etc.

Albany.....	2			2	230			230		
Binghamton.....	1			1	55			55		
Buffalo.....	2			2	108		38	70		
East Randolph.....	1			1	2	2				
Newburgh.....	1			1	30		30			
New York.....	33	1	3	30	1,191	147	213	531	300	
Total.....	40	1	3	37	1,616	149	281	886	300	

3. Printing and Stationery.

a. Printing and Publishing.

Adams.....	1			1	4	4				
Addison.....	3			3	6	6				
Afton.....	1			1	3	3				
Akron.....	1			1	4	4				
Albany.....	41	2	1	40	1,413	214	155	333	205	506
Albion.....	3			3	19	19				
Alfred.....	1	1		1	8	8				
Angelica.....	1			1	8	8				
Allegany.....	1			1	2	2				
Amsterdam.....	5			5	43	17	26			
Andover.....	1			1	3	3				
Angola.....	1			1	2	2				
Antwerp.....	1			1	5	5				
Arcade.....	2			2	4	4				
Athens.....	1			1	4	4				
Attica.....	2			2	9	9				
Auburn.....	9	3		9	120	32	88			
Avoca.....	1			1	4	4				
Avon.....	2			2	8	8				
Babylon.....	2			2	11	11				
Bainbridge.....	1			1	6	6				
Baldwinsville.....	2	2		2	10	10				
Ballston.....	2			2	21	21				
Batavia.....	2			2	23	23				
Bath.....	3			3	15	15				
Bayshore.....	1			1	5	5				
Belmont.....	1			1	6	6				
Bergen.....		1								
Binghamton.....	19			19	177	73	104			
Bolivar.....	1			1	4	4				
Boonville.....	2			2	5	5				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 205

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

85	85	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	170	85	.....	.....
40	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	100	.....	.....
175	149	20	9	19	2	2	3	.....	321	.....	343	161	19	5
6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	15	.....	.....
133	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	315	178	.....	.....
439	481	36	12	20	2	2	3	.....	917	.....	969	539	19	5
148	82	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	230	82	4	2
10	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	55	45	1	1
28	80	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106	80	3	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	18	3	1
623	568	32	11	13	.....	.....	4	901	286	.....	1,282	643	68	21
823	793	45	12	15	.....	.....	4	956	656	.....	1,707	868	79	26
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	1
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1,062	351	29	8	3	.....	.....	129	1,233	51	.....	1,492	387	33	18
11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	21	9	2	1
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	2	1	1
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
43	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2	.....	44	.....	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	2	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	.....
58	62	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	49	71	.....	120	62	7	6
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	1	1
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	3	.....	.....
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	13	5	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	4	.....	.....
7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	11	3	2	2
16	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	.....	21	5	2	1
22	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	1	1	1
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	18	.....	2	2
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	3	3	1
168	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....	28	135	14	.....	198	23	17	10
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 100.	200- 400.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

 3. Printing and Stationery
—Continued.

 a. Printing and Publishing—
Continued.

Brockport.....	2			2	7	7				
Brushton.....	1			1	3	3				
Buffalo.....	103	7		103	2,689	547	427	980	785	
Burdette.....	1			1	3	3				
Cairo.....	1			1	2	2				
Caledonia.....	2			2	6	6				
Cambridge.....	1			1	5	5				
Camden.....	2			2	6	6				
Canajoharie.....	3			3	12	12				
Canandaigua.....	6		1	5	28	28				
Canaseraga.....	1			1	2	2				
Canastota.....	1			1	6	6				
Candor.....	1			1	4	4				
Canisteo.....	2			2	8	8				
Canton.....	2			2	8	8				
Carthage.....	3			3	12	12				
Cato.....	1			1	3	3				
Catakill.....	3			3	19	19				
Cattaraugus.....	1			1	2	2				
Cazenovia.....	1			1	6	6				
Champlain.....	1			1	2	2				
Chatham.....	2			2	14	14				
Chenango.....	1			1	4	4				
Cherry Creek.....	1			1	1	1				
Cherry Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
Chittenango.....	1			1	3	3				
Clayton.....	1			1	3	3				
Clifton Springs.....	1			1	3	3				
Clinton.....	2			2	7	7				
Clyde.....	2			2	7	7				
Cobleskill.....	3			3	12	12				
Cohocton.....	2			2	6	6				
Coboes.....	3			3	42	42				
Cooperstown.....	3			3	35	15	20			
Corinth.....	1			1	3	3				
Corning.....	6			6	49	49				
Cornwall-on-Hudson.....	1			1	4	4				
Corland.....	3			3	38	15	22			
Coxsackie.....	2			2	5	5				
Cuba.....	2			2	8	8				
Danville.....	4			4	111	21		90		
Delhi.....	3			3	13	13				
Depew.....	1			1	3	3				
Deposit.....	2			2	6	6				
Dexter.....	1			1	1	1				
Dobbs Ferry.....	1			1	5	5				
Dryden.....	1			1	4	4				
Dundee.....	1			1	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 207

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

4	3							4	3		9	5		
2,183	506	138	50	10			204	2,363	122		2,913	571	53	33
3									3		3		3	1
1	1								2		2	1		
6									6		6		1	1
5									5		5		1	1
6									6		12	1		
12									12		13		1	1
22	6	2	2					10	18		28	6	7	3
2									2		2		1	1
4	2	1	1				2		4		6	2	1	1
4									4		4		1	1
5	3								8		12	5	9	2
8									8		16		1	1
11	1								12		19	3	3	2
3									3		3		1	1
19								3	16		21			
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
3	3							6			6	3	3	1
2									2		2		3	1
14									14		14			
4									4		4		1	1
1							1				2			
2	1						3				3	1		1
2	1								3		3	1		1
3		1							3		7		2	1
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
7									7		8			
4	3								7		7	3	4	2
9	3	1	1		1				12		13	4	3	2
4	2								6		6	2	1	1
42		3	1					29	13		42		1	1
30	6	2	2						35		55	17	1	1
3							3		3		3			
29	20						2	11	36		49	20	4	3
3	1								4		4	1		
23	14							23	15		39	15		
4	1								5		5	1	1	1
5	3							8			8	3	2	2
56	53								111		111	53	3	3
13									13		13		1	1
3									3		3			
3	3								6		6	3	2	1
1									1		4	1	2	1
5									5		5			
3	1								4		4	1		
4									4		4		1	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND										
3. Printing and Stationery —Continued.										
a. Printing and Publishing— Continued.										
Dunkirk.....	4			4	36	14	22			
Earlville.....	1			1	3	3				
East Aurora.....	2			2	272	5			267	
East Syracuse.....	2			2	7	7				
Edmeston.....	1			1	3	3				
Ellenville.....	2			2	10	10				
Ellicottville.....	1			1	8	8				
Elmira.....	16	2	1	15	226	59	60	107		
Fairport.....	2			2	9	9				
Farmer.....	1			1	3	3				
Fayetteville.....	1			1	6	6				
Fillmore.....	1			1	3	3				
Fonda.....	1			1	4	4				
Fort Covington.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Edward.....	2			2	5	5				
Fort Plain.....	3			3	11	11				
Frankfort.....	1			1	3	3				
Franklinville.....	2			2	5	5				
Fredonia.....	3			3	9	9				
Freeville.....		1								
Friendship.....	1			1	3	3				
Fulton.....	4			4	32	10	22			
Fultonville.....	1			1	1	1				
Geneseo.....	2			2	11	11				
Geneva.....	4	1		4	82	41	41			
Glens Falls.....	5			5	45	25	20			
Gloversville.....	5			5	44	18	26			
Goshen.....	2			2	11	11				
Gouverneur.....	2			2	13	13				
Gowanda.....	1			1	4	4				
Granville.....	1			1	8	8				
Greene.....	1			1	4	4				
Greenport.....	2			2	9	9				
Greenwich.....	1			1	8	8				
Groton.....	1			1	6	6				
Hamburg.....	2			2	6	6				
Hamilton.....	1			1	10	10				
Hammond.....	1			1	1	1				
Hammondsport.....	1			1	6	6				
Hancock.....	1			1	4	4				
Haverstraw.....	2			2	8	8				
Herkimer.....	3	1		3	12	12				
Heron.....	1			1	2	2				
Highland Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Holy.....	1			1	3	3				
Homer.....	1			1	5	5				
Hosick Falls.....	2			2	7	7				
Hornellsville.....	3			3	31	21				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 209

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

15	21							2	24		39	21	7	4
3									3		3		1	1
91	181	11	4						272		272	181	7	2
4	3							1	6		7	3	2	2
2							3				4			
10									10		10		1	1
2	6						8				8	6	1	1
197	29	3	1				111	22	93		236	35	21	9
6	3								9		9	3		
2	1								3		3	1		
4	2							6			6	2	3	1
3								3			3			
4									4		4			
2									2		3		1	1
3	2							5			5	2		
11									11		11		1	1
1	2						3				3	2		
4	1							3	2		7	3	1	1
8	1							4	5		10	1	1	1
2	1							3			3	1	2	1
19	13	1						7	25		22	13		
1									1		1			
11		1							11		11			
42	40	4	3						82		82	40	8	4
42	3	2					5	40			48	4	12	5
44		2	2				2	42			50		2	2
11									11		11			
10	3								13		14	3		
2	2								4		4	2		
8									8		12		1	1
4									4		4			
9								9			9			
8		1							8		8		1	1
3	3								6		6	3	2	1
3	3							3	3		7	4	3	2
6	4								10		10	4	3	1
1									1		1		1	1
3	3								6		6	3	2	1
4		1	1						4		4		2	1
8									8		8			
12								12			13			
2									2		3		2	1
3									3		3			
1	2								3		3	2		
4	1							5			7	1		
7		1							7		8		2	1
28	3							3	28		33	3	5	3

III. 210 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery —Continued.

a. Printing and Publishing— Continued.

Horseheads.....	1			1	4	4				
Hudson.....	3			3	31	11	20			
Huntington.....	2			2	12	12				
Ilion.....	2			2	11	11				
Irvington.....	1			1	205				205	
Islip.....	1			1	3	3				
Ithaca.....	10			10	124	37	87			
Jamestown.....	11	1		11	71	45	26			
Johnstown.....	3			3	27	27				
Jordan.....	1			1	3	3				
Kennedy.....	1			1	2	2				
Kingston.....	5			5	80	40	40			
Lancaster.....	2			2	5	5				
Larchmont.....	1			1	4	4				
Le Roy.....	3			3	16	16				
Lestershire.....	1			1	3	3				
Liberty.....	3			3	9	9				
Lima.....	1			1	4	4				
Little Falls.....	4			4	24	24				
Little Valley.....	1			1	2	2				
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	4	4				
Livonia.....	1			1	3	3				
Lockport.....	9		1	8	78	53	25			
Lowville.....	4			4	14	14				
Lyons.....	2			2	14	14				
Maachias.....	1			1	2	2				
Malone.....	5	1		5	19	19				
Mamaroneck.....	4		2	2	8	8				
Manlius.....	1			1	3	3				
Marathon.....	1			1	4	4				
Marcellus.....	1			1	5	5				
Marlborough.....	1			1	4	4				
Massena.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Mayville.....	1			1	2	2				
Mechanicville.....	2			2	7	7				
Medina.....	2			2	9	9				
Mexico.....	1			1	3	3				
Middleburg.....	3			3	5	5				
Middleport.....	1			1	3	3				
Middletown.....	6			6	58	58				
Milford.....	1			1	4	4				
Mohawk.....	1			1	2	2				
Montgomery.....	1			1	3	3				
Monticello.....	2			2	11	11				
Montour Falls.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Moravia.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Morris.....	1			1	3	3				
Morrisville.....	1			1	3	3				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 211

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

4										4	4			
29	2	2	1							31	31	2	4	2
9	3							5		7	12	3		
9	2									11	12	2	2	1
150	55	10	4					205			205	55		
3								3			3		1	1
77	47							55	69		124	47	28	6
67	4	2						59	12		75	4	2	2
26	1	1						27			27	1	1	1
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
1	1								2		2	1		
74	6	3	2					40	40		80	6		
5		1	1						5		5		3	1
4									4		4		1	1
15	1								16		16	1		
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
8	1								9		9	1		
3	1								4		4	1		
22	2							24			31	2		
1	1								2		3	1		
4									4		4			
3									3		3			
47	31	6	1				5	28	45		115	62	8	3
14									14		17		1	1
8	6								14		16	6		
2									2		2		1	1
19		1							19		24	1	8	2
8								8			8			
2	1						1		2		3	1	2	1
4									4		6		2	1
3	2								5		6	3	3	1
4									4		4			
4									4		4			
2								2			3		1	1
7									7		7		1	1
5	4								9		9	4		
2	1								3		4	1	4	1
5									5		6			
2	1								3		3	1		
55	3	1						48	10		58	3	3	3
2	2								4		4	2		
2									2		3			
3									3		3			
11									11		11			
4									4		4		3	1
3	1								4		6	1	2	1
3								3			3		1	1
2	1						1		2		3	1	1	1

III. 212 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery —Continued.

a. Printing and Publishing— Continued.

Mount Morris.....	3			3	10	10				
Mount Vernon.....	15		5	10	75	75				
Naples.....	2			2	7	7				
Newark.....	4			4	26	26				
Newark Valley.....	1			1	4	4				
New Berlin.....	1			1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	6	1		6	99	25	64			
Newport.....	1			1	3	3				
New Rochelle.....	10		4	6	359	39			320	
New York.....	878	28	22	856	30,654	3,897	4,571	10,561	5,980	5,695
Niagara Falls.....	7			7	64	30	34			
North Collins.....	1			1	3	3				
North Tonawanda.....	2	1		2	22	22				
Northport.....	2			2	215	5			210	
Norwich.....	3			3	20	20				
Norwood.....	1			1	4	4				
Nunda.....	1			1	3	3				
Nyack.....	2			2	24	24				
Oakfield.....	1			1	2	2				
Ogdensburg.....	6			6	47	47				
Oneida.....	6		1	5	25	25				
Oneonta.....	4			4	26	26				
Ontario.....	1			1	2	2				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	8	8				
Oswego.....	7	1		7	85	32	53			
Otego.....	1			1	4	4				
Ovid.....	1			1	3	3				
Owego.....	3	1		3	28	28				
Oxford.....	2			2	5	5				
Palmyra.....	2			2	7	7				
Parish.....	1			1	2	2				
Patchogue.....	2			2	12	12				
Penn Yan.....	6			6	25	25				
Perry.....	2			2	6	6				
Phelps.....	1			1	5	5				
Philadelphia.....	1			1	2	2				
Phoenix.....	3			3	6	6				
Plattsburg.....	7			7	41	41				
Port Byron.....	1			1	4	4				
Port Chester.....	4		2	2	18	18				
Port Henry.....	1			1	11	11				
Port Jefferson.....	2			2	8	8				
Port Jervis.....	2			2	35	15	20			
Port Leyden.....	1			1	2	2				
Potdam.....	3			3	16	16				
Poughkeepsie.....	9			9	135	44	91			
Pulaski.....	1			1	8	8				
Randolph.....	2			2	5	5				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 213 .

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

10										10	10			
63	12	2						42		33	76	12	1	1
8	1							4		3	7	1	5	2
16	10						3			23	26	10	7	4
4										4	4		1	1
3										3	3			
81	8							84		5	89	8	4	3
2	1									3	3	1		
243	116	15	5	6			7	244	8		359	116	1	1
23,704	6,950	945	235	152			4,873	22,692	3,065	4	25,013	8,065	1,478	630
59	5	7	3					54	10		65	6	2	1
1	2	1	1					3			3	2	3	1
11	11						5		17		22	11	2	2
153	62	3						215			215	62		
14	6							4	16		20	6	2	2
2	2								4		4	2	1	1
3									3		3			
24									24		24			
2									2		2			
32	15	2						2	45		57	21	8	4
25		1	1					13	12		32		6	4
24	2	1	1						26		29	2	4	3
2									2		2		1	1
4	4	1	1						8		8	4	1	1
59	26	2					20	37	28		85	26	6	5
2	2								4		4	2	3	1
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
28									28		28			
5		1	1						5		6			
6	1								7		7	1	3	2
2							2				2		1	1
9	3							3	9		15	6	1	1
23	2								25		26	2		
6									6		6			
3	2								5		5	2	1	1
2									2		2		1	1
6									6		6		1	1
36	5	1							41		46	5	3	3
4									4		4		1	1
17	1	2	2						18		18	1		
8	3	1							11		13	3	3	1
7	1								8		8			
27	8								35		35	8		
2									2		3		1	1
10	6	2							16		20	8	8	3
123	7	4	2				47	41	47		159	9	7	6
5	3							3	5		8	3	4	1
5									5		5		2	1

III. 214 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery —Continued.

a. Printing and Publishing— Continued.

Rensselaer.....	5			5	24	24				
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	5	5				
Ripley.....	1			1	1	1				
Riverhead.....	1			1	5	5				
Rochester.....	75	2	19	54	1,658	212	286	649	511	
Rome.....	3			3	45	15	30			
Roscoe.....	1			1	5	5				
Rose Mill.....	1			1	30		30			
Sag Harbor.....	2			2	8	8				
St. Johnsville.....	2			2	4	4				
Salamanca.....	4		1	3	9	9				
Salem.....	2			2	8	8				
Sandy Creek.....	1			1	12	12				
Sandy Hill.....	3			3	12	12				
Saranac Lake.....	1			1	6	6				
Saratoga.....	7	1	1	6	56	30	26			
Saugerties.....	1			1	7	7				
Savona.....	1			1	3	3				
Sayville.....	1			1	7	7				
Schaghticoke.....	1			1	2	2				
Schenectady.....	7			7	71	28	43			
Schenovus.....	1			1	4	4				
Schoharie.....	2			2	6	6				
Seneca Falls...	4			4	22	22				
Sherburne.....	1			1	4	4				
Sherman.....	2			2	3	3				
Shortsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Sidney.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Silver Creek.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Silver Springs.....	1			1	2	2				
Sinclairville.....		1								
Skanateles.....	1			1	6	6				
Sodus.....	1			1	6	6				
Southampton.....	2			2	12	12				
Southold.....	1			1	3	3				
South Otselic.....	1			1	6	6				
Spencer.....	1			1	4	4				
Spring Valley.....	2			2	5	5				
Springville.....	1			1	2	2				
Springwater.....	1			1	2	2				
Stamford.....	2			2	8	8				
Stillwater.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	49	4	4	45	562	228	145	200		
Tarrytown.....	3			3	19	19				
Theresa.....	1			1	1	1				
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	4	4				
Troy.....	26	1		26	338	131	106	102		
Trumansburg.....	1			1	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 215

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

21	3	1	1				4	14	6		24	3	8	5
5								5			9			
1									1		2		1	1
5									5		5			
1,304	354	72	23	8			83	1,253	322		1,856	455	68	27
45		1	1					45			50			
4	1								5		5	1		
15	15								30		180	180		
6	2								8		8	2	4	1
4									4		5		1	1
7	2								9		18	6	2	2
8		1	1						8		8		2	1
9	3	2							12		12	3		
8	4	1	1					7	5		16	4	7	2
5	1								6		6	1	2	1
55	1								56		65	2	3	2
7									7		7			
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
4	3								7		7	3		
2									2		2		1	1
50	12	2						71			85	17	3	2
2	2								4		4	2		
6									6		8			
9	13							6	16		22	13	1	1
4									4		4		1	1
2	1						2		1		5	1	3	2
3									3		3		2	1
5	1	1	1				3	3	3		6	1	1	1
3								3			3		1	1
2								2			2			
3	3							6			6	3	2	1
3	3								6		6	3	2	1
9	3	2					12		3		12	3		
3									6		3			
4	2								6		6	2	1	1
4		1							4		4		2	1
4	1								5		5	1		
2									2		2			
2									2		2			
8									9		8			
2		1	1						2		2		1	1
497	85	10	1				109	409	64		678	90	21	11
19									19		21		1	1
1										1				
4									4		6			
319	19	19	7				80	246	12		349	19	28	17
4									4		4		1	1

III. 216 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table 1—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery —Continued.

a. Printing and Publishing— Continued.

Tuckahoe.....	1			1	6	6				
Tully.....	1			1	4	4				
Tupper Lake.....	1			1	2	2				
Turin.....		1								
Unadilla.....	1			1	5	5				
Union.....	1			1	2	2				
Union Springs.....	1			1	3	3				
Utica.....	21	2		21	307	79	158	70		
Valatie.....	2			2	7	7				
Van Etten.....	1			1	2	2				
Victor.....	1			1	4	4				
Walden.....	2			2	9	9				
Walton.....	2			2	11	11				
Warsaw.....	4			4	31	31				
Warwick.....	2			2	7	7				
Waterford.....	2			2	7	7				
Waterloo.....	2			2	9	9				
Watertown.....	10	2		10	137	25	80	62		
Waterville.....	1			1	5	5				
Watkins.....	3			3	15	15				
Waverly.....	1	1		1	11	11				
Wayland.....	1			1	3	3				
Weedsport.....	2	1		2	8	8				
Wellsville.....	2			2	11	11				
Westchester.....	1			1	5	5				
Westfield.....	2			2	7	7				
West Winfield.....	1			1	3	3				
Whitehall.....	2			2	11	11				
White Plains.....	4			4	28	28				
Whitneys Point.....	1			1	6	6				
Williamson.....	1			1	3	3				
Williamsville.....	2			2	7	7				
Windsor.....	1			1	2	2				
Wolcott.....	2			2	8	8				
Worcester.....	1			1	3	3				
Yonkers.....	5			5	63	42	21			
Total.....	1,863	86	65	1,796	43,057	8,351	6,959	13,163	7,853	6,731

b. Blank Books and Stationery.

Albany.....	1			1	3	3				
Buffalo.....	2			2	21	21				
Elmira.....	1	1		1	51			51		
Glen Park.....	1			1	84			84		
Ilion.....	1			1	6	6				
New York.....	60	1	1	59	3,065	295	315	803	1,102	550
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	22		22			
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	269				269	
Saugerties.....	1			1	222				222	
Ticonderoga.....		1								
Total.....	69	3	1	68	3,743	325	337	938	1,593	550

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 217

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

6								6			6			
3	1								4		4	1	4	1
2									2		2			
4	1								5		5	1		
2								2			3		1	1
1	2								3		3	2	1	1
290	17	10	8				104	203			322	18	6	3
7		1							7		7		4	2
2									2		2			
2	2								4		4	2		
7	2	2	1						9		9	2	1	1
11									11		11		2	1
22	9								31		31	9	1	1
7									7		7			
7									7		7		3	1
5	4	1							9		9	4	1	1
101	36	5					25	112			170	49	14	8
3	2						2		3		6	2	2	1
9	6							4	11		16	7	5	2
7	4								11		11	4	1	1
2	1								3		3	1	3	1
6	2						3		5		8	2	1	1
8	3								11		11	3	6	2
5								5			5			
7									7		7			
3									4		4		1	1
8	3	1		1				6	5		11	3	5	2
28							6	14	8		28			
4	2								6		6	2		
1	2								3		3	2		
5	2								7		7	2	1	1
2									2		2		1	1
4	4								8		8	4	1	1
3									3		3			
58	5	2	2				22	20	21		66	5		
33,515	9,542	1,374	400	181	2		5,917	30,657	6,476	7	48,557	11,140	2,184	1,028
2	1								3		3	1		
7	14	2		4				21			21	14	3	2
32	19								51		51	19	2	1
47	37	3							84		84	37	4	1
3	3								6		6	3		
1,599	1,466	126	34	52	2		29	1,915	1,121		3,325	1,577	126	44
19	12	1		1				22			22	12	2	1
117	152	10	8	10					269		269	152	1	1
87	135								222		222	135		
1,904	1,839	142	42	67	2		29	1,958	1,756		4,003	1,950	138	50

III. 218 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	555+.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery—Continued.

c. Paper Patterns, Fashion Plates, Sample Cards, Etc.

Buffalo.....	3			3	11	11				
New York.....	61	1	3	57	2,372	336	459	346	710	521
Oneida.....	1			1	5	5				
Watertown.....	1			1	1	1				
Total.....	66	1	3	62	2,389	353	459	346	710	521

d. Playing Cards, Games, Novelties.

Buffalo.....	1			1	3	3				
Rochester.....		1								
New York.....	20	1	1	19	932	88	125	184	535	
Total.....	21	2	1	20	935	91	125	184	535	

4. Wall Paper.

Amsterdam.....	1			1	25	25				
Buffalo.....	1			1	184			184		
Cortland.....	1			1	89			89		
Geneva.....	1			1	16	16				
Ithaca.....	1			1	53			53		
Nepara Park.....	1			1	88			88		
New York.....	23	2	1	21	818	75	103	223	417	
Queensbury.....	1			1	195			195		
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	237				237	
Schuylerville.....	1			1	178			178		
Syracuse.....	1			1	100			100		
Tarrytown.....	1			1	46		46			
Walloomsac.....	1			1	57			57		
Total.....	35	2	1	33	2,066	91	174	1,167	654	

5. Photography.

Albany.....	1			1	16	16				
Auburn.....		1								
Buffalo.....	1			1	7	7				
Elmira.....	1			1	9	9				
Jamestown.....		1								
New York.....	3		1	2	26	3	25			
Rochester.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	7	2	1	6	66	41	25			

VIII.

1. Of Silk.

Amsterdam.....	1			1	240			240		
Auburn.....	1			1	48		48			
Buffalo.....	1			1	36		36			
Clarks Mills.....	1			1	256				256	
Delhi.....	1			1	40		40			
Elmira.....	2			2	604				604	
Fultonville.....	1			1	75			75		
Fonda.....	1			1	42		42			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 219

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Militate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

PAPER GOODS—Concluded.

8	3						1	10			11	3	2	2
955	1,417	65	10	21			126	1,969	277		2,678	1,649	112	44
4	1								5		5	1		
1									1		2		1	1
968	1,421	65	10	21			127	1,979	283		2,696	1,653	115	47
3									3		3		1	1
209	723	28	2	24			46	296	590		1,090	836	40	12
212	723	28	2	24			46	296	593		1,093	836	41	13
25									25		25			
175	9	15							184		184	9		
70	19	15	6							89	90	20	4	1
15	1								16		16	1	2	1
50	3	1		1					53		67	7	1	1
88		5							88		90			
709	109	66	25	4	1	2	25	88	705		1,241	202	33	14
171	24	35	23	7					195		195	24	4	1
206	31	57	40	8					237		249	33	4	1
146	32	20	4						178		178	32		
95	5	25	13						100		100	5	2	1
31	15								46		46	15		
55	2								2	55	57	2		
1,836	250	239	111	20	1	2	25	88	1,829	144	2,538	350	50	20
12	4								16		16	4	1	1
7		3	2						7		7		2	1
7	2								9		9	2		1
19	9								25	3	25	9	1	1
1	5								6		6	5		
46	20	3	2						47	19	66	20	4	3

TEXTILES.

40	200	2		16					240		240	200	1	1
8	40								48		48	8		
10	26	4	4	9					36		36	26	6	1
100	96	10	6	9					256		261	96		
15	25	10	1	3					40		40	25	4	1
124	490	58	28	51					604		634	510	2	2
18	57								75		75	57		
36	6	5	2						42		42	6		

III. 220 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VIII. TEXTILES—

1. Of Silk—Continued.										
Fort Plain.....	1			1	74			74		
Gloversville.....	3			3	39	14	25			
Haverstraw.....	2			2	171		44	127		
Hornellsville.....	8			3	339		39	300		
Kenwood.....	1			1	125			125		
Newburgh.....	1			1	120			120		
New York.....	53	1	5	48	4,114	184	284	1,864	1,783	
Norwich.....	1			1	225				225	
Nyack.....	1			1	110			110		
Phoenix.....	1			1	60			60		
Port Jervis.....	2			2	135			135		
Rochester.....	1			1	4	4				
Sidney.....	1			1	208				208	
Spring Valley.....	2			2	128			128		
Syracuse.....		1								
Watertown.....	1			1	112			112		
Whitehall.....	1			1	250				250	
Total.....	84	2	5	79	7,555	202	558	3,230	3,585	
2. Of Wool.										
a. Carpets and Rugs.										
Amsterdam.....	2			2	1,857			92		1,765
Auburn.....	1			1	410				410	
Firtheliff.....	1			1	367				367	
Newburgh.....	1			1	97			97		
New York.....	7	1	1	6	1,451	31		70		1,350
Rifton Glen.....	2			2	409			87	322	
Rochester.....	3		1	2	12	12				
Rockton.....	1			1	470				470	
Utica.....	1			1	3	3				
Yonkers.....	1			1	4,378					4,378
Total.....	20	1	2	18	9,454	46		346	1,599	7,493
b. Felt Goods.										
Albany.....	1			1	104			104		
Amsterdam.....	1	1		1	53			53		
Binghamton.....	1			1	29		29			
Gloversville.....	1	1		1	30		30			
Lestershire.....	1			1	74			74		
New Windsor.....	1			1	125			125		
New York.....	3	1		3	145	17		128		
Oriakany.....	1			1	146			146		
Rensselaer.....	1			1	202				202	
Total.....	11	3		11	908	17	59	630	202	
c. Woolens and Worsted.										
Albany.....	2			2	38	10	28			
Amsterdam.....	1	1		1	96			96		
Auburn.....	2			2	363			65	298	
Averill Park.....	1			1	5	5				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 221

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 13 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

Continued.

28	46	1	1	3					74		84	50		
21	18			2					30		40	18	2	2
109	64	2	1	1				127	44		171	62	1	1
112	227	2	2	11	1				336		350	230	8	2
25	100			2				125			186	150		
60	60	4	2	7					120		120	60		
2,050	2,064	127	66	137	1	1	8	1,126	2,980		4,587	2,427	115	22
105	120	2		4					225		225	120	2	1
85	25								110		110	25		
25	35	9	3	2					60		60	35	1	1
38	97	2						60	75		135	97		
4	1	1							4		4		2	1
42	166			5					208		208	166		
70	58	13	6	9					128		170	76	1	2
12	100			2					112		112	100	7	1
80	170	26	19	20		1			250		250	170	2	1
2,277	4,278	278	142	293	2	2	8	1,438	6,109		8,188	4,713	154	49
1,029	828	170	94	56					1,857		1,855	828	21	3
110	300	22	15	37					410		410	300	1	1
225	142	30	15	22	2				367		367	142	1	1
80	17	8	6						97		97	17	1	1
496	955	114	33	27			31	1,420			1,462	956	7	3
300	109	37	24	11				409			409	109	4	2
6	6			2				12			12	6	5	1
406	64	6	3	2				470			470	64		
3								3			6			
1,924	2,454	135	91	115				4,378			4,404	2,454		
4,579	4,875	522	281	272	2			4,409	5,045		9,502	4,876	40	11
70	34	1		2					104		104	34	7	1
50	3								53		53	3		
25	4	1							29		37	4	6	1
25	5								30		32	7	1	1
54	20								74		74	20		
115	10	12	7						125		125	10		
129	16	4					12	45	88		170	16	8	3
94	52	3	2						146		166	62		
110	92	12	7	2					202		202	92	1	1
672	236	33	16	4			12	45	851		963	248	23	7
29	9							10	28		48	11		
80	16	3	1						96		96	16	1	1
211	152	9	12	8					363		363	152		
5									5		5			

III. 222 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VIII. TEXTILES—

2. Of Wool—Continued.

c. Woolens and Worsteds— Continued.

Brasher Falls.....		1								
Buffalo.....	1			1	21		21			
Candor.....	1			1	26		26			
Canton.....	1			1	1	1				
Cazenovia.....		1								
Chateaugay.....	1			1	1	1				
Clayville.....	1			1	145			145		
Cohoes.....	1			1	16	16				
Dexter.....	1			1	1	1				
Dryden.....	1			1	7	7				
Falconer.....	3			3	461			234	227	
Frankfort.....		1								
Honesoe Falls.....	1			1	14	14				
Jamestown.....	4			4	1,775		27		271	1,477
Little Falls.....	1			1	29		29			
Malone.....	1			1	31		31			
Marcellus.....	1			1	260				260	
Marlboro.....	1			1	30		30			
Mechanicville.....	1			1	3	3				
Milton.....	1			1	57			57		
Montgomery.....	1			1	90			90		
Newburgh.....	2			2	304			100	204	
New Windsor.....	1			1	130			130		
New York.....	9	2		9	533	29	25	248	231	
Norfolk.....	1			1	7	7				
Oswego Falls (Fulton).....	1				1,050					1,050
Otto.....	1			1	11	11				
Potsdam.....	1			1	2	2				
Pulaski.....	1			1	2					
Rochester.....	1			1	76	2		76		
Rockton.....	1			1	3	3				
Rockwells Mills.....	1			1	40		40			
Schaghticoke.....	1			1	210				210	
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	120			120		
Skaneateles Falls.....	2			2	325			75	250	
Stottsville.....	1			1	546					546
Utica.....	1			1	675					675
Waterloo.....	1			1	440				440	
West Eaton.....		1								
Total.....	56	7		56	7,947	112	257	1,436	2,394	8,748

3. Of Cotton.

Buffalo.....	2			2	15	15				
Chadwick.....		1								
Cohoes.....	7			7	2,698	24	127			2,547
Elmira Heights.....	1			1	42		42			
Falconer.....	1			1	25		25			
Hudson.....	1			1	42		42			
Jamestown.....	4	2		4	92	9	24	59		
Little Falls.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 223

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

Continued.

8	13					21	21	13			
12	14					26	26	14	2	1	
1					1		1				
1						1	1				
82	63	2	2	2		145	152	66	4	1	
16						16	16		2	1	
1						1	1		1	1	
7						7	7		3	1	
127	334	27	11	51	461		492	356	1	1	
4	10					14	16	10			
754	1,021	170	115	314	1,775		1,851	1,061			
25	4	3	2			29	29	4	1	1	
15	16					31	31	16	5	1	
170	90	42	7	13		280	290	100	2	1	
22	8	3		1		30	30	8	1	1	
3					3		3		2	1	
37	20					57	57	20			
40	50	10	9	6		90	93	51			
187	117	44	30	16		304	364	117	3	2	
70	60	5	3	1		130	130	60			
150	383	18	8	51	258	275	588	407	17	7	
4	3					7	7	3	1	1	
550	500	100	41	33		1,060	1,060	500	3	1	
7	4					11	11	4	2	1	
1	1				2		4	2	3	1	
2						2	2		1	1	
53	23	3		2		76	76	23			
3						3	3				
32	8					40	42	10	4	1	
140	70	19	4	2		210	210	70			
75	45	2	2	1		120	120	45	1	1	
218	110	25	8	4		328	328	110	2	2	
367	179	29	22	5		546	546	179	9	1	
476	199	55	42	32		675	702	226			
240	200	32	12	12	440		440	200	2	1	
4,225	3,722	581	331	504	4	2,946	4,997	3,192	3,854	73	32
10	5	2				15	16	5			
1,306	1,302	254	98	43	2	2,653	2,706	1,302	20	5	
12	30	4	2			42	42	30	3	1	
15	10					25	25	10			
42						42	42		2	1	
42	50	6	2	4	30	62	107	50	1	1	
2						2	2				

III. 224 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re-moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VIII. TEXTILES—

3. Of Cotton—Continued.

Lockport.....	4			4	73	16	57			
Newburgh.....	1			1	245				245	
New York.....	8			8	555	27	78		450	
New York Mills.....	2			2	1,372			115		1,257
Oswego.....	2			2	165			165		
Sauquoit.....	1			1	200				200	
Schuylerville.....	1			1	92			92		
Sherburne.....	1			1	74			74		
Stockport.....	1			1	30		30			
Troy.....	2			2	68	16		52		
Utica.....	5			5	2,116	7	65			2,044
Victory Mills.....	1			1	420				420	
Total.....	46	3		46	8,326	116	490	557	1,315	5,848

4. Hosiery and Knit Goods (Cotton or Wool).

Akin.....	1			1	148			148		
Albany.....	3	1		3	468		43		425	
Amsterdam.....	14	4		14	2,736		78	743	1,385	530
Arcade.....	1			1	75			75		
Athens.....	1			1	150			150		
Averill Park.....	1			1	115			115		
Baldwinsville.....	2	1		2	135		45	90		
Camden.....	1			1	181			181		
Camillus.....	2			2	189		85	154		
Carthage.....		1								
Catskill.....	2			2	405			170	235	
Cohoes.....	19	3		19	3,426		48	1,389	1,320	609
Columbiaville.....	1			1	100			100		
Danville.....	1			1	16	16				
Depew.....	1			1	65			65		
Elmira.....	2		1	1	83			83		
Elmira Heights.....	2			2	550			86	470	
Fort Ann.....	1			1	42		42			
Fort Plain.....	3			3	213	7	24	182		
Gloversville.....	2			2	148	13		135		
Greenwich.....	2			2	350			100	250	
Hagaman.....	2			2	546			193	353	
Herkimer.....	2	1		2	203	8		195		
Hoosick Falls.....	2			2	220		20		200	
Hope Mills.....	1			1	146			146		
Hornellsville.....	1			1	105			105		
Hudson.....	3			3	905			75	830	
Ilion.....	1			1	40		40			
Johnstown.....	3	1		3	231	10		221		
Kinderhook.....	3			3	172		20	152		
Kingston.....	1			1	60			60		
Little Falls.....	6	1		6	2,430			286	290	1,754
Mechanicville.....	1	2		1	120			120		
Mollinville.....	1			1	80			80		
Middleville.....	1			1	87			87		
Mohawk.....	2			2	386			180	206	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 225

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

Continued.

47	26	5	20	8					73		73	26	9	4
120	125	25	17	18					245		245	125		2
214	241	56	17	18				8	547		611	378	15	6
821	551	93	60	37					1,372		1,372	551	18	2
98	67	25	6	8					165		165	67	11	2
100	100	14	10	3					200		200	100	8	1
22	69	6	2	1					92		92	69		
53	21								74		74	21	4	1
19	11	6	1						30		30	11		
30	28								68		68	38	4	2
1,149	967	183	87	42					2,116		2,478	1,116	7	2
237	183	10	6	7	1				420		420	183	8	1
4,430	3,896	661	311	171	3	3		38	8,243	45	8,768	4,091	100	2
74	74	6	5	4					148		148	74	1	1
78	390	10	10					43	425		513	410	8	2
1,004	1,732	77	20	59					2,786		2,817	1,798	7	5
25	50			4					75		75	50		
50	100	6	2	8					150		150	100	2	1
57	58	5	2	5					115		115	58	2	1
42	93								135		135	93	6	2
34	147			1					181		181	147		
18	171			1					189		200	176	1	1
168	237	12	8	13					408		410	237	1	1
1,124	2,302	62	28	66					3,426		3,498	2,343	29	14
60	40	10	3	4					100		100	40	1	1
10	16								16		16	16		
26	55	4	2	6					65		65	55	4	1
26	58	4							83		125	100	8	1
112	438	20	9	4					592		620	480	6	1
15	27			2					42		42	27	1	1
114	99	9	2	5					191		213	99	2	1
85	63	6	5	2					148		155	70		
155	195	22	5	6					350		350	195	5	2
249	297	23	14	15					546		561	327	2	1
65	138	6	4						203		203	138	5	1
73	147	3							220		230	153		
59	87	2	1	5					146		148	87	1	1
5	100								105		105	100		
408	497	40	27	30					905		910	502	5	3
25	15								40		40	15		
56	175	1	1	4					231		231	175	4	1
41	131	7	3	5					162		172	131	1	1
10	50								50		60	50		
972	1,458	74	52	59	3				2,430		2,608	1,588	11	6
75	45	5	4	4					120		120	45		
40	40	3							80		80	40	1	1
42	45	3	1	4					87		87	45		
128	258	11	7	12					386		386	258	3	2

III. 226 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der- 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

VIII. TEXTILES—										
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods (Cotton or Wool)—Con.	1	.		1	100			100		
Newport	56	8	8	48	1,721	236	265	845	375	
New York	1			1	29		29			
Nyack	1			1	68			68		
Oneida	1	1		1						
Oneonta	1			1	102			102		
Oriskany Falls	3			3	308	18		290		
Oswego	3	1		3	808		49		759	
Perry	1			1	900					900
Philmont	3			3	814			100	714	
Phoenix Mills	1			1	202				202	
Poughkeepsie	3			3	242			242		
Richfield Springs	1			1	44		44			
Rochester	2		1	1	213				213	
Rome	4			4	658			358	300	
Sammonsville		1								
Sauquoit	1			1	105			105		
Schenectady	1			1	130			130		
Sherburne	1			1	64			64		
Stillwater	1	1		1	150			150		
St. Johnsville	1			1	150			150		
Stockport		1								
Stittville	1			1	80			80		
Syracuse	5	1	1	4	372	2		370		
Troy	5	1		5	1,193			135	1,058	
Utica	18		1	17	3,310	17	81	781	236	2,195
Valatie	2	1		2	213			213		
Warsaw	1			1	90			90		
Warwick		1								
Waterford	8	2		8	1,599			724	875	
West Sand Lake	1			1	72			72		
Whitesboro	2			2	310			310		
Total	221	34	12	209	29,373	327	863	11,439	10,696	6,045
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool or Cotton.										
a. Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.										
Albany	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo	1			1	2	2				
Chadwicks	1			1	261				261	
Garnerville	1			1	845					845
Newburgh	1			1	150			150		
New York	49	1	4	45	890	364	298		228	
Rochester	2	1		2	16	16				
Stuyvesant Falls	1			1	142			142		
Syracuse	1			1	2	2				
Utica	1			1	44		44			
Wappingers Falls	1			1	943					943
Waterford	1			1	3	3				
Total	62	2	4	58	3,303	392	342	292	489	1,788

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 227

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Militate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

Continued.

29	71	2	2	5						100	100	71	1	1
452	1,269	25	9	51	1	1	191	688		842	2,062	1,494	113	41
4	25									29	29	25		
22	46	10	6	6						68	72	50	3	1
2	100			9						102	102	100	1	1
114	194	7	4	4						308	338	214	5	2
201	607	22	19	26		1				808	808	607	6	2
300	600	30	20	30						900	900	600	2	1
409	405	25	17	9						814	814	405	5	2
137	75	10	2	2						202	247	120	3	1
96	146	14	5	14						242	242	146	1	1
16	28			1						44	75	55		
13	200	3	1	20						213	213	200	3	1
60	598	8	3	33		2				658	783	673	6	2
15	90	2		2	1					105	117	100	5	1
50	80									130	180	110		
19	45	1								64	64	45		
75	75									150	150	75		
30	120	6	2	9						150	150	120		
40	40	1	1							80	80	40		
75	297	9	4	42				2		370	423	342	5	3
395	798	44	11	31				1,193		1,193	1,235	819	5	3
988	2,322	155	85	131				3	3,307	3,307	2,806	2,583	39	12
70	143	8	4	4					213	213	143	4	1	
20	70	5	4	4					90	90	70			
583	1,016	41	15	38				100	1,499	1,609	1,066	7	3	
41	31	10	5						72	72	31	2	1	
90	220	14	5	4					310	400	300	1	1	
9,834	10,539	883	439	803	5	4	191	836	28,346		31,163	20,826	327	134
3								2	3	3	3		1	1
2								2	2	2	2			
114	147								261	288	173			
680	165	85	55	8					845	845	165	1	1	
115	35	10	6						150	150	35	4	1	
770	120	35	13				23	562	805	1,088	213	60	27	
16								14	2	16		1	1	
73	69	7	5	7					142	142	69			
2									2	2		1	1	
44									44	55				
821	122	89	47	13					943	943	122	1	1	
2	1								3	9	1			
2,644	659	226	126	28			23	580	2,700	3,546	778	69	33	

III. 228 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
VIII. TEXTILES—										
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool or Cotton—Con.										
b. Upholstery Goods.										
Buffalo.....	2			2	103		25	79		
Lockport.....	1			1	19	19				
Newburgh.....	1			1	50			50		
New York.....	36	4	2	34	571	135	460	276		
Patchogue.....	1			1	350				350	
Rochester.....	4		1	2	175	15			160	
Schenectady.....	1			1	31		31			
Troy.....		1								
Total.....	46	5	3	42	1,599	169	516	404	510	
c. Braids, Embroideries and Dress Trimmings (Ma- chine Work).										
Buffalo.....	1			1	19	19				
Lindenhurst.....	4			4	49	29	20			
New York.....	213	12	12	201	5,434	1,099	1,441	1,287	1,092	515
Rochester.....	4		1	3	218	13		205		
Total.....	222	12	13	209	5,720	1,160	1,461	1,492	1,092	515
6. Of Flax, Hemp, Jute and Other Fibers.										
Auburn.....	1			1	485				485	
Frankfort.....		1								
Greenwich.....	1			1	157			157		
Horseheads.....		1								
Lockport.....	1			1	39		39			
New York.....	9		1	8	3,728	22		60	1,030	2,616
Niagara Falls.....	2			2	65	17	48			
Schaghticoke.....	1			1	125			125		
South Otselic.....	1			1	37		37			
Troy.....		1								
Utica.....	1			1	2	2				
Valley Falls.....	1			1	300				300	
Total.....	18	3	1	17	4,938	41	124	342	1,815	2,616
7. Oilcloth, Crinoline, Window Shades, Etc.										
Homer.....		1		1						
Minetto.....	1			1	325				325	
Newburgh.....		1								
New York.....	11	1	2	9	658	43		247	368	
Oswego.....	1			1	24		24			
Troy.....	1	1		1	30		30			
Total.....	14	4	2	12	1,037	43	54	247	693	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 229

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
36	67	14	7	1				25	78		103	67	3	1	
	19								19		19	19	2	1	
30	20	6	4	13					50		50	20	4	1	
247	624	21	9	7		2	126	453	292		1,044	745	66	25	
175	175	25	16	27				350			350	175			
30	145	6	3	8					175		235	190	7	2	
17	14	7							31		31	14	2	1	
535	1,064	79	39	56		2	126	828	645		1,832	1,230	84	31	
4	15							19			19	15			
16	33							49			49	33			
1,495	3,949	124	41	143	1	2	158	3,716	1,560		7,704	5,906	244	152	
57	161	14	7	10				218			327	245	6	3	
1,562	4,158	138	48	153	1	2	158	3,735	1,827		8,099	6,199	350	155	
380	105	30	26	3				485			485	105			
69	86	4	2	2				157			157	86	2	1	
7	32							39			51	44	2	1	
1,538	2,190	303	163	177	5	2	7	3,721			3,798	2,226	20	6	
17	48							65			65	48	2	1	
50	75	21	7	4				125			125	75	1	1	
18	19	1	1					37			40	22	3	1	
2								2			2				
200	100	5	3					300			300	100	4	1	
2,281	2,657	364	202	186	5	2	7	4,931			5,023	2,708	34	12	
240	85							335			335	85	2	1	
616	42	2	1					27	631		783	48	11	15	
22	2								24		52	2			
30									30		30				
908	129	2	1					352	685		1,190	130	13	6	

Concluded.

III. 230 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dress-making.

a. Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Addison.....	1			1	6	6				
Akron.....	2			2	4	4				
Albany.....	49	7		49	300	191	59	50		
Amsterdam.....	4			4	11	11				
Antwerp.....		1								
Aroade.....	1			1	4	4				
Auburn.....	5			5	121	12	27	82		
Ausable Forks.....	1			1	2	2				
Avon.....	1			1	5	5				
Batavia.....	3			3	18	18				
Bath.....	2			2	9	9				
Ballston.....	2	1		2	7	7				
Binghamton.....	11	2		11	573	22		551		
Boonville.....	2			2	9	9				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Brockport.....	2			2	7	7				
Buffalo.....	213	17	1	212	1,902	869	625	408		
Camden.....	2			2	4	4				
Canandaigua.....	3			3	15	15				
Canton.....	3			3	9	9				
Carthage.....	4	1		4	11	11				
Catskill.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Champlain.....	1			1	1	1				
Chateaugay.....	1			1	1	1				
Clayton.....	2			2	2	2				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	5	5				
Corning.....	7	5		7	24	24				
Cooperstown.....	1			1	6	6				
Cortland.....	4	1		4	14	14				
Croghan.....		1								
Cuba.....		1								
Depew.....		1								
Deposit.....	2			2	13	13				
Dundee.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	9	6		9	33	33				
Ellenville.....	1			1	4	4				
Fort Covington.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	2	2				
Geneseo.....	2			2	13	13				
Geneva.....	4			4	29	29				
Glens Falls.....	5	1		5	16	16				
Gloversville.....	5			5	12	12				
Gouverneur.....	4			4	18	18				
Gowanda.....	2			2	2	2				
Granville.....	1			1	1	1				
Hamburg.....	2			2	5	5				
Herkimer.....	3			3	11	11				
Herkon.....	1			1	6	6				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 231

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.

4	2									6	6	2	1	1
4										4	4		2	2
188	112	3	1					19	281	304	112	40	24	
11		1							11	12		2	1	
2	2								4	4	2			
27	94								121	121	94			
2									2	2				
3	2								5	5	2			
8	10								18	18	10			
7	2								9	10	3		1	
7									7	7		3	2	
100	473	1		1				250	313	10	576	474	7	6
4	5								9	11	6			
1	2								3	3	2			
5	2	1	1						7	7	2	4	1	
851	1,051	47	25	70	1	1	27	557	1,318		1,976	1,094	112	57
1	3								4	4	3			
6	9							4	11	15	9	7	3	
8	1							1	7	16	4	3	2	
6	5							1	10	13	6	4	2	
2									2	2		1	1	
1									1	3	2	2	1	
1									1	1				
2									2	3		2	2	
3	2								5	8	3			
12	12							8	16	24	12	4	4	
3	3								6	6	3			
7	7								14	16	7	7	2	
5	8								13	13	8	2	1	
2	1								3	3	1	1	1	
19	14							3	4	35	14	9	6	
4									4	4				
	2								2	4	3	2	1	
2									2	2				
10	3								13	13	3			
8	21							13	16	29	21	9	4	
13	3								16	20	4	10	5	
11	1								12	17	1			
7	11								18	21	13	6	4	
2									2	2				
1									1	2		1	1	
2	3								5	8	5	2	1	
10	1								11	11	1			
2	4								6	7	5			

III. 232 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
1. Tailoring and Dress- making—Con.										
a. Men's and Boys' Clothing— Con.										
Homer.....		1		1						
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Hornellsville.....	8	3		8	30	30				
Hudson.....	3			3	17	17				
Ithaca.....	14	1		14	77	77				
Jamestown.....	13	3		13	55	55				
Johnstown.....	2			2	9	9				
Kingston.....	1			1	4	4				
Le Roy.....	1			1	6	6				
Lima.....	1			1	3	3				
Little Falls.....	2			2	6	6				
Little Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
Lockport.....	13	1		13	34	34				
Lowville.....	4	1		4	11	11				
Madrid.....	3			3	51	7	44			
Malone.....	10	2	2	8	116	40	76			
Marcellus.....	1			1	2	2				
Massena.....	2			2	4	4				
Mechanicville.....	3			3	8	8				
Middleport.....	1			1	2	2				
Moravia.....	2			2	5	5				
Naples.....	2			2	5	5				
Newark.....	1	1		1	11	11				
Newburgh.....	3			3	953	8			286	659
New York.....	3,691	437	499	3,124	46,122	19,195	14,617	9,068	2,066	1,156
Niagara Falls.....	7	1	1	6	29	29				
North Tonawanda.....	4	1		4	62	7	55			
Ogdensburg.....	7	1		7	21	21				
Olean.....	1			1	1	1				
Oneida.....	1			1	4	4				
Oneonta.....	1			1	5	5				
Oswego.....	4	1		4	20	20				
Painted Post.....	1			1	1	1				
Palmyra.....	1			1	2	2				
Penn Yan.....	6			6	34	34				
Perry.....	2			2	7	7				
Philadelphia.....	1			1	6	6				
Plattsburg.....	9			9	28	28				
Port Henry.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Port Jervis.....	1			1	90		90			
Potdam.....	5			5	54	16	38			
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	470				470	
Rochester.....	321	24	13	308	5,594	2,177	1,501	376	1,540	
Rome.....	3			3	6	6				
Salamanca.....	1			1	5	5				
Saranac Lake.....	2			2	6	6				
Saratoga.....	9			9	24	24				
Schenectady.....	5			5	15	15				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 233

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

1	1										3	2		
15	15									30	35	17	15	6
8	9						10			7	17	9	3	2
50	27						3	7		54	13	82	29	6
49	6									55		58	6	3
8	1									9		12	3	1
2	2									4		4	2	
2	4									6		6	4	
3										3		3		
6										6		8		1
3										3		3	1	1
20	14	1								34		30	16	3
7	4									11		13	6	2
12	30									51		54	42	6
24	92									116		130	112	5
1	1									2		2	1	1
3	1									2		4	1	
8										8		9		2
	2									2		2	2	
4	1									5		7	3	1
3	2									5		5	2	1
1	10									11		11	10	
185	768	8	2	1						953		953	768	
33,285	12,337	540	278	244	22	27	801	12,417	32,723	181	53,470	14,826	7,845	2,451
20	9							8	21		31	9	4	3
11	51	3	3	10				50	3		96	83	7	4
8	13	1						17	4		24	15	7	3
1									1		1		2	1
4									4		6			
3	2							2	3		5	2		
9	11	1							20		30	11	2	1
1									1		1		2	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
14	20								34		34	20	6	5
4	3								7		7	3		
2	4								6		6	4	2	1
14	12							10	16		34	16	11	8
1									1		1		1	1
3	87								90		90	87	1	1
25	29	3	1					4	43	7	87	61	8	3
70	400							470			470	400		
2,007	2,937	115	57	233	4			2,878	2,716		5,790	3,063	165	96
5	1								6		8	1		
1	4								5		5	4	2	1
6									6		7		3	2
23	1								24		29	1	8	8
14	1								15		15	1	3	2

III. 234 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dress- making—Con.

a. Men's and Boys' Clothing Continued.

Seneca Falls.....	2			2	10	10				
Sidney.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	122	19	12	110	1,294	764	187	343		
Theresa.....	1			1	3	3				
Ticonderoga.....	2			2	5	5				
Tonawanda.....	2			2	6	6				
Troy.....	25	4		25	115	115				
Unadilla.....	1			1	15	15				
Utica.....	72	7	8	64	1,414	288	60	205	306	555
Waldon.....	1			1	21		21			
Walton.....		1								
Wappingers Falls.....	1			1	275				275	
Warsaw.....	2			2	8	8				
Waterford.....	2			2	4	4				
Waterloo.....		1								
Watertown.....	22	6		22	53	53				
Watkins.....	1			1	3	3				
Waverly.....	3			3	17	17				
Wayland.....	2	2		2	2	2				
Wellsville.....	3			3	12	12				
Whitehall.....	2			2	7	7				
Williamsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Wolcott.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	4,808	567	536	4,216	60,535	24,719	17,255	11,228	4,963	2,370

b. Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Wrappers, Etc.

Albany.....	8	3		8	200	6	119	75		
Auburn.....	3			3	68	15	53			
Binghamton.....	3			3	24	24				
Buffalo.....	38	2	2	36	538	195	263	75		
Canisteo.....		1								
Cobleskill.....	1			1	9	9				
Cohoes.....	1			1	2	2				
Cortland.....	1			1	74			74		
Elmira.....	5		1	4	67	33	34			
Gloversville.....	1			1	2	2				
Ithaca.....	3	1		3	14	14				
Johnstown.....	1			1	27		27			
Kingston.....	1			1	6	6				
Little Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Lockport.....		1								
Middletown.....		1								
Montour Falls.....	1			1	11	11				
New York.....	1,771	196	146	1,620	39,894	9,334	12,627	12,353	2,792	2,788
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	85	15		70		
Pulaaki.....	1			1	22		22			
Rochester.....	56	2	3	53	501	342	159			
Saratoga.....	1			1	75			75		
Schenectady.....	1			1	18	18				
Spring Valley.....	1			1	50			50		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 235

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

3	7								10		10	7	1	1
2	1								3		3	1		
502	792	13	5	22			80	415	799		1,354	834	75	42
1	2								3		4	3	3	1
4	1								5		7	2	3	2
4	2								6		6	2		
102	13	3	1					14	101		117	13	28	16
4	11								15		15	11		
636	778	12	8	20				32	1,382		1,470	806	4	4
3	18								21		21	18	1	1
30	245							275			275	245	3	1
5	3								8		8	3	1	1
3	1								4		4	1	2	2
35	18								51	2	83	29	22	14
3									3		3			
7	10								9	8	18	10	4	2
2									2		2		2	2
6	6							6	6		13	7	5	2
5	2								7		7	2	1	1
2									2		2		1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
39,281	21,254	753	382	601	27	28	924	17,493	41,894	224	68,490	23,588	8,553	2,860
30	170	1	1					154	46		218	181	5	5
9	59								68		116	107		
	24							5	19		27	27	6	3
49	489	4	2	3			18	450	70		650	594	16	13
	9								9		12	12		
2									2		2		1	1
4	70							74			84	80		
11	56							49	18		121	109	9	3
2									2		2			
1	13								14		15	14	6	2
3	24	1							27		27	24	3	1
5	1								6		7	2	2	1
	4								4		4	4		
1	10								11		11	10	3	1
21,957	17,937	168	66	208	3	7	3,060	25,261	11,156	337	53,332	23,323	3,529	1,183
12	73			3				15	70		161	147	3	1
2	20								22		22	20	1	1
56	445			3				180	321		546	485	21	12
10	65								75		75	65		
	18								18		20	20		
30	20								50		50	30	3	1

III. 236 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dress-making—Con.

b. Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Wrappers, Etc.—Con.

Syracuse.....	17	5	2	15	676	54	99		519	
Troy.....	7	1		7	84	64	20			
Utica.....	4			4	24	24				
Watertown.....	2	2		2	12	12				
Weedsport.....	2			2	102		31	71		
Total.....	1,933	215	148	1,774	42,549	10,188	13,459	12,843	3,811	2,788

2. White Goods, Shirt Waists, Etc.

a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars and Cuffs.

Albany.....	11	1		11	1,767	9	23	339	894	512
Averill Park.....		1					35	77		
Berlin.....	2			2	112					
Binghamton.....	3	1		3	37	17	20			
Buffalo.....	9			9	258	42	57	150		
Cambridge.....	1			1	32					
Catskill.....	1			1	42		42			
Cayuga.....	1			1	2	2				
Chatham.....	1			1	120			120		
Cobleskill.....	1			1	77			77		
Cohoes.....	1			1	600					600
Corinth.....		1								
Coxsackie.....	1			1	50			50		
Dunkirk.....	2			2	83	5		78		
Eagle Mills.....	1			1	12	12				
Elmira.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	75			75		
Glen Falls.....	8	1		8	988	8	140	125	715	
Gloversville.....	1			1	3	3				
Grafton Centre.....	1			1	81			81		
Granville.....	1			1	67			67		
Greenwich.....		1								
Groton.....		1								
Homer.....	2			2	88	18		70		
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	250				250	
Hornellsville.....		1								
Ithaca.....	1			1	10	10				
Jamestown.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Kingston.....	3			3	171	20		151		
Lockport.....	3			3	163			163		
Malone.....	1			1	53			53		
Mechanicville.....	2			2	180			180		
Medina.....	1			1	21		21			
Middletown.....	2			2	151		31	120		
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	49		49			
Nassau.....	1			1	10	10				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 237

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

27	649	3	1	3			3	454	219		693	654	14	8
21	63							14	70		120	99	10	6
1	23								24		27	25	10	3
	12								12		20	20	2	1
16	86								102		124	106	4	2
22,249	20,340	177	70	220	3	7	3,111	26,674	12,417	387	56,526	26,160	3,648	1,247
157	1,610	13	2	48			4	26	1,737		1,975	1,817	28	8
15	97							35	77		127	112	2	2
4	23							28	9		46	42	2	2
31	227	3	2	9				252	6		329	298	3	3
2	30							32	32		32	30	2	1
6	36	4	2	3	3			42	42		42	36	5	1
1	1							2	2		2	1	1	1
15	106								120		120	105		
2	75								77		102	100		
109	500	2		80					600		600	500		
3	56								59		59	56		
18	65	1	1					5	78		93	68	3	1
8	9	1							12		12	9	1	1
	4							5			6	6	2	1
7	68								75		75	68		
242	746	18	8	25	1				988		1,660	1,278	18	5
2	1								3		3	1		
6	75								81		81	75		
2	65		1						67		67	65	2	1
22	66	2							88		88	66		
15	235	1		7					250		250	235	2	1
1	10							10			16	10	2	1
	5								6		6	5		
22	149							151	20		171	149		
21	142	3							163		211	190	3	3
3	50			1					53		53	50	3	1
12	108								168		180	108		
1	29							21			41	40	2	1
41	116							151			171	130	2	1
4	45		1						49		49	45		
	10								10		12	12		

III. 238 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Inspections.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	Factories Inspected.			Number of Employees				
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	In Establishments Employing—				
						Under 20.	20-40.	50-199.	200-499.	500+

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

2. White Goods, Shirt Waists, Etc.—Con.

a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars and Cuffs—Con.

Newburgh.....	2	2		2	287			51	236	
New York.....	357	30	22	332	11,776	1,622	3,135	4,096	2,148	775
Oneonta.....	1			1	43		43			
Owego.....	1			1	36		36			
Petersburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Plattsburg.....	1			1	200				200	
Port Byron.....	2	1		2	34	6	28			
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	855					855
Port Henry.....	1			1	63			63		
Port Jefferson.....		1								
Port Jervis.....										
Poughkeepsie.....	3			3	167			167		
Rochester.....	4			4	16	16				
Salem.....	1			1	180			180		
Schenectady.....	1			1	6	6				
Shushan.....	1			1	50			50		
Syracuse.....	3	1	1	2	45	14	31			
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	86			86		
Troy.....	35	3		35	13,831	47	247	684	2,356	10,497
Utica.....	2			2	16	16				
Walton.....	1			1	1					
Waterford.....	1			1	15	15				
Watertown.....	1			1	2	2				
Worcester.....	1			1	10	10				
Total.....	490	49	25	463	33,294	1,925	3,970	7,361	6,799	13,23

b. Women's and Children's White Goods.

Binghamton.....	1			1	8	8				
Buffalo.....	2			2	82		82			
New York.....	247	23	22	211	10,224	972	1,813	4,588	1,681	1,170
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	167		30	137		
Rochester.....	1	1		1	51			51		
Schenectady.....	1			1	305				305	
Syracuse.....	2			2	36	6	30			
Tarrytown.....	1			1	92			92		
Utica.....	1			1	38		38			
Watertown.....	1			1	6	6				
Total.....	259	24	22	223	11,009	992	1,993	4,868	1,986	1,170

3. Men's Hats and Caps.

Albany.....	3	1		3	16	16				
Buffalo.....	7			7	58	58				
Jamestown.....	1			1	3	3				
Middletown.....	1	1		1	160			160		
Newburgh.....	2			2	483	7			476	
New York.....	212	17	16	195	4,247	1,261	779	1,006		1,301
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	41		41			
Rochester.....	3			3	12	12				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 239

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

7	280										287	290	2	1
4,209	7,567	111	45	211	2	22	460	8,784	2,514	9	14,914	9,499	1,015	296
5	38								43		55	50		
1	35								36		41	40	6	1
3									3		6			
10	190								200		280	190	2	1
2	32								34		47	45	3	2
130	725	20	15	59					855		855	725		
8	60								63		73	75	5	1
12	156							47	120		167	155	5	3
4	12								16		18	18	2	1
25	155								180		180	155	3	1
1	5							6			7	6		
12	38								50		50	38	1	1
6	39			2				45			64	56	1	1
1	85							86			86	85	2	1
5,306	8,525	249	53	181			230	5,569	8,032		14,244	8,882	73	27
1	15							4	12		22	20		
1									1		1			
3	12								15		15	12	1	1
	2							2			9	9	2	1
2	8								10		10	8		
10,502	22,792	428	128	628	6	22	708	15,136	17,441	9	38,029	26,109	1,206	264
7	8							8			8	8		
885	9,339	29	16	341	1	6	389	9,061	774		11,543	10,492	536	169
16	151								167		167	151	1	1
4	47							51			51	47		
29	285	1						305			323	300		
2	36							36			26	38		
	90			1					92		97	95	3	1
3	35			1					38		38	25	3	1
6								6			9		2	1
943	10,066	31	16	346	1	5	389	9,549	1,071		12,354	11,239	545	173
10	6								16		16	6	5	2
20	38	3	2					7	51		79	56	3	3
2	1								3		3	1		
110	50	10	5						160		160	50		
370	113	2	1					476	7		483	113	1	1
2,801	1,446	43	19	32			87	3,448	707	5	5,115	1,808	524	165
25	16	1							41		56	26		
8	4							4	8		12	4		

III. 240 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

3. Men's Hats and Caps— Continued.

Syracuse.....	4		2	2	8	8				
Utica.....	4		1	3	7	7				
Troy.....	1			1	5	5				
Walkill.....	1			1	60			60		
Yonkers.....	3		1	2	2,097				242	1,855
Total.....	243	19	20	222	7,197	1,377	820	1,226	718	2,056

4. Millinery, Art Embroideries, Lace Goods, Etc.

a. Ladies' Hats, Artificial Flowers, Etc.

Albany.....	22	3		22	142	117	25			
Amsterdam.....	1	2		1	4	4				
	1			1	3	3				
Auburn.....	9	1		9	32	32				
Ballston.....	2			2	9	9				
Binghamton.....	9	2		9	32	22				
Buffalo.....	58	3		58	316	246		70		
Brockport.....	1			1	4	4				
Camden.....	1			1	2	2				
Cobleskill.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Corning.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Elmira.....	7			7	25	25				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	1	1				
Fultonville.....		1								
Geneva.....	1			1	9	9				
Glens Falls.....	4	3		4	18	18				
Gloversville.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Granville.....	2			2	3	3				
Hoosick Falls.....	4			4	12	12				
Hornellsville.....	4			4	22	22				
Horseheads.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Hudson.....	5			5	17	17				
Ithaca.....	3			3	16	16				
Jamestown.....	9	3		9	29	29				
Johnstown.....	6	1		6	16	16				
Kingston.....	2			2	15	15				
Lancaster.....	1			1	1	1				
Malone.....	1			1	1	1				
Middleburg.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	407	39	18	389	8,000	2,002	2,758	2,998	242	
Plattsburg.....	4	2	1	4	6	6				
Rochester.....	17			17	191	146	45			
Rome.....	2			2	7	7				
Sandy Hill.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Saratoga.....	4			4	16	16				
Schenectady.....	10	1		10	45	45				
Seneca Falls.....		1								
Springville.....		2								
Syracuse.....	20	1	1	19	421	88	88		245	
Ticonderoga.....	2	2		2	7	7				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 241

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS-OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

6	2								8		8	2	6	2
7							2		5		7		1	1
8	2							5			5	2	1	1
52	8	1							60		60	8	4	1
1,517	580	73	41	21					2,097		2,259	670	4	1
4,931	2,266	133	68	53			89	3,940	2,163	5	8,263	2,741	549	177
	142							72	70		167	167	9	7
	4								4		23	22		
	3								3		15	15		
	32								32		73	73		
	9								9		9	9		
	32			1					32		77	77	13	7
1	315			13				183	133		456	454	26	14
	4							4			4	4		
	2								2		5	5		
	2								2		2	2		
	4								4		6	6	1	1
	25							19	6		39	39	11	6
	1								1		3	3		
1	8								9		9	8	2	1
	18							4	14		30	30	8	4
	4								4		5	5		
	3								3		7	7	2	
	12							5	7		12	12	4	3
	22							18	4		23	23	2	3
	3								3		4	4	2	1
	17								17		28	28	4	2
	16							10	6		18	18	6	3
	29							29			33	33		
	16								16		19	19	2	1
	15							15			18	18		
	1								1		1	1		
	1								1		2	2	2	1
1,574	6,426	73	43	162	2	2	1,390	5,877	733		12,939	10,723	705	293
	6						2	4			13	13	1	1
4	187			1				37	154		218	214	15	7
	7								7		10	10		
	3							3			10	10	1	1
	16								16		22	22	3	2
	45							25	20		52	52		
21	400							334	37		426	405	3	3
	7							2		5	8	8	3	1

III. 242 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,									
4. Millinery, Etc.—Con.									
a. Ladies' Hats, Artificial Flowers, Etc.—Con.									
Troy.....	25	3		25	125	125			
Utica.....	13			13	44	44			
Van Etten.....	1			1	1	1			
Waterford.....	1			1	3	3			
Waterloo.....		2							
Watertown.....	13	8		13	22	22			
Weedsport.....	1	1		1	1	1			
Total.....	680	86	20	661	9,637	3,166	2,916	3,068	487
b. Art Embroideries and Lace Goods.									
Border City.....	1			1	2	2			
Buffalo.....	3			3	8	8			
Jamestown.....	2			2	4	4			
New York.....	98	9	4	94	3,262	419	514	1,299	1,030
Port Jervis.....		1							
Rochester.....	2			2	37	8	29		
Total.....	106	10	4	102	3,313	441	543	1,299	1,030
5. Miscellaneous.									
a. Men's Neckwear.									
New York.....	133	3	10	123	3,486	760	825	1,901	
Rochester.....	5	1	2	3	204		44	160	
Yonkers.....	1			1	29		29		
Total.....	139	4	12	127	3,719	760	898	2,061	
b. Corsets, Leggings, Etc.									
Buffalo.....	2			2	6	6			
McGraw.....	1			1	177			177	
New York.....	24	2		24	1,265	49	74	792	350
Rochester.....	4	1	2	2	17	17			
Syracuse.....	1			1	15	15			
Total.....	32	3	2	30	1,480	87	74	969	350
c. Suspenders and Hose Sup- porters.									
Buffalo.....	1			1	7	7			
New York.....	72	6	6	66	1,561	356	442	508	255
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	21		21		
Syracuse.....	1	1		1	3	3			
Total.....	75	7	6	69	1,592	366	463	508	255
d. Umbrellas and Parasols.									
Albany.....	1			1	2	2			
Buffalo.....	4			4	9	9			
Glens Falls.....		1							
New York.....	46	2	1	45	1,018	222	310	486	
Schoharie.....		1							
Total.....	51	5	1	50	1,029	233	310	486	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 243

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	104	.....	140	140	28	13
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	115	115	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	79	77	21	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
1,603	8,084	73	43	177	2	2	1,392	6,725	1,515	5	15,129	12,883	878	387
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	1
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	12	12	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....
417	2,845	42	19	110	.....	2	116	2,975	108	3	4,494	4,020	220	72
1	36	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	43	40	4	1
418	2,895	42	19	111	.....	2	118	2,987	205	3	4,556	4,077	226	74
.....														
824	2,662	46	20	61	1	1	559	2,797	130	.....	4,047	3,134	290	93
37	167	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	160	44	.....	204	167	9	3
4	25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	25	.....	.....
865	2,854	46	20	68	1	1	559	2,986	174	.....	4,280	3,326	299	96
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	9	1	1
35	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	192	150	.....	.....
290	975	32	7	34	.....	.....	237	783	295	.....	1,580	1,247	43	18
2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	15	2	2
3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....
330	1,150	32	7	34	.....	.....	237	928	315	.....	1,818	1,437	46	21
.....														
2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	8	6	2	1
734	827	137	44	50	.....	3	94	788	654	25	1,747	912	205	57
3	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	25	22	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	1
739	853	139	45	50	.....	3	94	819	654	25	1,783	943	209	60
.....														
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	9	5	.....	.....
411	607	25	9	4	.....	.....	3	627	388	.....	1,224	778	120	33
.....														
416	613	25	9	4	.....	.....	5	629	395	.....	1,235	779	120	33

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

5. Miscellaneous—Con.

e. Quilts, Bedding, Comfortables, Etc.

Buffalo.....	1			1	11	11				
New York.....	15		2	13	367	58	55	254		
Rochester.....	1			1	12	12				
Syracuse.....	2			2	30	30				
Utica.....		1								
Total.....	19	1	2	17	420	111	55	254		

f. Bags and Bagging.

New York.....	3			3	239		30	200		
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	15	15				
Total.....	5		1	4	254	15	30	200		

g. Sails, Flags, Tents and Sporting Goods.

Albany.....	2		1	1	2	2				
Auburn.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Binghamton.....	3			3	67	15		52		
Buffalo.....	8	1		8	33	33				
Elmira.....	1			1	3	3				
Glen Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Greenport.....	1			1	9	9				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Ithaca.....	1			1	3	3				
Jamestown.....	2			2	11	11				
Johnstown.....	2		1	1	15	15				
Lockport.....	2			2	5	5				
Newburgh.....	1			1	4	4				
New York.....	38	3		38	477	165	147	165		
Northport.....	1			1	5	5				
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	4	4				
Oneonta.....		1								
Patchogue.....	2			2	22	22				
Rochester.....	4		1	3	73	3	20	50		
Schenectady.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	2			2	8	8				
Troy.....	2			2	10	10				
Utica.....	2			2	4	4				
Yonkers.....	1			1	8	8				
Total.....	89	6	3	77	775	341	167	267		

h. Department Store Work-rooms.

Albany.....	4			4	79	3	77			
Buffalo.....	4			4	47	24	23			
Ithaca.....	1			1	14	14				
New York.....	10	1	1	9	905	7	30	353	515	
Rochester.....	4		1	3	79	21		58		
Syracuse.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Troy.....	1			1	39		39			
Total.....	25	2	2	23	1,169	74	169	411	515	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 245

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

8	3								11		17	7		
158	209	9	7	3		4	5	223	139		410	238	41	12
8	4								12		19	7	1	1
23	7								30		30	7	2	1
197	223	9	7	3		4	5	223	192		476	259	44	14
69	170			1				39	200		339	235	8	3
15									15		15			
84	170			1				39	215		354	235	8	3
1	1								2		9	3	2	1
3	1								4		4	1		
17	50							13	54		69	50	3	2
23	10	1						6	27		96	41	2	2
2	1							3			7	4		
2	2								4		4	2	2	1
9									9		9			
1	1							2			4	3		
2	1								3		6	1	1	1
6	5								11		11	5		
15									15		17	2	5	1
2	3							2	3		5	3		
4									4		4	4		
248	229	31	18	14	1		46	261	170		694	332	48	27
5									5		5	1	1	1
1	3								4		4	3		
22									22		22		2	2
66	7	1							73		83	7	2	1
1	1								2		3	2		
4	4								8		10	5	3	2
8	2								10		19	2	2	1
3	1							2	2		16	9		
4	4								8		19	4		
440	326	33	18	14	1		55	289	431		1,102	479	73	42
17	62							33	46		105	88	1	1
13	34							47			69	54		
	14							14			14	14	3	1
279	626	2	2	8			75	606	224		1,120	776	20	8
21	58							21	56		88	65	2	1
	6							6			6	6		
11	28							39			40	29		
341	828	2	2	8			75	766	328		1,442	1,032	26	11

III. 246 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing.										
a. Laundries (Except Chinese).										
Adams.....	2			2	4	4				
Addison.....	1			1	3	3				
Akron.....	1			1	2	2				
Albany.....	18	4		18	322	94	43	185		
Albion.....	3			3	11	11				
Alfred.....	1			1	4	4				
Amsterdam.....	3			3	31	31				
Andover.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Angelica.....	1			1	3	3				
Antwerp.....	1			1	2	2				
Arcade.....	1			1	4	4				
Attica.....	1			1	4	4				
Auburn.....	7	2		7	63	21	42			
Avoca.....	1			1	2	2				
Avon.....	2			2	13	13				
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Ballston.....	2	1		2	13	13				
Batavia.....	3			3	19	19				
Bath.....	2			2	7	7				
Bayshore.....	1			1	12	12				
Belfast.....	1			1	2	2				
Belmont.....	1			1	2	2				
Bergen.....	1			1	3	3				
Berlin.....	1			1	22		22			
Binghamton.....	8	1		8	97	76	21			
Bolivar.....	1			1	2	2				
Boonville.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Brasher Falls.....		1								
Buffalo.....	37	2		37	899	168	325	396		
Cairo.....	1			1	4	4				
Caledonia.....	1			1	3	3				
Cambridge.....	1			1	3	3				
Camden.....	2			2	5	5				
Canajoharie.....	1			1	2	2				
Canandaigua.....	2			2	16	16				
Canastota.....	1			1	2	2				
Canisteo.....	1			1	2	2				
Canton.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Carthage.....	2	1		2	5	5				
Catskill.....	1			1	6	6				
Cazenovia.....	1	2		1	2	2				
Champlain.....	1			1	2	2				
Chatham.....	1			1	11	11				
Cherry Valley.....	1			1	2	2				
Clayton.....		1								
Clayville.....	1			1	2	2				
Clifton Springs.....	3	1		3	32	6	26			
Clinton.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 247

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit. orate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

2	2								4		6	4	7	2
2	1						3				3	1	1	1
2								2			2			
65	257	1		4	1		28	23	271		356	274	30	14
5	6							7	4		11	6	4	2
1	3						4				4	3	3	1
23	8	1							31		31	8	4	2
1	2						3				3	2	6	1
2	1								3		3	1	4	1
2									2				2	1
1	3								4		4	3		
2	2								4		5	3		
23	40								63		63	40	7	4
1	1								2		2	1		
4	9								13		15	11	1	1
1	2								3		4	3	1	1
2	11								13		14	12	1	1
6	13								19		20	14	3	3
5	2								7		9	4	4	2
3	9								12		12	9		
1	1								2		2	1	3	1
1	1							2			3	2	5	1
1	2								3		3	2	3	1
22									22		22		1	1
41	56	1						5	92		99	56	12	6
1	1								2		2	1	3	1
2	2							4			4	2		
187	702	3		2	1			28	861		1,016	815	44	21
2	2								4		10	6		
1	2								3		4	3		
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
2	3								5		5	3		
2								2			2		1	1
5	11								16		16	11	3	2
2							2				2		1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
1	2								3		3	2	4	1
1	4								5		7	5	2	1
4	2							6			12	3		
2									2		2		2	1
1	1								2		2	1	3	1
3	8								11		11	8	1	1
1	1						2				3	1		
2									2		2		1	1
10	22						26		6		32	22	4	2

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20	20-49	50- 99	200- 499	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

6. Laundry, Cleaning and
Dyeing—Continued.

a. Laundries (Except Chinese)
—Continued.

Clyde.....	2			2	7	7				
Cohleskill.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Cohocton.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	1			1	13	13				
Cooperstown.....	1			1	3	3				
Corinth.....	1			1	4	4				
Corning.....	2	3		2	21	21				
Cortland.....	3			3	36	36				
Cuba.....	2	1		2	7	7				
Dansville.....	2			2	26	4	22			
Delhi.....	1			1	3	3				
Depew.....	1			1	2	2				
Deposit.....	1			1	3	3				
Dundee.....	1			1	4	4				
Dunkirk.....	1			1	88			88		
Earlville.....		1								
East Aurora.....	1			1	3	3				
Ellenville.....	1			1	4	4				
Ellicottville.....	1			1	2	2				
Elmira.....	10	1	2	8	84	55	20			
Fairport.....		1								
Farmer.....	1			1	5	5				
Fayetteville.....	1			1	4	4				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	6	6				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	2	2				
Frankfort.....	1			1	2	2				
Franklinville.....	1			1	2	2				
Fredonia.....	1			1	8	8				
Friendship.....	1			1	2	2				
Fulton.....	3			3	10	10				
Geneseo.....	1			1	5	5				
Geneva.....	5			5	31	31				
Glens Falls.....	5	2		5	28	28				
Gloversville.....	3	1		3	40	40				
Goshen.....	1			1	5	5				
Gouverneur.....	1			1	5	5				
Gowanda.....	2			2	8	8				
Granville.....	1			1	2	2				
Greene.....	1			1	3	3				
Greenport.....	1			1	4	4				
Greenwich.....	1			1	1	1				
Greenwood.....	1			1	4	4				
Groton.....	1			1	3	3				
Hamilton.....		1								
Hamburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Hammondsport.....	1			1	4	4				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	4	4				
Herkimer.....	2	1		2	8	8				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 249

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

4	3								7		7	3	4	2
3	3								6		6	3	1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
6	7			1					13		13	7	1	1
1	2								3		5	4	2	1
1	3								4		5	4	2	1
6	15						6		15		21	15	4	2
7	29								36		38	31	4	2
4	3						4		3		7	3	8	2
4	22								26		32	28	1	1
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
1	1								2		2	1		
3							3				3			
2	2								4		4	2	2	1
14	74			3					88		88	74	1	1
1	2								3		3	2	1	1
4		1							4		4		1	1
2									2		2			
20	55						13	36	35		96	64	13	6
2	3						5				5	3	2	1
2	2								4		4	2	3	1
2	4								6		6	4	2	1
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		3			
1	1								2		3	2	1	1
1	7								8		8	7	2	1
2									2		2		1	1
6	4							2	8		10	4	1	1
2	3								5		6	4		
9	22								31		31	22	8	5
15	13							20	8		29	13	17	5
14	26								38	2	46	28	5	2
4	1								5		5	1		
4	1						5				8	4	3	1
4	4								8		9	5	3	1
1	1								2		2	1	5	1
2	1								3		5	3		
4										4	4		6	1
1									1		1		2	1
2	2								4		4	2	2	1
1	2								3		3	2	3	1
3														
2	3						3				3	3	3	1
2	2										6	3	1	1
2	2										4	2		
5	3								8		8	3	2	1

III. 250 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.										
a. Laundries (Except Chinese) —Continued.										
Holly.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	1			1	3	3				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	6	6				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	36		36			
Horseheads.....	1			1	3	3				
Hudson.....	2			2	5	5				
Huntington.....	1			1	4	4				
Ilion.....	1	1		1	9	9				
Ithaca.....	5			5	61	39	22			
Jamestown.....	5	1		5	50	50				
Johnstown.....	3			3	18	18				
Jordan.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Kingston.....	3			3	33	33				
Lancaster.....	1			1	2	2				
Le Roy.....	1			1	6	6				
Lestershire.....	1			1	5	5				
Liberty.....	2			2	20	20				
Lima.....	2			2	6	6				
Little Falls.....	3	1		3	13	13				
Lockport.....	3			3	23	23				
Lowville.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Madrid.....	1			1	2	2				
Malone.....	2			2	12	12				
Mamaroneck.....	1			1	6	6				
Manlius.....		1								
Marathon.....	1			1	3	3				
Massena Springs.....	1			1	2	2				
Mechanicville.....		1								
Medina.....	3			3	15	15				
Mexico.....	1			1	3	3				
Middleburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleport.....	1			1	2	2				
Middletown.....	2			2	45	3	42			
Mohawk.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Monticello.....	1			1	5	5				
Moravia.....	1			1	2	2				
Morrisville.....	1			1	2	2				
Mount Vernon.....	3		1	2	77		21	56		
Naples.....	2			2	5	5				
Newark.....	2			2	9	9				
New Berlin.....	1			1	3	3				
Newburgh.....	3			3	25	25				
Newport.....	1			1	3	3				
New Rochelle.....	3		1	2	19	19				
New York.....	496	24	6	490	5,782	1,949	1,163	2,157	513	
Niagara Falls.....	3			3	76	15		61		
Northport.....	1			1	4	4				
North Tonawanda.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 251

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

1											2	1	1	1
2	1						3				7	4	1	1
4	2										6	2	1	1
9	27										40	31		
2	1										3	1	4	1
5											5		2	2
1	3										4			
5	4										9			
16	45						7	32	22		64	48	16	5
18	32							9	41		82	62	8	2
11	7								15		18	7	6	1
1	1								2		3	1	1	1
17	16								33		33	16	2	2
2	2								2		2	2	1	1
2	4								6		6	4	1	1
2	3								5		5	3	2	1
5	15								20		28	23	3	2
3	3								6		6	5		
8	5	1	1					9	4		13	5	2	2
6	17								23		23	17	5	2
2	3								5		10	8	2	1
1	1								1	1	3	2	2	1
6	6								12		13	7	4	2
1	5						6				6	5	2	1
1	2						2				5	3	3	1
2									2		2			
6	9	1							15		16	9	3	2
2	1								3		3	1	3	1
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
1	2								2		2	2	2	1
20	25							42	3		45	25		
3	1								4		4	1	1	1
4	1								5		5	1	1	1
2									2		2		1	1
1	1						2				3	2	1	1
29	49							77			103	72	3	1
2	3								5		5	3	2	2
4	5								9		9	5	4	2
2	1								3		4	2		
18	7								25		25	7	3	3
1	2								3		3			
11	8						12		7		25	11	3	1
1,674	4,108	24	9	35		2	577	1,293	3,747	165	6,205	4,405	919	387
18	58								76		76	58	5	2
1	3								4		4	3		

III. 252 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.

a. Laundries (Except Chinese) —Continued.

Norwich.....	2			2	37	15	22			
Norwood.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Nunda.....	1			1	2	2				
Nyack.....	4			4	26	26				
Oakfield.....	1			1	4	4				
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	22	22				
Olean.....	2			2	16	16				
Oneida.....	5		2	3	10	10				
Oneonta.....	2			2	25	25				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Oswego.....	9			9	27	27				
Owego.....	3			3	20	20				
Oxford.....	1			1	4	4				
Painted Post.....	1			1	4	4				
Palmyra.....	1			1	7	7				
Patchogue.....	1			1	16	16				
Penn Yan.....	2			2	7	7				
Perry.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Petersburg.....	1			1	20	20				
Phelps.....	1			1	3	3				
Plattsburg.....	2			2	12	12				
Port Byron.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Port Henry.....	1			1	3	3				
Port Jarvis.....	2			2	24	24				
Potdam.....	4			4	13	13				
Poughkeepsie.....	7			7	146	34	22	90		
Pulaski.....	2			2	5	5				
Randolph.....	1			1	3	2				
Rensselaer.....	1			1	8	8				
Richfield Springs.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Rochester.....	17	2	4	13	630	32	21	367	210	
Rome.....	4	1		4	21	21				
St. Johnsville.....	1			1	1	1				
Salamanca.....	1			1	6	6				
Sandy Creek.....	1			1	3	3				
Sandy Hill.....		1								
Saranac Lake.....	1			1	4	4				
Saratoga.....	7	1		7	70	44	26			
Saugerties.....	1			1	5	5				
Schenectady.....	7	2		7	64	42	22			
Schoharie.....	1			1	2	2				
Seneca Falls.....	3			3	14	14				
Shelter Island.....	2			2	24	24				
Sherburne.....	1			1	3	3				
Shortsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Fidney.....	2			2	11	11				
Silver Creek.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Skaneateles.....	1			1	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 253

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

7	30								37		37	30	2	1
2	3								5		5	3	4	1
2									2		2			
19	7								26		26	7	4	2
2	2								4		4	2		
9	13							15	7		27	18	4	1
4	12								16		16	12	7	2
6	4						5	2	3		16	8	9	3
13	12								25		33	19		
1	1								2		2	1		
20	7						3	3	21		27	7	14	8
10	10	1							20		21	10	4	2
2	2								4		4	2		
3	1								4		4	1	1	1
3	4								7		7	4	1	1
4	12								16		16	12		
3	4								7		7	4	1	1
4	2								6		6	2	1	1
20									20		20		2	1
2	1						3				3	1		
3	9								12		15	11	9	2
1	1								1		1		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
15	9	2	2						24		24	9	5	2
9	4								13		19	4	9	3
64	82						32		114		146	83	15	6
2	3								5		5	3	2	2
	3								3		5	4	1	1
4	4								8		8	4	1	1
2	1							1	2		6	3	1	1
134	496	3	1	8		1		94	536		655	516	25	9
11	10								21		21	10	7	4
1								1			1			
1	5								6		6	5	5	1
1	2								3		3		1	1
3	1								4		8	5	1	1
24	46								70		146	106	3	
3	2								5		5	2		
23	41						43	8	13		68	44	16	6
	2								2		2			
7	7								14		14	10	3	3
4	20									24	24	20	5	2
1	2								3		3	2		
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
5	6								11		11	6		
3	3								6		6	3	2	1
2	2								4		4	2		

III. 254 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.										
a. Laundries (Except Chinese) —Continued.										
Sodus.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Springville.....	1			1	3	3				
Spring Water.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	16	2	1	15	219	90	129			
Theresa.....	1			1	2	2				
Troy.....	16	3		16	1,148	40	90	177	841	
Trumansburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Tupper Lake.....		1								
Unadilla.....	1			1	3	3				
Union.....	1			1	4	4				
Utica.....	18		1	17	121	90	31			
Victor.....	1			1	3	3				
Walden.....	1			1	3	3				
Walton.....	1			1	4	4				
Wappingers Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Warsaw.....	1			1	18	18				
Warwick.....	1			1	5	5				
Waterloo.....	2			2	9	9				
Watertown.....	7	2		7	33	33				
Waterville.....	1			1	4	4				
Watkins.....	1			1	11	11				
Waverly.....	2			2	12	12				
Wayland.....	1			1	4	4				
Weedsport.....	1			1	3	3				
Wellsville.....	1			1	6	6				
Westfield.....	2	1								
Whitehall.....				2	6	6				
Whitesboro.....	1			1	7	7				
Williamson.....	1			1	3	3				
Wolcott.....	1			1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	2			2	82	13		69		
Total.....	945	84	18	927	11,658	4,227	2,221	3,646	1,564	
a. Laundries (Chinese).										
Albany.....	4			4	7	7				
Amityville.....	2			2	4	4				
Amsterdam.....	3			3	5	5				
Athens.....	1			1	1	1				
Auburn.....	1			1	2	2				
Babylon.....	2			2	6	6				
Batavia.....	1			1	2	2				
Bay Shore.....	2			2	6	6				
Bronxville.....	1			1	1	1				
Buffalo.....	29		1	27	33	33				
Cambridge.....	1			1	2	2				
Canajoharie.....	1			1	2	2				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	1	1				
Catskill.....	2			2	2	2				
Chatham.....	1			1	2	2				
Corning.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 255

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

2	2						4				4	2	2	1
1	3						3				3	3	3	1
1	2								3		4	3		
60	159	2		3				12	207		219	159	14	7
1	1						2				3	2	2	1
118	1,080	5	3	84	1		15	461	672		1,183	1,064	33	14
2	1						3				3	1	2	1
3		1	1						3		3		1	1
1	3							4			4	3		
55	66	6	3	3				31	90		147	83	8	5
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
2	1								3		3			
1	3								4		4	3	6	1
2									2		5		1	1
3	10								13		13	10		
2	3								5		5	3		
5	4								9		9	2	2	2
13	20	1					6		24	3	38	23	21	7
2	2								4		4	2		
3	8								11		11	8		
4	8								12		12	8	6	2
2	2								4		4	2	3	1
1	2								3		3	2	3	1
2	4								6		6	4	3	1
4	2								6		6	2	4	2
4	3								7		7	3		
1	2								3		3	2	1	1
2									2		2		2	1
24	58						69	13			93	58	3	1
3,354	8,304	54	20	143	3	3	836	2,298	8,325	199	12,634	9,031	1,572	697
7									7		7		6	4
4										4	5		3	2
5									5		5		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
6									6		6		8	2
1	1								2		2	1	5	1
6									6		6		7	2
1									1		1		4	1
33									33		33		58	26
2									2		2		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
2									1	1	2		4	2
2									2		2			
1									1		1		1	1

III. 256 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.										
a Laundries (Chinese)—Con.										
Coxsackie.....	2			2	3	3				
Depew.....	1			1	2	2				
Ellenville.....	1			1	2	2				
Elmira.....	2			2	4	4				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	1	1				
Fredonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Fulton.....	2			2	2	2				
Geneva.....	1			1	1	1				
Glen Falls.....		1								
Gloversville.....	2			2	3	3				
Gowanda.....	1			1	1	1				
Granville.....	1			1	1	1				
Greenport.....	3			3	7	7				
Greenwich.....	1			1	1	1				
Harrison.....	1			1	2	2				
Haverstraw.....	2			2	2	2				
Hornellsville.....	2			2	3	3				
Hudson.....	4			4	11	11				
Huntington.....	2			2	6	6				
Ilion.....	1			1	1	1				
Islip.....	1			1	2	2				
Ithaca.....	1			1	2	2				
Jamestown.....	1			1	2	2				
Johnstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Lancaster.....	1			1	1	1				
Larohmont.....	1			1	3	3				
Liberty.....	1			1	2	2				
Little Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Lockport.....	2			2	4	4				
Malone.....	3			3	6	6				
Mamaroneck.....	3			3	6	6				
Mattituck.....	1			1	2	2				
Mechanicville.....	2			2	4	4				
Middletown.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleville.....	1			1	1	1				
Mohawk.....	1			1	1	1				
Montour Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Mount Vernon.....	15			15	34	34				
New Rochelle.....	8			8	21	21				
New York.....	971	9	6	965	2,068	2,068				
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Northport.....	1			1	2	2				
North Tonawanda.....	1			1	1	1				
Olean.....	1			1	3	3				
Oswego.....	1			1	1	1				
Palmyra.....	1			1	1	1				
Potchogue.....	3			3	8	8				
Pelham.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 257

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	14 to 16.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

3									3		3		2	2
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
2									2		2		1	1
4									4		4		5	2
1									1		1		1	1
2									2		2		3	1
2									2		2		2	2
1									1		1		1	1
3									3		3		3	2
1									1		1		1	1
1									1		1		2	1
7									7		7		10	3
1									1		1		1	1
2									2		2		4	1
2									2		2		4	2
3									3		3		2	2
11									11		11		8	4
6									6		6		11	2
1									1		1		2	1
2									2		2		2	1
2									2		2		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
3									3		3		5	1
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		2		3	1
4									4		4		7	2
6									6		6		10	3
6									6		6		12	3
2									2		2		3	1
4									4		4		4	2
2									2		2		2	1
1									1		1		2	1
1									1		1		2	1
1									1		1		2	1
1									1		1		2	1
1									1		1		2	1
34									34		34		62	13
21									21		21		30	8
2,067	1						2	5	339	1,722	2,082	1	2,301	947
1									1		1		4	1
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
3									3		3		4	1
1									1		1		1	1
1									1		1		1	1
8									8		8		13	3
2									2		2		2	1

III. 258 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.										
a. Laundries (Chinese)—Con.										
Penn Yan.....	1			1	1	1				
Philmont.....	1			1	1	1				
Phoenix.....	1			1	1	1				
Port Chester.....	7			7	13	13				
Port Jefferson.....	2			2	3	3				
Port Jervis.....	3			3	4	4				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	3	3				
Rensselaer.....	1			1	1	1				
Riverhead.....	2			2	4	4				
Rochester.....	6			6	6	6				
Rye.....	1			1	4	4				
Sag Harbor.....	2			2	4	4				
Salem.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	1			1	4	4				
Sayville.....	1			1	3	3				
Schenestady.....	19			19	38	38				
Schuylerville.....	1			1	2	2				
Southampton.....	3			3	8	8				
Southold.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	3			3	5	5				
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	3	3				
Troy.....	14			14	26	26				
Tuckahoe.....	2			2	3	3				
Walden.....	1			1	1	1				
Waterford.....	2			2	3	3				
Watertown.....	3			3	5	5				
Wellsville.....	1			1	1	1				
Westchester.....	3			3	8	8				
Whitehall.....	1			1	1	1				
Total.....	1,179	10	7	1,172	2,480	2,480				
b. Cleaning and Dyeing (Custom Work).										
Albany.....	4	1		4	17	17				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	12	12				
Auburn.....	4	1		4	10	10				
Batavia.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	14			14	84	84				
Corning.....	1			1	3	3				
Cortland.....	1			1	2	2				
Depew.....	1			1	4	4				
Dundee.....	1			1	2	2				
Elmira.....	3	2	1	2	7	7				
Gloversville.....	1			1	5	5				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Ilion.....	1			1	2	2				
Ithaca.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Jamestown.....	3			3	8	8				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 259

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Continued.

1										1	1		1	1
1										1	1		1	1
1										1	1		1	1
18										18	18		24	7
3										3	3		2	2
4										4	4		3	3
3										3	3		2	2
1										1	1		2	1
4										4	4		9	2
6										6	6		19	6
4										4	4		3	1
4										4	4		9	2
2									2	2	2		2	1
2									2	2	2		1	1
4									4	4	4		3	1
3									3	3	3		4	1
38									38	38	38		20	19
2									2	2	2		1	1
8									8	8	8		5	3
2									2	2	2		8	1
5									5	5	5		6	3
3									3	3	3		1	1
26									26	26	27		25	13
3									3	3	3		4	2
1									1	1	1		1	1
3									3	3	3		2	2
1									1	1	1		1	1
5									5	5	5		6	3
1									1	1	1		2	1
8									8	8	8		4	2
1									1	1	1		1	1
2,477	3						2	5	523	1,950	2,497	3	2,816	1,163
11	6								17		18	6	4	3
12									12		15			
7	3								10		10	3	2	2
3									3		3			
2									2		3		1	1
57	27							13	71		99	31	7	2
3									3		3			
2									2		2		2	1
4								4	2		6		1	1
2									2		3		3	1
4	3						2		5		9	3	4	2
4	1								5		5	1	1	1
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
2									2		2		2	1
5									6		6	1	5	2
7	1								8		10	1		

III. 260 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing—Continued.										
<i>b. Cleaning and Dyeing (Custom Work)—Continued.</i>										
Lockport.....	1			1	1	1				
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	14	14				
New York.....	55	4	1	54	627	214	265	148		
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Olean.....	1			1	4	4				
Oswego.....	1			1	3	3				
Penn Yan.....		1								
Plattsburg.....	1	2		1	2	2				
Rochester.....	3			3	28	28				
Rome.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Hill.....		1								
Schenectady.....	2			2	5	5				
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Syracuse.....	5	1	1	4	23	23				
Troy.....	12			12	37	37				
Utica.....	3			3	24	24				
Watertown.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	129	14	3	126	945	532	265	148		

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

a. Grain Handling and Milling.

Adams.....	2			2	5	5				
Addison.....	2			2	6	6				
Akron.....	2			2	11	11				
Albany.....	2			2	14	14				
Albion.....	1			1	2	2				
Alexander.....	2			2	30	5	25			
Allegany.....	1			1	2	2				
Altay.....	1			1	2	2				
Altmar.....	1			1	1	1				
Andover.....	1			1	2	2				
Angelica.....	1			1	1	1				
Angola.....	1			1	4	4				
Arcade.....	1			1	2	2				
Attica.....	2			2	9	9				
Atlanta.....	2			2	3	3				
Auburn.....	3			3	12	12				
Avon.....	2			2	6	6				
Avoca.....	2			2	8	8				
Baldwinsville.....	4	2		4	26	26				
Bangor.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 261

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

LAUNDRIES, ETC.—Concluded.

1									1		3		2	1
10	4							14			14	4		
386	241	5		2			11	168	446	2	750	304	67	40
1	1							2			5	2		
4											4			
2	1							3			3	2	1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
13	15								28		40	24	1	1
	2								2		3	1		
5							1	4			5		1	1
1							1				1		2	1
15	8	1						10	13		23	8	2	2
37							3		34		36		19	10
16	8								24		32	11	2	2
1	1	1							2		2	1	2	1
620	325	7		2			17	215	711	2	1,130	405	134	79

AND LIQUORS.

5								5		6		6	2
6								2	4	8		1	1
11									11	11			
14									7	19		5	2
2								2		2		1	1
10	20							30		30	20		
2								2		2		1	1
2								2		2		2	1
1								1		1		2	1
2								2		4		3	1
1												2	1
4								4		4		3	1
2								2		2			
9								9		9			
3								3		3		7	2
12								12		12			
6								6		6			
8								3	5	8		4	2
26								26		42		4	2
1								1		1			

III. 262 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

K. FOOD, TOBACCO										
I. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Batavia.....	2	1		2	8	8				
Bath.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Belfast.....	1			1	3	3				
Belmont.....	2			2	6	6				
Bergen.....	1			1	12	12				
Big Flats.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	5	1		5	71	13	58			
Bolivar.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Boonville.....	3			3	11	11				
Bouckville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Bradford.....	1			1	2	2				
Branchport.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Breesport.....	1			1	2	2				
Broadalbin.....	1			1	3	3				
Brockport.....	1			1	5	5				
Brocton.....	1			1	1	1				
Brookton.....	1			1	2	2				
Brushton.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	15			15	725	48	147	110	420	
Burdette.....	1			1	5	5				
Caledonia.....	3			3	40	18	22			
Camden.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Cambridge.....	1			1	2	2				
Camillus.....	1			1	7	7				
Campbells.....	1			1	3	3				
Canandaigua.....	2			2	13	13				
Canaseraga.....	1			1	4	4				
Canastota.....	1			1	3	3				
Candor.....	2			2	5	5				
Canisteo.....	1			1	5	5				
Canton.....	2	1		2	4	4				
Carthage.....	3	1		3	5	5				
Cassadaga.....	1			1	2	2				
Cassville.....		1								
Castorland.....	1			1	3	3				
Cato.....	1			1	2	2				
Catskill.....	1			1	2	2				
Cattaraugus.....	2			2	4	4				
Central Bridge.....	2			2	7	7				
Champlain.....	1			1	2	2				
Charlotte Centre.....		1								
Chateaugay.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Chenango.....	1			1	3	3				
Cherry Creek.....	1			1	1	1				
Cincinnati.....	1			1	2	2				
Clay.....	1			1	3	3				
Clayville.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 263

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

8										8	8		2	3
5										5	5		3	1
3										3	3		5	1
6										6	6		4	2
4	8									12	12	8		
2										3	3		2	1
71										36	71		11	5
4										4	4		3	1
11										11	13			
2										2	6		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2		1	1
2										2	2			
3										3	3			
5										5	5			
1										1	2		1	1
2										2	2			
2										2	3			
487	238	1			6					665	60	758	238	16
5										5	5		2	1
12	28							22		18	40	28		
6										6	6		4	1
2										2	5		1	1
7										7	7		3	1
3										3	3		2	1
13										13	13		2	2
4										4	4		3	1
3										3	4		1	1
5										5	5		4	2
5										5	7		1	1
4										4	6		7	2
5	1									5	6		7	3
2										2	2			
3										3	4			
2										2	2		4	1
2										2	3			
4										4	4		1	1
7										7	7			
2										2	3			
2										2	2			
3										3	3		3	1
1										1	2			
2										2	2		4	1
3										3	3		3	1
2										2	2			

III. 264 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Clifton Springs.....	1			1	2	2				
Clinton.....	1			1	3	3				
Clyde.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	3	3				
Cohocton.....	1	1		1	25		25			
Cohoes.....	1			1	3	3				
Copenhagen.....	1			1	2	2				
Corinth.....	1			1	2	2				
Corning.....	1			1	9	9				
Cortland.....	1			1	3	3				
Croghan.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Croseyville.....	2			2	2	2				
Crown Point Centre.....	1			1	1	1				
Cuba.....	2			2	18	18				
Dansville.....	3			3	16	16				
Deer River.....	1			1	1	1				
De Kalb Junction.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Delevan.....	1			1	2	2				
Delhi.....	3			3	13	13				
Deposit.....	1			1	10	10				
Dexter.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Dresden.....	1			1	5	5				
Dryden.....		1								
Dundee.....	2			2	5	5				
Dunkirk.....	1			1	2	2				
East Aurora.....	2			2	8	8				
East Avon.....	1			1	3	3				
East Greenwich.....	1			1	2	2				
East Randolph.....	2			2	3	3				
East Syracuse.....	1			1	2	2				
Eaton.....	1			1	2	2				
Eden Centre.....	1			1	2	2				
Edmeston.....	1			1	2	2				
Edwards.....	2			2	3	3				
Elba.....	1			1	2	2				
Elbridge.....	2			2	2	2				
Ellenville.....	1			1	3	3				
Ellicottville.....	2			2	15	15				
Elmira.....	4		1	3	20	20				
Etna.....	1			1	2	2				
Fairport.....	1			1	3	3				
Falconer.....	1			1	3	3				
Fayetteville.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Flint.....	1			1	1	1				
Fonda.....	1			1	2	2				
Forest Home.....		1								
Forestville.....	1			1	3	3				
Fort Covington.....	1	1		1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 265

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2										2			1	1
2										3				
5										5			1	1
2										3				
25										25			2	1
2										3			1	1
2										2				
2										2			1	1
9										9				
3										3				
2										2				
2										2			2	2
1										1				
18										18			6	2
16										16			2	1
1										1				
2										2			5	1
2										2			1	1
13										13			1	1
10										10			5	1
4										4			7	1
5										5				
5										5			2	1
2							2			5				
2										8			1	1
2										3				
2										2				
2										3				
2										2			2	1
2										2			1	1
2										2			1	1
2										2				
2										2			2	2
2										2			1	1
2										2				
2										2			1	1
15										15			4	2
20										16			8	3
2										2			3	1
2										3				
2										3				
1										1				
1										1			2	1
2										2				
2										2				
2										3				
2										2			2	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Fort Plain.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Jackson.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Franklin Springs.....		1								
Franklinville.....	1			1	9	9				
Fredonia.....	2			2	3	3				
Freeville.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Fulton.....	5	1		5	32	32				
Fultonville.....	1			1	4	4				
Geneseo.....	2			2	7	7				
Geneva.....	2	2		2	52	2		50		
Gerry.....		1								
Glenora.....	1			1	2	2				
Gloversville.....	2			2	5	5				
Gorham.....	1			1	2	2				
Gouverneur.....	1			1	4	4				
Gowanda.....	1			1	4	4				
Great Bend.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Greene.....	2			2	9	9				
Greenport.....	1			1	3	3				
Greenwood.....	1			1	1	1				
Greig.....		1								
Groton.....	1			1	3	3				
Groveland Station.....	1			1	30		30			
Guyanoga.....	1			1	2	2				
Hallsboro.....		1								
Halseyville.....	1			1	2	2				
Hamburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Hammondsport.....	1			1	7	7				
Harrisville.....	1			1	1	1				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	3	3				
Hector.....	1			1	2	2				
Hemlock Lake.....	1			1	2	2				
Herkimer.....	1			1	7	7				
Heron.....	1			1	3	3				
Hogansburg.....	1			1	1	1				
Holland.....	1			1	8	8				
Holly.....	1			1	2	2				
Homer.....	3			3	8	8				
Honeoye Falls.....	2			2	12	12				
Hornellsville.....	3			3	13	13				
Horseheads.....	1			1	8	8				
Hume.....		1								
Ilion.....	1			1	3	3				
Ishua.....	1			1	2	2				
Ithaca.....	2			2	7	7				
Jamestown.....	2	1		2	8	8				
Johnstown.....	1			1	4	4				
Jordan.....	2			2	6	6				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 267

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2										2	2		2	1
1										1	1		1	
9										9	12		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
32										32	32		5	2
4										4	4			
7										7	7		7	3
52										52	52			
2										2	2		1	1
5										5	5		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
4										4	4		3	1
4										4	5			
1										1	1		1	1
9		1	1							9	9		6	1
3									3	3	3			
1										1	1		1	1
3										3	4		2	1
12	18									30	30	18	2	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		5	1
7										7	7			
1										1	2		4	1
3										3	3			
2										2	2		3	1
2										2	2			
7										7	7			
3										3	4		1	1
1										1	2			
8										8	8		4	1
2										2	2		1	1
8										4	11		1	1
12										12	15		5	2
13										13	13		5	2
8										8	10		3	1
3										3	3		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
7										7	7		5	2
8										8	8			
4										4	4			
6										6	8		4	2

III. 268 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Kanona.....	1			1	2	2				
Kennedy.....	1			1	8	8				
Kingston.....	2			2	17	17				
Kirkwood.....	1			1	2	2				
Lacona.....	1			1	3	3				
Lancaster.....	1			1	2	2				
Laona.....	1			1	2	2				
Lawrenceville.....	1			1	2	2				
Leonardville.....	1			1	2	2				
Lenox.....	1			1	2	2				
Le Roy.....	3			3	91	16		75		
Liberty.....	1			1	4	4				
Lima.....	1			1	2	2				
Lime Lake.....	1			1	5	5				
Lisbon.....	1			1	2	2				
Little Falls.....	2			2	7	7				
Little Valley.....		1								
Livingston Manor.....	1			1	3	3				
Livonia.....	3			3	22	22				
Livonia Centre.....	1			1	16	16				
Locke.....	1			1	2	2				
Lockport.....	3			3	61	5	56			
Lockwood.....	1			1	1	1				
Lodi.....	2			2	6	6				
Lowville.....	2			2	7	7				
Ludlowville.....	2			2	4	4				
Lyons Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Macedon.....	1			1	3	3				
Madrid.....	2			2	5	5				
Malone.....	3			3	6	6				
Manchester.....	1			1	2	2				
Manlius.....	1			1	2	2				
Marathon.....	1			1	2	2				
Marion.....	1			1	3	3				
Massena.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Mays Mill.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Mayville.....	1	2		1	2	2				
McGraw.....	1			1	2	2				
McLean.....	2			2	4	4				
Mechanicville.....	2			2	9	9				
Medina.....	1			1	1	1				
Meridian.....		1								
Mexico.....	2			2	5	5				
Middleburgh.....		1								
Middle Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleport.....	1			1	2	2				
Middletown.....	2			2	6	6				
Middleville.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 269

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2										2	2			
8										8	10			
17										17	17			
2										2	2		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2			
2										2	2		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
56	35							75	16	91	35			
4									4	4				
2									2	2				
5									5	5			1	1
2							2		2	2			4	1
7									7	7				
3									3	3				
10	12								22	22	12		2	2
4	12								16	16	12			
2									2	2			2	1
46	15	1			1				49	18	63	18	4	1
1									1	1				
6									6	7			5	2
7									7	10			3	1
4									4	4			2	2
3									3	3				
3									3	3			1	1
5									5	5			3	2
6									6	9			4	2
2									2	2			2	1
2									2	2			2	1
2									2	2				
3									3	3			2	1
2									2	3				
1									1	1			2	1
2									2	4			1	1
2									2	2				
4									4	4				
9									9	9				
1									1	2				
5									5	5			1	1
2									2	3			1	1
2									2	3				
6									6	6				
2									2	2				

III. 270 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, removed etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Mohawk.....	1			1	5	5				
Monroe.....	1			1	3	3				
Montour Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Moravia.....	1	1		1	8					
Moriah.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Morris.....	1			1	3	3				
Morrisville.....	1			1	2	2				
Moscow.....	1			1	4	4				
Mottville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Mount Morris.....	1			1	7	7				
Munnsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Naples.....	2	1		2	5	5				
Nassau.....	1			1	2	2				
Natural Bridge.....	1			1	1	1				
Newark.....	2			2	8	8				
Newark Valley.....	2			2	5	5				
New Berlin.....	2			2	8	8				
Newburgh.....	1			1	3	3				
New Centerville.....	1			1	1	1				
Newfield.....	1			1	3	3				
Newport.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	15	1		15	544	72	76	182	234	
Niagara Falls.....	4			4	274	5	32	237		
Nicholsville.....	1			1	1	1				
Norfolk.....	1			1	2	2				
North Bangor.....	1			1	2	2				
North Collins.....	1			1	2	2				
North Clymer.....	2			2	3	3				
North Lawrence.....	1			1	1	1				
North Tonawanda.....	2			2	16	16				
Norwich.....	1			1	7	7				
Norwood.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Nunda.....	1			1	2	2				
Oakfield.....	1			1	3	3				
Oaksville.....		1								
Odessa.....	1			1	2	2				
Ogdensburg.....	6			6	61	41	20			
Olean.....	2			2	21	21				
Oneida.....	1			1	12	12				
Oneonta.....	3			3	46	14	32			
Ontario.....	1			1	3	3				
Oswegatchie.....	1			1	1	1				
Oswego.....	2	1		2	8	8				
Otego.....	1			1	2	2				
Otto.....	1			1	1	1				
Ovid.....	1			1	5	5				
Ovid Centre.....	1			1	2	2				
Owego.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 271

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	INo. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND FACTORS—Continued.

5											9			
3											3		1	1
2											2		2	1
8											8		1	1
1											1			
3											3			
2											2		3	1
4											4		1	1
2											2			
7											7			
2											2		1	1
5											5		3	2
2											2			
1											1		2	1
8											8		3	1
5											5		5	2
8											8		4	2
3											3			
1											1		2	1
3											3		2	1
2											2			
489	55	6			1		12	90	230	212	828	175	12	6
254	20	2			1				274		276	21	15	3
1										1	2		1	1
2									2		2		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
3									3		3		2	2
1									1		1			
16									16		17		2	1
7									7		7			
3									3		3		5	1
2									2		2			
8									3		3		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
61									2		2			
21									40	18	76		13	6
12									5	16	21		1	1
46									6	6	15			
									14	32	49		5	2
3									3		3		2	1
1									1		1		4	1
8									8		8		1	1
2									2		2			
1									1		1			
5									5		5		1	1
2									2		2		3	1
2									2		2		1	1

III. 272 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	Place closed, burned, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TORACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Oxford.....	1			1	5	5				
Painted Post.....	1			1	4	4				
Palmyra.....	1			1	2	2				
Parishville.....	1			1	2	2				
Pavilion.....		1								
Penfield.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Penn Yan.....	2			3	9	9				
Perry.....	2			2	8	8				
Peru.....	1			1	3	3				
Philadelphia.....	2			2	3	3				
Phoenix.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Pittsford.....	1			1	4	4				
Plattsburg.....	2			2	6	6				
Portage.....	1			1	3	3				
Port Byron.....	1			1	2	2				
Port Chester.....	3		1	2	6	6				
Port Henry.....	1			1	4	4				
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	6	6				
Port Leyden.....	2			2	3	3				
Portville.....	3		1	3	6	6				
Plattsburg.....	2			2	5	5				
Pratt's Hollow.....	1			1	2	2				
Pulaski.....	2			2	4	4				
Pultneyville.....	1			1	2	2				
Randolph.....	2			2	4	4				
Reading Centre.....	1			1	3	3				
Rensselaer Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	3	3				
Richford.....	1			1	3	3				
Ripley.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Riverhead.....	2			2	9	9				
Rochester.....	20	2	3	17	199	119	80			
Roscoe.....	1			1	2	2				
Rose Hill.....	1			1	4	4				
Rome.....	2			2	7	7				
Rushville.....	1			1	2	2				
Salsmanca.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Creek.....	1			1	1	1				
Sangerfield.....	1			1	1	1				
Sauquoit.....	1			1	4	4				
Savona.....	1			1	2	2				
Schenectady.....	2			2	7	7				
Schenevus.....	1			1	4	4				
Schoharie.....	1			1	4	4				
Schuyler Falls.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Schuylerville.....	1			1	3	3				
Seneca Falls.....	3	1		3	13	13				
Shelby.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 273

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. facs.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

5											5		4	1
4											4			
2											2		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
3														
3										3	3		2	1
9										9	9		2	2
8										8	8			
3										3	3		1	1
3										1	4		2	2
3										3	3		1	1
4										4	4		1	1
6										6	6		4	3
3										3	3			
2										2	2		1	1
6										6	6			
4										4	4		2	1
6										6	6			
3										3	4		2	1
6										6	6		4	3
5										5	6		3	3
2										2	3		2	1
4										4	4			
2										2	2		3	1
4										4	4		2	1
3										3	5		4	1
3										3	3		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
3										3	6		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
1										1	1		1	1
9										9	9		1	1
154	45				2			28	171		279	99	14	9
2									2		2			
2	2								4		10	4	1	1
7									7		7			
2									2		2		2	1
2														
1									1		1			
1									1		1			
4									4		4			
2									2		2		3	1
7									7		7		1	1
4									4		4			
4									4		5			
1									1		1		2	1
3									3		3		1	1
13									13		13		6	3
2									2		2			

III. 274 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	30-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. PACE, TOBACCO.

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.										
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.										
Sherburne.....	1			1	4	4				
Sherman.....	3			3	4	4				
Shortsville.....	1			1	1	1				
Silver Creek.....	1			1	3	3				
Silver Springs.....	1			1	4	4				
Sinclairville.....	2			2	3	3				
Sodus.....	1			1	3	3				
South Bombay.....	1			1	2	2				
South Dayton.....	1			1	2	2				
South New Berlin.....	1			1	3	3				
Spencer.....	1			1	1	1				
Springville.....	2			2	10	10				
Springwater.....	1			1	2	2				
Stanley.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Stillwater.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	2	1		2	31	4	27			
Taughannock Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Theresa.....	2			2	4	4				
Ticonderoga.....	2			2	10	10				
Troy.....	2			2	28	8	20			
Trumansburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Truxton.....	2			2	4	4				
Tully.....	1			1	2	2				
Twin.....	2			2	2	2				
Tuscarora.....	1			1	2	2				
Tyrone.....	1			1	2	2				
Unadilla.....	2			2	9	9				
Union Springs.....	1			1	4	4				
Utica.....	1			1	10	10				
Valley Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Valley Mills.....	1			1	2	2				
Van Etten.....		1								
Varna.....		1								
Victor.....	1			1	3	3				
Walden.....	1			1	4	4				
Walton.....	2			2	7	7				
Warsaw.....	1			1	8	8				
Waterbury.....	1			1	3	3				
Waterloo.....	2			2	9	9				
Watertown.....	4	1		4	27	27				
Waterville.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Watkins.....	1			1	2	2				
Waverly.....	3			3	10	10				
Wayland.....	1			1	3	3				
Webster.....	1			1	2	2				
Weedsport.....	1			1	3	3				
Wellshurg.....	1			1	2	2				
Wellsville.....	1			1	3	3				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 275

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

4										4	4		2	1
4										4	4		3	2
1										1	1		1	1
3										3	3		2	1
4										4	4			
3										3	3		2	1
3										3	3		3	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		5	1
2										2	2		2	1
3										3	3		2	1
1										1	1		2	1
10										10	11			
2										2	2			
2										2	2			
2										2	2			
31										4	27		1	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2		3	1
2										2	2		3	2
10										10	13		5	2
28										28	28		2	2
8										3	3		2	1
4										4	6		5	2
2										2	2		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2		1	1
9										9	12		3	2
4										4	4		1	1
10										10	10			
3										3	3		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
3										3	3			
4										4	4			
7										7	8		5	2
8										8	8			
3										3	3		2	1
9										9	9		4	2
27										27	29		11	4
3										3	4		1	1
2										2	2		3	1
10										10	13		4	3
3										3	3		6	1
2										2	2			
3										3	3		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
2										2	2		2	1
3										3	3			

III. 276 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burned, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+

K. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.

a. Grain Handling and Milling—Continued.

West Coxsackie.....	1			1	2	2				
West Edmeston.....	1			1	2	2				
Westfield.....	2			2	5	5				
West Sand Lake.....		1								
West Winfield.....	1			1	2	2				
Whippleville.....	1	2		1	1	1				
Whitneys Point.....	1			1	3	3				
Williamson.....	1			1	2	2				
Williamstown.....	2			2	2	2				
Willsborough.....	1			1	1	1				
Windor.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Wiscony.....		1								
Wolcott.....	2			2	5	5				
Woods.....	1			1	1	1				
Yaleville.....		1								
Yonkers.....	1			1	5	5				
Total.....	540	67	7	533	3,781	1,843	650	634	654	

b. Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

Adams.....		1								
Akron.....	1			1	100			100		
Albany.....	1			1	2	2				
Albion.....	3	2		3	20	20				
Allegany.....	1			1	47		47			
Attica.....	1			1	17	17				
Auburn.....	1			1	176			176		
Avon.....	2			2	69	14		55		
Baldwinsville.....	1	1		1	30			30		
Batavia.....	2	1		2	65			65		
Belfast.....	1			1	6	6				
Bergen.....	2			2	33	13	20			
Branchport.....	1			1	3	3				
Brockport.....	3	1		3	163	13	20	130		
Buffalo.....	3			3	25	25				
Cambridge.....	1			1	55			55		
Camden.....	1			1	65			65		
Canandaigua.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Canajoharie.....	1			1	4	4				
Canastota.....	2			2	90	10		80		
Cassadaga.....	1			1	5	5				
Cherry Creek.....	1			1	65			65		
Chittenango.....		1								
Clinton.....	1			1	130			130		
Clyde.....	1			1	4	4				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	3	3				
Cortland.....	1			1	31		31			
Coxsackie.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 277

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2									2		2		2	1
2									2		3		2	1
5									5		6			
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		2		3	1
3									3		3		1	1
2									2		2			
2									2		2			
2									2		2		2	2
1									1		2			
2									2		2		2	1
5									5		5		2	2
1										1	1		3	1
5									5		15			
3,273	508	12	1	12			16	237	3,015	513	4,371	683	645	218
30	70	12	5	2				2	100		100	70	4	1
1	1										2	1		
6	14		2				12		8		71	65	2	1
13	29	6	2	2					47		80	50		
2	15								17		17	15		
156	20	4	1	1					176		176	20	1	1
24	45								69		69	45	1	1
10	20								30		30	20	2	1
10	55		3					65			65	55		
6									6		100	50	3	1
5	28								33		33	28	2	2
3									3		16	10		
44	119	2	1	1				23	130		270	206	1	1
16	9								25		33	9	2	1
25	30								55		160	100		
50	15								65		225	150	1	1
2									2		2		4	1
4									4		15	5	1	1
60	30								90		238	130	1	1
5									5		5		2	1
15	50								65		150	125		
100	30	15	10						130		130	30	1	1
4									4		4		2	1
1	2								3		3	2		
20	11								31		31	11	2	1

III. 278 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

K. FOOD, TOBACCO									
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.									
b. Preserved Fruits and Vegetables—Continued.									
Cuba.....		1							
Dansville.....	1	1		1	18	18			
Dayton.....		1							
Deposit.....		1							
Dundee.....	1			1	7	7			
Dunkirk.....	1			1	25		25		
Eden Centre.....	1			1	58			58	
Elba.....	1			1	13	13			
Ellenville.....	1			1	60			60	
Fairport.....	3			3	326	6		60	260
Farmer.....	1	1		1	3	3			
Fayetteville.....	1			1	60			60	
Fanton.....	1			1	137			137	
Forestville.....	1			1	31		31		
Franklinville.....	1			1	215				215
Fredonia.....	2			2	250			250	
Frewsburg.....		1							
Fulton.....	1			1	125			125	
Geneseo.....	1	2		1	50			50	
Geneva.....	2			2	445			130	315
Gorham.....		1							
Gowanda.....	1			1	78			78	
Hamburg.....	1			1	231				231
Hamilton.....	1			1	6	6			
Hammondsport.....	1	1		1	75			75	
Hemlock Lake.....	1			1	16	16			
Holly.....	4	2		4	50	29	21		
Honeoye Falls.....	2			2	47	17	30		
Huntington.....	1			1	7	7			
Islip.....	1			1	15	15			
Kennedy.....	1			1	25		25		
Kenwood.....	1			1	90			90	
Kirkland.....	1			1	106			106	
Lenox.....	1			1	109			109	
Leonardsville.....		1							
Le Roy.....	2			2	120			120	
Lestershire.....	1			1	69			69	
Little Falls.....		1							
Liverpool.....	1			1	5	5			
Livonia.....	1			1	30		30		
Locke.....		1							
Lockport.....	1			1	100			100	
Lowville.....	1			1	15	15			
Manlius.....	1			1	2	2			
Marion.....	1			1	7	7			
Mattituck.....	1			1	35		35		
Mechanicville.....	1			1	25		25		
Medina.....	1	1		1	14	14			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 279

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUOR—Continued.

2	16						18				18	16			
4	3								7		24	20	2	1	
5	20								25		45	40	2	1	
27	31	2	1		1				58		125	95	1	1	
3	10							13			13	10	2	1	
25	35	1	1	8					60		60	35	3	1	
119	207	20	9	10					236		740	460	5	2	
3									3		38	35			
30	30								60		240	140	1	1	
30	107	10	6	11					137		200	150	5	1	
11	20	7	3	7	3				31		50	30	3	1	
90	125	20	4	6					215		300	200	6	1	
90	160	10	4	4					250		250	160	7	2	
125									125		125			2	1
15	35	2	1						50		50	35			
275	170	25	17	1					445		445	170	6	2	
24	54	12	7	24	16				78		84	54	2	1	
122	109	61	52	59	95				231		231	109	5	1	
6									6		150	70	2	1	
20	55								75		75	55	2	1	
4	12								16		16	12			
7	43	1	1						50		99	79	4	1	
6	41							47			74	65	3	1	
7									7		28				
15		3	1						15		15		3	1	
5	20								25		55	48	3	1	
30	60		1						90		150	100	1	1	
75	31	4							106		106	31			
45	64	2	2	1	1				109		150	100	3	1	
22	98								120		120	98			
19	50	15	9	14	12				69		69	50	2	1	
5									5		70	25			
12	18		2						30		30	18	2	1	
25	75	2		4					100		175	125	2	1	
11	4	1							15		85	35			
2									2		40	30	3	1	
4	3								7		65	30	3	1	
10	25	6	5						35		35	25			
9	16	1	1						25		25	16	2	1	
4	10								14		47	35			

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total no.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.				IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
							Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 100.	200- 400.	500+.

I. FOOD, TOBACCO											
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.											
b. Preserved Fruits and Vegetables—Continued.											
Mexico.....	1			1	20		20				
Middleport.....	2	1		2	90	9		90			
Moravia.....	1			1	2	2					
Moscow.....	1	1		1	30		30				
Mount Morris.....	2	1		2	115		40	75			
Newark.....	1			1	150			150			
Newport.....		1									
New York.....	35	1	2	38	1,208	112	218	938			
North Collins.....	1			1	212				212		
Nunda.....	2			2	19	19					
Oakfield.....	2			2	61	16	45				
Onesida.....	1			1	80			80			
Ontario.....	1	1		1	1	1					
Oswego.....	1			1	4	4					
Parish.....		1									
Penn Yan.....	2	1		2	64		68				
Perry.....	2			2	26	26					
Phelps.....	1			1	7	7					
Pittsford.....		1									
Plattsburg.....	1			1	23		23				
Richland.....		1									
Ripley.....		1									
Rochester.....	10	2	8	4	607	15	37	55		500	
Rosburg.....		1									
Sequoit.....	1			1	40		40				
Shelby.....	1			1	4	4					
Sherman.....	1			1	7	7					
Silver Creek.....	1			1	64			64			
Silver Springs.....	1			1	10	10					
Sinclairville.....	1	1		1	2	2					
Smithtown.....	1			1	6	6					
Sodus.....		1									
South Dayton.....	1			1	18	18					
Springville.....	1			1	22		22				
Stanley.....		2									
Stittville.....	1			1	150			150			
Syracuse.....	2	1		2	174		24	150			
Troy.....	1			1	8	8					
Turin.....	1			1	64			64			
Tuscarora.....	1			1	12	12					
Utica.....	2			2	21	21					
Warsaw.....	1			1	22		22				
Wayland.....		1									
Webster Crossing.....		1									
Westfield.....	3			3	80	17	42				
Williamson.....	1			1	73			73			
Williamstown.....		1									
Wolcott.....	1	1		1	15	15					
Total.....	174	48	5	106	7,875	652	1,067	4,422	1,234	500	

-REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 281

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

20										20	20		2	1
16	83				2					90	229	308	3	2
2										2	50	25	2	1
12	18							30			30	18	1	1
40	75				2				115		115	75		
100	50	32	20	5					150		150	50	2	1
616	652	23	20	13		3	48	552	668		1,722	1,002	60	22
93	120	20	7	12					213		600	400	10	1
6	13								19		19	12		
21	40			8				45	16		61	40		
50	30						80				425	125	1	1
1											1		3	1
4									4		4			
18	50								68		88	66	3	1
10	16	5	5			5	10	16			26	16	2	1
7									7		7		1	1
8	20								23		23	20	3	1
182	425	16	8	12				55	552		1,616	1,184	4	2
30	10	5	3					40			160	70	1	1
1	8								4		25	18	1	1
1	6								7		18	12	4	1
28	36	7	5	1	4	1			64		64	36	3	1
2	8							10			10	8		
2									2		2		3	1
6									6		12			
7	11	2							18		60	45	5	1
12	10	1							22		37	12	1	1
60	90								150		150	90		
60	114								174		340	240	2	1
8									8		8			
44	20	6		8					64		85	25	2	1
2	10								12		12	10		
19	2						5	16			21	2	1	1
2	20							22			27	25		
40	20	4							60		179	47	2	2
13	60	1	1	14					73		73	60	5	1
15									15		15		4	1
3,513	4,362	366	212	235	133	9	220	974	6,681		13,221	7,944	259	101

III. 282 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total no.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.				IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
							Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO											
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—Con.											
c. Sugar, Starch, Yeast.											
Buffalo.....	4			4	181	6	21	154			
Conklin.....		1									
Lyons.....	1			1	190			190			
Morrisville.....	1			1	5	5					
Newburg.....	1			1	3	3					
New York.....	10	1	2	8	2,330	48	40	63		2,179	
Oswego.....	1			1	169			169			
Schuyler Falls.....	1			1	4	4					
Yonkers.....	1			1	400				400		
Total.....	20	2	2	18	3,272	66	61	566	400	2,179	
d. Coffee Roasting and Grinding, Spices, Etc.											
Albany.....	4			4	31	31					
Batavia.....	1			1	7	7					
Binghamton.....	2			2	10	10					
Buffalo.....	11	1		11	84	40	44				
Corning.....	1			1	5	5					
Elmira.....	1	1		1	3	3					
Jamestown.....	1			1	6	6					
Johnstown.....	1			1	5	5					
Medina.....	1			1	4	4					
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	8	8					
New York.....	59		2	57	1,715	282	249	513		671	
Rochester.....	3			3	75	15		60			
Syracuse.....	3		1	2	13	13					
Troy.....	1			1	3	3					
Utica.....	2			2	9	9					
Total.....	92	2	3	89	1,978	441	293	573		671	
e. Salt.											
Ithaca.....	1			1	60			60			
Lansing.....	2			2	155	5		150			
Le Roy.....	1			1	90			90			
New York.....	2		1	1	40		40				
Perry.....	1			1	23		23				
Pittsford.....	1			1	83			83			
Silver Springs.....	1			1	200				200		
Warsaw.....	3	3		3	140		25	115			
Watkins.....	2	1		2	192			192			
Total.....	14	4	1	13	963	5	88	690	200		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 283

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 yrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

131	50	9	4	2	.....	21	6	154	.....	181	50	.....	.....
180	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	7	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	4	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2,243	87	21	1	.....	.....	11	122	2,197	.....	2,355	87	80	6
160	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	160	9	2	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	1
400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	.....	.....
3,126	146	34	5	2	.....	32	128	2,532	580	3,298	146	46	10
28	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4	.....	31	3	1	1
2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	5	.....	.....
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	10	6	4	2
65	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	68	.....	87	20	3	3
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	1	1
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	2	1
3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	5	2	1
1,024	691	29	4	51	.....	84	629	1,002	.....	1,937	759	53	34
44	31	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	72	.....	228	176	5	1
5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	8	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	1
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	9	5	.....	.....
1,194	784	30	4	57	.....	84	700	1,194	.....	2,356	998	79	45
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	65	5	1	1
133	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	126	6	155	22	1	1
80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	10	.....	.....
20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	20	1	1
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	2	1
75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	83	8	.....	.....
160	40	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	40	.....	.....
125	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140	15	.....	.....
150	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	97	192	42	7	2
826	157	6	4	3	.....	.....	63	817	103	968	162	12	6

III. 284 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table 1—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.										
a. Slaughtering and Packing.										
Albany.....	6			6	50	28	22			
Auburn.....	3			3	12	12				
Amsterdam.....	3		1	2	11	11				
Binghamton.....	1			1	15	15				
Buffalo.....	18	1		18	1,077	73	42	112	200	650
Canajoharie.....	1			1	85			85		
Canandaigua.....	2			2	12	12				
Fort Edward.....		1								
Fort Plain.....		1								
Gloversville.....	2			2	22	2	20			
Gorham.....	1			1	3	3				
Hudson.....		1								
Ilion.....	1			1	2	2				
Islip.....		1								
Le Roy.....	1			1	4	4				
Little Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Lyons.....	1			1	3	3				
Nassau.....		1								
New York.....	21	2		21	605	88	145	372		
Odesa.....		1								
Olean.....	1			1	4	4				
Oswego.....	2			2	26		26			
Port Byron.....	1			1	22		22			
Rochester.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....		2								
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Sodus.....		1								
Syracuse.....	4			4	25	25				
Troy.....	2			2	11	11				
Utica.....	5			5	35	35				
Total.....	79	12	1	78	2,032	336	277	569	200	650
b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk.										
Adams.....	1			1	18	18				
Addison.....	1			1	5	5				
Akron.....	1			1	1	1				
Albany.....	2			2	21	21				
Alexander.....	1			1	2	2				
Alfred.....	2			2	5	5				
Allegany.....	1			1	3	3				
Almond.....	1			1	2	2				
Altmar.....	1			1	2	2				
Amsterdam.....		1								
Antwerp.....	1	1		1	39		39			
Apulia Station.....	1			1	2	2				
Arcade.....	1			1	2	2				
Attica.....	2			2	6	6				
Auburn.....	1			1	3	3				
Avon.....	1			1	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 285

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

50									50		50		6	5
12									12		13			
11									11		12		2	1
8	7			1					15		15	7	4	1
1,027	50	24	6						1,077		1,227	50	15	8
42	43	3							85		96	53	2	1
12									5	7	12		3	2
22									22		22		6	2
3									3		3		4	1
2									2		3			
4									4		4		1	1
3									3		5		1	1
3									3		3			
534	71						17	112	476		753	105	20	19
4									4		4		3	1
26									26		56		2	1
10	12							22			33	18	2	1
2									2			3		
3									3		3		3	1
25									25		20		4	4
11									11		11		4	1
35								3	16	16	40			
1,849	183	27	6	1			17	137	1,843	35	2,397	233	91	51
18									18		18		3	1
5									5		5			
1									1		1			
21		1	1						9	12	21		7	2
2									2		2			
5									5		6		4	2
3									3		3		1	1
1	1							2			2	1	1	1
2										2	2		2	1
33	6	3								30	40	7	6	1
2										2	2			
2									2		2			
6									6		6		1	1
3									3		3			
4										4	4			

III. 286 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 100.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.

b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk—Continued.

Bainbridge.....	4			4	87	19	68			
Baldwinsville.....	1			1	4	4				
Bangor.....		1								
Beaver Falls.....		1								
Belmont.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Bennetts.....	1			1	3	3				
Big Flats.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1			1	17	17				
Bombay.....	1			1	3	3				
Boonville.....		2								
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Broadalbin.....	1			1	2	2				
Brookton.....	1			1	1	1				
Brushton.....	3	1		3	6	6				
Burlington.....	1			1	1	1				
Burlington Flats.....	2	1		2	4	4				
Cambridge.....	1			1	2	2				
Camden.....	1			1	3	3				
Canajoharie.....	1			1	17	17				
Candor.....	1			1	2	2				
Canistota.....	1			1	1	1				
Canton.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Cassadaga.....	1			1	2	2				
Cassville.....	1			1	4	4				
Casenovia.....	1			1	1	1				
Champlain.....		1								
Charlotte Centre.....		1								
Chasm Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Chateaugay.....	1			1	2	2				
Cherry Creek.....		1								
Cherry Valley.....		1								
Cincinnatus.....	1			1	3	3				
Cohocton.....	1			1	1	1				
Colosse.....	2			2	3	3				
Constableville.....	1			1	2	2				
Cooperstown.....	1			1	7	7				
Copenhagen.....	1			1	3	3				
Corning.....	2	3		2	4	4				
Cortland.....	2			2	6	6				
Crown Point.....	1			1	2	2				
Dannemora.....	1			1	2	2				
Dayton.....	1			1	3	3				
Deer River.....	1			1	2	2				
De Kalb Junction.....	1			1	1	1				
Delavan.....	1			1	2	2				
Delhi.....	3			3	34	34				
Denmark.....	1			1	2	2				
Deposit.....	2			2	50	3	47			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 287

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS.—Continued.

87									87		126		7	4
4									4		4		3	1
													2	1
2									2		2			
3									3		3		1	1
3									3		6		6	1
17									17		17			
3									3		3			
2							2				2			
2								2			2			
1									1		1		2	1
6								6			6		7	3
1							1				2		2	1
4								4			2		5	2
2									2		2		1	1
3									3		3		2	1
17		1							17		17		2	1
2								2			2		2	1
1									1		2		3	1
7									7		12		6	1
2									2		2		3	1
4									4		4		3	1
1									1		1		2	1
2									2		2		2	1
2									2		3		3	1
5									5		9		1	1
3								3			7		4	1
1									1		2		1	1
3									3		3		6	2
2									2		2		2	1
7									7		12		2	1
3									3		3		3	1
4									4		4		1	1
6									4		7		1	1
2							2				3		3	1
2										2	2		5	1
3		1								3	4		3	1
2		1								2	2		2	1
1									1		2		3	1
2										2	2			
34									18	16	34		7	2
2									2	2	2		3	1
50									3	47	50		2	2

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.

 b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed
Milk—Continued.

Dryden.....	1			1	2	2				
Eagle Mills.....	1			1	1	1				
East Aurora.....	1			1	2	2				
East Springfield.....	1			1	2	2				
Eaton.....	1			1	4	4				
Edmeston.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Edwards.....	1			1	3	3				
Elba.....	1			1	2	2				
Ellicottville.....	1			1	2	2				
Elmira.....	1			1	5	5				
Exeter.....		1								
Farmers.....		1								
Fayetteville.....	1			1	1	1				
Filmore.....	1			1	1	1				
Fort Ann.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Covington.....	1			1	3	3				
Fort Jackson.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Plain.....	2			2	5	5				
Fowler.....	2			2	3	3				
Frankfort.....	1			1	50			50		
Franklinville.....	1			1	1	1				
Friendship.....	1			1	2	2				
Fulton.....	1			1	90			90		
Fultonville.....	1			1	2	2				
Gerry.....	1			1	3	3				
Gloversville.....	2			2	9	9				
Greene.....	2			2	7	7				
Greenwich.....	1			1	3	3				
Greenwood.....	1			1	2	2				
Groton.....	1			1	2	2				
Hammond.....	2			2	3	3				
Harkness.....	1			1	1	1				
Harpersville.....	1			1	1	1				
Harrisville.....		1								
Hartwich.....	2			2	2	2				
Helena.....	1			1	2	2				
Hermion.....	1			1	2	2				
Hobart.....	1			1	14	14				
Hogansburg.....	1			1	1	1				
Holland.....	1			1	3	3				
Holly.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	1			1	3	3				
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Hooper.....	1			1	2	2				
Hopkinton.....	1			1	3	3				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	4	4				
Horseheads.....	1			1	5	5				
Hume.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 289

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2								2			2		1	1
1									1		1		3	1
2									2		2			
2								2			2		1	1
4									4		4		2	1
3								3			4			
3										3	3		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
2								2			2		3	1
5								5			5		2	1
1														
1										1	1		2	1
1										1	1		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
3										3	3		6	1
2								2			2			
5									5		5		1	1
3									2	1	4		6	2
23	28		1						50		50	28		
1									1		1		1	1
2								2			2		3	1
73	27	1	1						99		99	27	1	1
2		1							2		2		2	1
3									3		3		1	1
9									4	5	9		2	2
7									7		11		5	2
3									3		3		1	1
2								2			2		1	1
2								2			2		2	1
3									1	2	3		5	2
1							1				1		3	1
1								1			1		2	1
2									2		2		6	2
2										2	3		3	1
2							2				2		3	1
14										14	14		3	1
1							1				2		6	1
3									3		3			
1									1		1			
3							3							
2									2		2		2	1
2										2	2		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
4									4		4			
5								5			6		1	1
2									2		2		2	1

III. 290 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.										
b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk—Continued.										
Ira Station.....	1			1	2	2				
Johnstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Jordan.....	1			1	2	2				
Kanona.....	1			1	2	2				
Kennedy.....	1			1	1	1				
Kirkland.....	1			1	2	2				
Lacona.....	1			1	3	3				
Lapham.....	1			1	2	2				
Lawrenceville.....	1			1	2	2				
Lentsville.....		1								
Leonardsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Lenox.....	1			1	1	1				
Le Roy.....	1			1	2	2				
Lindley.....	1			1	3	3				
Little Falls.....	1			1	12	12				
Lisbon.....	1			1	2	2				
Locke.....	1			1	1	1				
Lockwood.....	2			2	2	2				
Lowman.....		2								
Lowville.....	2	1		2	18	18				
Lyon Falls.....	2			2	4	4				
Macedon.....	1			1	2	2				
Machias.....	1			1	2	2				
Madrid.....	1			1	5	5				
Malone.....	2			2	5	5				
Marathon.....	1			1	4	4				
Marion.....	1			1	3	3				
Massena.....	2			2	16	16				
McGraw.....	1			1	2	2				
McLean.....	2			2	3	3				
Mechanicville.....	1			1	2	2				
Meridian.....	1			1	1	1				
Mexico.....	1			1	8	8				
Middlefield.....		1								
Middletown.....	1			1	107			107		
Milford.....	1			1	3	3				
Mohawk Hill.....	2			2	4	4				
Moirs.....	1			1	2	2				
Morroes.....	1			1	12	12				
Moravia.....	1			1	2	2				
Morristown.....	1			1	2	2				
Morrisville.....	1			1	2	2				
Mount Upton.....	1			1	38		38			
Mount Vernon.....	2			2	21	21				
Munnsville.....		1								
Nassau.....	1			1	1	1				
Natural Bridge.....		1								
Naumberg.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 291

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2										2	2		2	1
2										2	3		2	1
2								2			2		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
1									1		2			
2									2		3		1	1
3											3		3	1
1	1								2		2	1	4	1
2							2				2			
3										3	3		2	1
1								1			1		2	1
2											2			
2	1										3	1	2	1
12									12		12			
2								2			2		6	1
1										1	1		2	1
2									1	1	3		2	2
13										13	37		7	2
4								3		1	5		3	2
2							2				2		1	1
1	1										2		3	1
5										5	5	1	3	1
3	2						3		2		5	2	8	2
4									4		4			
3										3	3		3	1
16							10			6	20			
2									2		3			
2							1			2	4		3	2
2	1								2		2		2	1
1										1	1		2	1
8										8	8		1	1
76	37			1				107		3	120	40		
3											6			
4	1							2		2	4		6	2
1							2				2	1	1	1
12										12	12		3	1
1	1									2	2	1	4	1
2										2	2		3	1
2										2	2		3	1
35										35	40			
21								21			21		1	1
1									1		2		1	1
1										1	1		2	1

III. 292 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.										
b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk—Continued.										
Nelliston.....	1			1	36		36			
Newark.....	1			1	4	4				
Newark Valley.....	2			2	3	3				
New Berlin.....	1			1	132				132	
New Bremen.....		1								
Newfield.....	1	1		1						
Newport.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	6	1		6	105	36	69			
Nichols.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Nicholsville.....		1								
Norfolk.....	1			1	4	4				
North Bangor.....	1			1	1	1				
North Clymer.....	1			1	1	1				
North Lawrence.....	1			1	2	2				
North Wilna.....	1			1	1	1				
Norwich.....	1			1	125			125		
Nunda.....	1			1	2	2				
Oaksville.....		1								
Oneonta.....	2			2	7	7				
Orwell.....	1			1	1	1				
Otego.....		1								
Owego.....	2			2	27	3	24			
Oxford.....	1			1	46		46			
Painted Post.....	1			1	2	2				
Parish.....	1			1	2	2				
Parishville.....	1			1	1	1				
Perry.....	1			1	3	3				
Peru.....	1			1	8	3				
Plainfield.....	1			1	1	1				
Plattsburg.....		1								
Port Jervis.....	1			1	2	2				
Portville.....	1			1	1	1				
Potsdam.....	3			3	12	12				
Prattsburg.....		1								
Pulaeki.....	1			1	3	3				
Randallsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Randolph.....	1			1	1	1				
Redfield.....	2			2	8	3				
Rensselaer Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Ricard.....	1			1	2	2				
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	4	4				
Richford.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	1			1	8	8				
Rochdale.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Rome.....	2			2	4	4				
Roseboom.....		1								
Sangerfield.....	1			1	4	4				
Sauguoit.....	2			2	5	5				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III:293

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

30	6							36			36	6		
3	1									4	4	1	3	1
3								1		2	3		5	2
77	56							132			140	60	1	1
3										3	3			
98	7						12	8	85		105	7	6	8
1										1	1		1	1
4										4	4		6	1
1										1	3		4	1
1									1		2		1	1
2							2				2		1	1
1									1		3		3	1
75	50	2							125		125	50		
2								2			2			
7								5		2	8		2	1
1										1	1		3	1
25	2								27		27	2	7	2
46										46	60		2	1
2										2	2			
2							2				2		2	1
1							1				2		4	1
3										3	3			
3									3		3		4	1
1									1		1		2	1
2									2		2		1	1
1								1			1		3	1
11	1						1		8	3	14	1	5	1
3										3	3		2	1
2										2	2		5	1
1									1		1		2	1
3							2			1	3		6	2
2									2		4		5	1
2								2			2		1	1
4										4	4		2	1
2							2				2			
8									8		8		1	1
5								5			12		3	1
4									4		4		3	2
4								4			5		1	1
5								2	3		6		2	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.										
b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk—Continued.										
Savona.....	1			1	2	2				
Schenevus.....	1			1	1	1				
Seneca Falls.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Sherman.....	2			2	6	6				
Sidney.....	1			1	6	6				
Sinclairville.....	2			2	3	3				
Skerry.....	1			1	2	2				
Sodus.....	1			1	3	3				
South Colton.....	1			1	2	2				
South Columbia.....	1			1	2	2				
South New Berlin.....	1			1	10	10				
South Otsego.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Spencer.....	1			1	2	2				
Springfield Center.....	1			1	3	3				
Springville.....	1			1	2	2				
Stamford.....	1			1	4	4				
Stanley.....	1			1	1	1				
Stittville.....		1								
Stuyvesant Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	2		1	1	7	7				
Taleville.....	1			1	2	2				
Theresa.....	1			1	3	3				
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	1	1				
Troy.....	1			1	22		22			
Truxton.....	1			1	2	2				
Tully.....	2			2	5	5				
Unadilla.....	1			1	14	14				
Van Etten.....	1			1	1	1				
Wallkill.....	1			1	66			66		
Walton.....	1			1	30		30			
Warners.....	1			1	1	1				
Warren.....		1								
Warsaw.....	1			1	3	3				
Warwick.....	1			1	5	5				
Waterloo.....	1			1	3	3				
Watertown.....	2			2	10	10				
Waverly.....	1			1	3	3				
Wellaburg.....	1			1	5	5				
Wellsville.....	1			1	2	2				
West Bangor.....	1			1	2	2				
West Burlington.....		1								
West Edmeston.....	1			1	2	2				
West Exeter.....	1			1	3	3				
West Leyden.....	1			1	2	2				
West Winfield.....	2			2	9	9				
Whallensburg.....	2			2	4	4				
Whitehall.....	1			1	2	2				
Whitneys Point.....	1			1	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 295

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.					Over 63 hrs.

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2									2		2		3	1
1								1			2		1	1
2								2			2		1	1
6								2		4	6		3	1
3	3						6				6	3	2	1
3							2		1		4		5	2
2							2				2		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
2							2				3		5	1
2										2	4			
10								10			15		2	1
3		1								3	3		4	1
2										2	2		5	1
3									3		3		1	1
2										2	3		2	1
4							4				4			
1									1		1		2	1
2									2		2		3	1
7									7		7		2	1
1	1								2		2	1	4	1
3										3	5		3	1
1							1				1		1	1
22									10	12	22		1	1
2									2		3		2	1
5										5	5		1	1
14									14		14		2	1
1										1	1		4	1
40	26								66		71	31	1	1
30										30	30		1	1
1										1	1		3	1
3									3		3			
5									5		5			1
3							3				3		1	
10									6	4	12		4	2
3										3	3		3	1
5										5	5		2	1
2	2								2		2	2	4	1
2								2			2			
2		1								2	2		3	1
3									3		3		2	1
2									2		2			
9										9	10		6	2
4									4		4		6	2
2										2	2		3	1
4									4		4		2	1

III. 296 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

2. Meats, Milk, Etc.—Con.

b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk—Continued.

Williamstown.....	1			1	3	3				
Willaborough.....		1								
Windsor.....	1			1	3	3				
Wiscoy.....	1			1	2	2				
Worcester.....	1			1	1	1				
Total.....	283	45	1	282	1,984	866	419	579		

3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods.

a. Macaroni and Other Food Pastes.

Buffalo.....	3			3	30	30				
New York.....	27	6	2	25	431	74	73	284		
Rochester.....	2		1	1	20		20			
Syracuse.....	1			1	30		30			
Utica.....	1			1	47		47			
Total.....	34	6	3	31	558	104	170	284		

b-c. Bakery Products.

Adams.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Addison.....	1			1	2	2				
Akron.....	3			3	3	3				
Albany.....	70	4		70	287	198	89			
Albion.....	3	1		3	6	6				
Allegany.....	1			1	1	1				
Amityville.....	2			2	6	6				
Amsterdam.....	12			12	25	25				
Andover.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Angelica.....	1			1	1	1				
Antwerp.....	1			1	2	2				
Arcade.....	1			1	1	1				
Athens.....	1			1	1	1				
Attica.....	1			1	1	1				
Auburn.....	11	4		11	43	43				
Ausable Forks.....	1			1	1	1				
Averill Park.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Avoca.....	1			1	3	3				
Avon.....	3			3	5	5				
Babylon.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Bainbridge.....	1			1	1	1				
Baldwinsville.....	2			2	4	4				
Ballston.....	2			2	4	4				
Batavia.....	7	2		7	19	19				
Bath.....	3			3	5	5				
Bayshore.....	3			3	6	6				
Belfast.....	1			1	1	1				
Belmont.....	1	1		1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 297

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2	1									3	3	1	3	1
3							3				3		3	1
2										2	2		4	1
1							1				2		2	1
1,603	261	15	2	2			84	370	917	493	2,062	276	529	222
21	9	1		1					30		38	11	8	3
339	92	8	4	10	2			5	426		446	102	47	20
8	12			4					20		28	20	8	1
15	15	3	1	4					30		30	15	7	1
10	37			2					47		47	37	2	1
393	165	12	5	21	2			5	553		589	185	72	26
4	2							2		4	6	2	6	2
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
3									3		3		2	2
225	62	4	2	1				11	274	2	292	62	107	45
4	2								6		6	2	9	8
1									1		1			
6									6		6			
25									25		25		10	8
1	1						1				1	1	2	1
1							1				2	2	1	1
2							2				2	2		
1	1								1		1	1		
1									1		1			
1									1		1			
41	2	1	1						43		50	8	9	5
1									1		1		6	1
2									2		2		2	1
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
3	2								5		5	2		
4									4		4			
1							1				1		1	1
4									4		4		2	2
4									4		4		1	1
14	5								19		19	1	5	3
5							1	2	2		5		7	3
6									6		6		3	1
1								1			1		1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.

 b-c. Bakery Products—
Continued.

Bergen.....	1			1	2	2				
Big Flats.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	11	1	2	9	62	42	20			
Black River.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Bolivar.....	1			1	2	2				
Boonville.....	3	1		3	7	7				
Brasher Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Brocton.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Brockport.....	3			3	6	6				
Brownville.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	137	10	1	156	1,092	441	149	57	445	
Caledonia.....	2			2	2	2				
Cambridge.....	1			1	4	4				
Camden.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Canajoharie.....	2	1		2	2	2				
Canandaigua.....	5			5	22	22				
Canaseraga.....	1			1	1	1				
Canastota.....	3			3	4	4				
Canisteo.....	3	1		3	3	3				
Canton.....	3			3	6	6				
Carthage.....	3	1		3	7	7				
Catskill.....	6			5	11	11				
Cattaraugus.....	1			1	1	1				
Cazenovia.....	2			2	2	2				
Champlain.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Charlotte.....	2			2	5	5				
Chatham.....	2			2	2	2				
Chenango.....	1			1	1	1				
Cherry Valley.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Chittenango.....	1			1	1	1				
Clayton.....	1			1	2	2				
Clayville.....	1			1	1	1				
Clifton Springs.....	2	1		2	5	5				
Clinton.....	1			1	1	1				
Clyde.....	2			2	3	3				
Cobleskill.....	1	2		1	2	2				
Cohocton.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	2			2	6	6				
Cooperstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Corinth.....	1			1	3	3				
Corning.....	5	2		5	11	11				
Cornwall.....	2			2	5	5				
Corlاند.....	3			3	12	12				
Congers.....		1								
Coxsackie.....	1			1	1	1				
Cuba.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Danville.....	2			2	4	4				
Deferiet.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 299

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

1	1							2		2	1		
50	3	1					2		58	62	3	24	9
1	1							2		2	1	1	1
1	1							2		2	1	1	1
1	1							7		7	6	1	1
1	6							1		1			
1								1		1		1	1
1								1		1		1	1
6		1						6		6		3	2
2								2		2		2	1
795	297	42	6	10			1	1,069	2	1,101	298	295	109
2								2		2		1	1
4								4		4		2	1
3								3		3			
2								2		2		1	1
20	2	1	1					5	17	22	2	9	5
	1							1		1	1	1	1
4								4		4			
3								3		3		4	2
6							1	5		8		3	2
6	1						3		4	9	1	7	1
11								11		12		3	3
1								1		1		3	1
1	1						1	1		3	2	2	2
1								1		1		1	1
5								5		5		6	2
2								2		2			
	1							1		1	1		
	3						2	1		3	3		
1							1			1		1	1
1	1							2		4	2	2	1
1								1		1			
5							1	4		5		3	1
1								1		1			
3								3		3		2	2
2								2		2			
1	1							2		2	1	1	1
6							2	4		7		4	1
2							2			3			
3								3		3			
9	2							11		11	2	8	5
5		1						5		5		1	1
11	1							12		12	1	6	3
1								1		2			
3								1		3		3	2
4								4		4			
1								1		1		5	1

III. 300 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.										
b-c. Bakery Products—Continued.										
Delhi.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Depew.....	1			1	1	1				
Deposit.....	2			2	4	4				
Dexter.....		1								
Dobbs Ferry.....	2			2	5	5				
Dundee.....	1			1	2	2				
Dunkirk.....	4	2		4	8	8				
Earlville.....		1								
East Aurora.....	2			2	2	2				
East Islip.....	1			1	1	1				
Elbeneser.....	1			1	1	1				
Edmeston.....	1			1	1	1				
Ellenville.....	1			1	3	3				
Fillicottville.....	2	1		2	2	2				
Filmira.....	11	5		11	35	35				
Fairport.....	2			2	4	4				
Fayetteville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Fillmore.....	1			1	2	2				
Fonda.....	1			1	1	1				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Plain.....	2			2	2	2				
Frankfort.....	2			2	4	4				
Franklinville.....	2			2	2	2				
Fredonia.....	2			2	2	2				
Friendship.....	2	2		2	4	4				
Fulton.....	5	1		5	13	13				
Gardenville.....	1			1	1	1				
Gates.....	2			2	2	2				
Geneseo.....	1			1	5	5				
Geneva.....	5	1		5	16	16				
Glens Falls.....	5	3		5	19	19				
Gloversville.....	4			4	20	20				
Gorham.....	1			1	2	2				
Goshen.....	2			2	4	4				
Gouverneur.....	3			3	4	4				
Gowanda.....	1			1	2	2				
Granville.....	2			2	3	3				
Greene.....	1			1	1	1				
Greenport.....	2			2	4	4				
Greenwich.....	2			2	3	3				
Groton.....	1			1	2	2				
Hamburg.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Hamilton.....	2			2	4	4				
Hammond.....	1			1	2	2				
Hammondsport.....	2			2	2	2				
Hancock.....	2			2	3	3				
Harrison.....	2			2	2	2				
Harrisville.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 301

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

1	2						1		2		3	2	3	1
1									1		1		1	1
4									4		4		5	2
5									5		5		5	2
2									2		2			
8									8		10		6	3
2									2		2			
1									1		1			
1									1		1		1	1
1								1			3	1	2	1
3									3		3			
2									2		2			
33	2	2	1				8	6	21		38	2	29	11
4									4		4		3	2
2									2		2		2	1
1	1						2		1		2	1	2	1
1									1		1		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
2									2		2			
4									4		4		2	1
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
2							1		1		2		4	1
1	3						1	3			4	3	7	2
7	6						2		11		13	7	5	3
1									1		1			
2									2		2		4	2
3	2	1							5		5	2		
16									16		16		2	2
16	3						4		15		19	3	10	4
20									20		21		3	2
2									2		2		1	1
4									4		4			2
3	1								4		7	1	7	3
2									2		2		3	1
3		1							3		3		5	1
1									1		1			
4									4		4			
3									3		3		1	1
1	1						2				2	1	2	1
2		1	1						2		2		4	1
3							2		2		4	1	2	2
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
2									2		2			
1	2						2	1			3	2	5	2
2									2		2		5	2
1									2		2		4	2
1									1		1		1	1

III. 302 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20	20-49.	50- 199	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.										
b-c. Bakery Products—Continued.										
Hastings.....	1			1	2	2				
Haverstraw.....	4			4	18	18				
Hempstead.....	1			1	4	4				
Herkimer.....	3			3	7	7				
Hermon.....		1								
Highland Falls.....	2			2	5	5				
Holly.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	1			1	1	1				
Hoosick Falls.....	2			2	5	5				
Hornellsville.....	7	1		7	18	18				
Horseheads.....	2			2	4	4				
Hudson.....	12			12	23	23				
Huntington.....	2			2	7	7				
Ilion.....	1			1	5	5				
Irvington.....	1			1	3	3				
Islip.....	2			2	5	5				
Ithaca.....	7			7	27	27				
Jamestown.....	6			6	32	32				
Johnstown.....	4	1		4	7	7				
Jordan.....	1			1	1	1				
Kingston.....	16			16	40	40				
Lancaster.....	3			3	4	4				
Larchmont.....	1			1	3	3				
Leonardsville.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Le Roy.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Lestershire.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Liberty.....	2			2	5	5				
Lima.....	1			1	2	2				
Lindenhurst.....	2			2	4	4				
Little Falls.....	3			3	7	7				
Liverpool.....	1			1	1	1				
Livonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Locke.....	2			2	2	2				
Lockport.....	6	3		6	55	13	42			
Little Valley.....	2			2	3	3				
Lowville.....	2			2	5	5				
Lyons.....	3			3	4	4				
Lyon Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Madrid.....	1			1	2	2				
Malone.....	6	1	2	4	7	7				
Mamaroneck.....	3			3	9	9				
Manchester.....	1			1	1	1				
Manlius.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Marathon.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Marcellus.....	1			1	3	3				
Marion.....		1								
Marlborough.....	1			1	2	2				
Massena.....	1	1		1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 303

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2									2		2		2	1
18									18		18		2	2
4									4		4		7	1
5	2								7		7	2	3	1
5									5		5			
1									1		1			
1									1		3		1	1
5		1		1					5		6		4	2
16	2								18		18	2	6	6
4							2		2		4		1	1
23							3		20		26		10	6
7									7		7		9	1
5									5		5			
3									3		3		1	1
5									5		5		5	2
20	7						1	24	2		27	7	23	7
25	7								32		38	11	6	2
7									7		10			
1									1		2		1	1
40									40		40		9	5
4									4		4		2	2
3									3		3		5	1
1							1		1		1		1	1
2	1								3		3	1		
1									1		1		1	1
5									5		5			
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
4									1		4			
7								3	7		8			
1									1		1		1	1
1	1								2		2	1		
1									2		2			
1	1								2		2	1	2	2
38	17	6							55		55	17	21	5
2									3		3	1	2	1
3	2								5		5	2	1	1
3	1								4		4	1	6	3
1	2								2		2	2	1	1
1	1						2		2		2	1		
7									7		8		4	2
9									9		9		10	3
1									1		1		1	1
1							1		1		1		1	1
1									1		1			
2	1								3		3	1	2	1
2									2		2		1	1
1									1		2			

III. 304 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.										
b-c. Bakery Products—Continued.										
Mayville.....	1			1	1	1				
Mechanioville.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Medina.....	2			2	7	7				
Mexico.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleburg.....	2	1		2	2	2				
Middleport.....	1			1	1	1				
Middletown.....	6			6	18	18				
Mohawk.....	1			1	3	3				
Monroe.....	1			1	1	1				
Monticello.....	1			1	1	1				
Montour Falls.....	2			2	4	4				
Moravia.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Morris.....	1			1	1	1				
Morristown.....		1								
Morrisville.....	1			1	1	1				
Mount Morris.....	2			2	2	2				
Mount Vernon.....	23		9	14	47	47				
Naples.....	2			2	5	5				
Nelliston.....	1			1	1	1				
Newark.....	3			3	4	4				
Newark Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
New Berlin.....	3			3	6	6				
Newburgh.....	18	2		18	60	60				
New Rochelle.....	13		3	10	44	44				
New York.....	1,692	306	60	1,630	9,276	5,482	507	690	600	1,997
Niagara Falls.....	9	1		9	26	26				
Nichols.....		1								
Northport.....	2			2	6	6				
North Tonawanda.....	2			2	4	4				
Norwich.....	3			3	10	10				
Norwood.....	1			1	3	3				
Nunda.....	1			1	2	2				
Nyack.....	4			4	11	11				
Oakfield.....	1			1	2	2				
Ogdensburg.....	5	1		5	45	13	32			
Olean.....	8			8	21	21				
Onesida.....	3			3	10	10				
Oneonta.....	5			5	14	14				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Oswego.....	12	1		12	38	38				
Otego.....	1			1	3	3				
Ovid.....	2	1		2	2	2				
Owego.....	7			7	19	19				
Oxford.....	2			2	4	4				
Palmyra.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Patchogue.....	2			2	6	6				
Pearl River.....	1			1	2	2				
Penn Yan.....	3			3	6	6				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 305

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

6	1								1		1	1	1	1
5	2	1							6		6	2	2	2
1	1								7		7	2	9	2
									2		2	1		
2									2		3		1	1
	1								1		2	1		1
18									18		18		?	2
3									3		3			
1									1		2		3	1
1									1		1		1	1
2	2						1	3			4	2	2	1
1									4		1		1	1
1							1				3	2	3	1
1							1				1		1	1
2									2		2			
47									47		47		39	7
3	2								5		5	2	2	2
1									1		1		1	1
3	1								4		4	1	4	3
1	2						3				3	2	1	1
6		1	1				2	1	8		9		12	3
59	1		1				2		58		60	1	16	7
44		1	1						44		44		24	6
7,736	1,540	57	24	79	1		42	181	8,923	150	5,517	1,554	4,534	1,359
24	2								26		28	2	24	7
6									6		6		3	1
4									4				6	2
8	2						2	4	4		1	4	4	1
3									3		3		2	1
2									2		2			
11									8	3	11		1	1
2									2		2			
29	16							8	37		57	24	5	3
19	2	1	1						21		21	2	9	6
10								1	9		14		1	1
12	2	1						5	9		17	2	2	2
1									1		1			
28	10	1	1				5	2	31		38	10	20	10
1	2								3		3	2	2	1
1	1						2				2	1	2	2
14	5	1	1				10	1	8		19	5	7	4
2	2								2		4	2		
4									4		4			
6									6		6		19	2
2									2		2			
4	2								6		6	1		

III. 306 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.

b-c. Bakery Products— Continued.

Perry.....	2			2	5	5				
Phelps.....	1			1	2	2				
Philadelphia.....	1			1	2	2				
Philmont.....	3			3	3	3				
Phoenix.....	1			1	2	2				
Piermont.....	2			2	4	4				
Pittsford.....	1			1	1	1				
Plattsburg.....	5	1		5	27	6	21			
Port Byron.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Port Chester.....	15		7	8	27	27				
Port Henry.....	3	1		3	8	8				
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	3	3				
Port Jervis.....	3			3	13	13				
Port Leyden.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Potsdam.....	1	2		1	1	1				
Poughkeepsie.....	22	1		22	119	59		60		
Pulaski.....	3			3	6	6				
Rensselaer.....	6			6	19	19				
Rensselaer Falls.....	2			2	3	3				
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	2	2				
Ripley.....	1			1	3	3				
Riverhead.....	3			3	4	4				
Rochester.....	136	1	27	109	298	258	40			
Rockland Lake.....	1			1	1	1				
Rome.....	5			5	13	13				
Rottordam.....	1			1	3	3				
Rye.....	2		1	1	2	2				
Sag Harbor.....	3			3	5	5				
St. James.....	1			1	1	1				
St. Johnsville.....	2			2	2	2				
Salamanca.....	3			3	7	7				
Salem.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Creek.....	1			1	1	1				
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	2	2				
Saranac Lake.....	1	2		1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	5	5		5	56	25	31			
Saugerties.....	3			3	10	10				
Sayville.....	1			1	3	3				
Schaghticoke.....	1			1	1	1				
Schenectady.....	24		1	23	74	74				
Schoharie.....	1			1	1	1				
Schuylerville.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Scotia.....	1			1	1	1				
Seneca Falls.....	4			4	11	11				
Setauket.....	1			1	1	1				
Shelter Island.....	2			2	7	7				
Sherburne.....	2			2	4	4				
Shortsville.....	1			1	1	1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 307

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

5										5	5		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
1	1									2	2	1	3	1
3										3	3		1	1
2										2	2			
4										4	4			
1										1	1		2	1
19	8	1								27	32	9	13	5
1	1						2				2		1	1
27										27	27		13	2
8		1								5	9		12	3
3										3	3			
13										13	13		2	1
1										1	1		1	1
1										1	2		2	1
87	32	4		3			4	2	108	5	123	32	33	16
3	3						4		2		6	3	3	2
19								3	16		19		8	4
2	1							3	3		3	1	4	2
2							2				3			
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
4									4		4		2	2
273	25	7	1		1		7	290	1	298	25	339	105	
1								1		1	1		1	1
13								13		13	13		8	3
3								3		3	3		1	1
2								2		2	2		5	1
5								5		5	5		5	3
1								1		1	1		1	1
2								2		2	2			
6	1							7		7	1		4	1
2								2		2	2		2	1
1							1			1	1		2	1
2								2		2	2		2	1
2								2	2		2		7	1
52	4							56		60	4		5	3
10								10		10			2	2
3								3		3			1	
1								1		1			1	1
61	13	2		2				74		76	14	29	15	
1								1		1				
3								3		3			2	1
1								1		1				
11		2	1					8		11		7		4
1								1		1			2	1
7								7		7				
2	2							4		4	2		1	1
1	1							1		1	1		1	1

III. 308 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.										
b-c. Bakery Products—Continued.										
Sidney.....	1			1	2	2				
Silver Creek.....	2			2	3	3				
Skaneateles.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Sodus.....	1			1	2	2				
Solvay.....	1			1	3	3				
Southampton.....	1			1	6	6				
South Glens Falls.....	2			2	6	6				
Southold.....	1			1	1	1				
Spencer.....	1			1	1	1				
Spring Valley.....	1			1	3	3				
Springville.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Stamford.....	1			1	1	1				
Stillwater.....	1			1	2	2				
Stony Brook.....	1			1	2	2				
Stony Point.....	1			1	3	3				
Stottville.....	1			1	2	2				
Suffern.....	2			2	4	4				
Syracuse.....	64	10	4	60	269	156		113		
Tarrytown.....	4			4	15	15				
Theresa.....	1			1	1	1				
Ticonderoga.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Tonawanda.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Troy.....	45	10		45	148	148				
Trumansburg.....	2			2	2	2				
Tuckahoe.....	2	1	1	1	3	3				
Tully.....	2	1		2	3	3				
Tupper Lake.....	1			1	2	2				
Unadilla.....	1			1	2	2				
Union.....	2			2	4	4				
Union Springs.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Utica.....	22			22	118	57		61		
Valatie.....	1			1	4	4				
Valley Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Van Etten.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Walden.....	2	1		2	6	6				
Walton.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Wappingers Falls.....	3			3	7	7				
Warners.....	1			1	1	1				
Warsaw.....	3			3	9	9				
Warwick.....	2			2	3	3				
Waterford.....	3			3	6	6				
Waterloo.....	2	1		2	2	2				
Watertown.....	11			11	58	28	30			
Waterville.....	1			1	2	2				
Watkins.....	2			2	3	3				
Waverly.....	4			4	8	8				
Wayland.....	1			1	2	2				
Weedsport.....	2	2		2	4	4				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 309

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2									2		3		1	1
3									3		3		6	2
3							1		2		3			
1	1						2				2	1		
3									3		3			
6									6		6		3	1
6									6		6		8	2
1									1		1			
1							1				1		1	1
3									3		3			
1	5								6		6	5	3	2
1							1				1		1	1
2									2		2			
2									2		2			
3									3		3			
2									2		2		1	1
4									4		4		1	1
197	72				1		2	113	154		273	72	42	26
15		1					1		15		15		3	1
1									1		1			
2									2		2		1	1
3		1							3		3		2	1
148		4	2				2		146		150		85	33
2							1	1			2		3	2
3									3		3		4	1
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
2								2			2			
3	1							2	2		4	1	1	1
1									1		1		1	1
101	17	1	1				1		117		139	26	2	2
4									4		4			
2		1	1						2		2		6	1
1								1			1		1	1
6									6		6		3	2
2									2		2			
7							2		5		7		6	3
1									1		1		1	1
9									9		9			
3									3		3			
6									6		8	2	5	3
2							1		1		2			
36	22								58		62	22	21	10
2									2		2			
3								2	1		3		6	2
7	1						2		6		10	2	9	4
2									2		2		1	1
3	1						4				4	1	2	1

III. 310 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.

b-c. Bakery Products—Continued.

Wellsville.....	2	1		2	5	5				
West Coxsackie.....	1			1	1	1				
Westfield.....	3	1		3	3	3				
West Winfield.....	1			1	1	1				
Whitehall.....	1			1	2	2				
White Plains.....	6			6	19	19				
Whitesboro.....	1			1	4	4				
Williamson.....	1			1	3	3				
Wolcott.....	1			1	3	3				
Worcester.....	1			1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	18			18	61	61				
Total.....	3,000	447	118	2,890	13,673	8,689	961	981	1,045	1,997

d. Confectionery.

Addison.....	1			1	1	1				
Albany.....	22	2		22	118	54		64		
Amsterdam.....	1			1	3	3				
Auburn.....	1			1	2	2				
Babylon.....	1			1	6	6				
Batavia.....		1								
Binghamton.....	2			2	27	27				
Buffalo.....	31		1	30	645	87	133	218	207	
Canajoharie.....		1								
Canandaigua.....	1			1	5	5				
Corning.....	6	1		6	14	14				
Cortland.....	1			1	14	14				
Dunkirk.....		1								
Elmira.....	4			4	55	13	42			
Fulton.....	1			1	5	5				
Geneva.....	4			4	11	11				
Glens Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Gloversville.....	2			2	5	5				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Hornellsville.....	2			2	4	4				
Hudson.....	2			2	4	4				
Ithaca.....	2			2	4	4				
Jamestown.....	2			2	8	8				
Johnstown.....	1			1	3	3				
Kingston.....	1			1	8	8				
Lockport.....	3			3	4	4				
Lowville.....	1			1	2	2				
Malone.....	1			1	13	13				
Mohawk.....	1			1	2	2				
Newark.....	2			2	4	4				
Newburgh.....	2			2	8	8				
New York.....	156	9	9	147	5,386	440	866	1,970	1,600	510
North Tonawanda.....	2			2	5	5				
Norwich.....	1			1	2	2				
Orleansburg.....	1			1	3	3				
Oswego.....	5	2		5	47	14	33			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 311

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-58 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

4	1							3	2		5	1	2	1
1									1		1			
2	1								3		2	1	2	1
1									1		2		1	1
2											2		1	1
16	3							2	16		20	3	11	3
4									4		4			
2	1								3		3	1	1	1
2	1								3		3	1		
2							2				2		2	1
61		1	1						61		63		49	12
11,373	2,300	154	50	96	2		165	402	12,929	177	14,064	2,353	6,494	2,165
1									1		1		1	1
82	36	5	2	11	3			9	109		158	51	22	10
1	2								3		3			
2									2		2			
6									6		6		2	1
10	17	2	1						27		27		1	1
284	361	16	1	5				16	629		665	370	27	13
5									5		5		1	1
11	3								14		14	3	5	5
12	2								14		14	2	1	1
21	34	3	1					4	42	9	60	37	12	4
3	2								5		5	2	4	1
11									11		11		4	3
2									2		2			
5	1	1							5		5		1	1
3									3		3		1	1
4									4		5		3	2
4									4		4		4	2
4									4		5	1	5	2
7	1								8		8	1		
3									3		3		2	1
8									8		8		1	1
4									4		8		1	1
1	1								2		2	1	2	1
5	8		1						13		16	8		
2									2		2			
3	1						2		2		4	1	2	2
8									8		8			
2,573	2,813	60	20	298	3	1	11	942	4,406	27	6,555	3,533	416	129
3	2								5		5	2	1	1
1	1								2		2	1	6	1
3		1							3		3		3	1
17	30						2		45		47	30	12	4

III. 312 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	Factories Inspected.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods—Con.										
d. Confectionery—Con.										
Oswego Falls.....	1			1	1	1				
Palatine Bridge.....	1			1	6	6				
Penn Yan.....	3	1	1	2	5	5				
Plattsburg.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Poughkeepsie.....	3			3	27	7	20			
Rochester.....	16	1	4	12	514	27	42	235	210	
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	2			2	6	6				
Schenectady.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Syracuse.....	9		1	7	95	25	70			
Troy.....	11	1		11	69	41	28			
Utica.....	6	1		6	14	14				
Waterloo.....	1			1	1	1				
Watkins.....	1			1	1	1				
Total.....	321	23	16	305	7,168	920	1,234	2,487	2,017	510
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.										
Addison.....	3			3	8	8				
Akron.....	1			1	2	2				
Albany.....	33	8		33	751	114	61	276	300	
Allegany.....	3			3	4	4				
Amsterdam.....	5			5	21	21				
Attica.....	1			1	3	3				
Auburn.....	7			7	25	25				
Avon.....	2			2	4	4				
Bainbridge.....	1			1	7	7				
Baldwinsville.....	4	4		4	13	13				
Ballston.....	2			2	6	6				
Batavia.....	2			2	19	19				
Bath.....	2			2	12	12				
Bergen.....	1			1	3	3				
Big Flats.....	1	1		1	78			78		
Binghamton.....	33	11	1	32	1,928	151	55	177	1,545	
Black River.....	1			1	3	3				
Bolivar.....		1								
Buffalo.....	56	4		56	393	294	28	71		
Caledonia.....	2			2	4	4				
Canandaigua.....	2	1		2	5	5				
Canisteo.....	1	1		1	23		23			
Canton.....	2			2	5	5				
Carthage.....		3								
Cato.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Catskill.....	5			5	9	9				
Clayton.....	1			1	3	3				
Clifton Springs.....	1			1	14	14				
Clinton.....	1			1	3	3				
Clyde.....	1			1	3	3				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohocton.....	5		1	3	8	8				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 313

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 13 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

1							1				1			
2	4	1	1						6		6	4	2	1
5									5		5		5	2
2									2		2		1	1
25	2	1		2			4		23		30	2	4	3
153	361	13	3	26				148	366		690	485	25	10
2		1							2		2		2	1
5	1								6		6	1	1	1
2									2		2		1	1
59	36	3		4			3		92		106	38	15	5
49	20	6	2	5	3			14	55		72	20	17	9
12	2						2	4	8		17	2		
1									1		1			
1							1				1		1	1
3,428	3,740	114	32	352	6	1	26	1,137	5,969	36	8,807	4,597	614	226
8							7		1		20	7	4	2
2									2		2			
358	393	18	9	48		2	299	152	300		857	438	40	18
4		1					4				5			
21		4	2				21				23		2	1
3							3				3			
22	3	1					25				25	3		
4							1		3		4			
5	2								7		8	2		
13							5		8		159		6	4
6							6				6		2	1
16	3						19				19	3		
11	1						12				12	1	1	1
2	1						3				3			
54	24	4							78		78	24	5	1
620	1,308	16	2	17			87	1,006	835		2,133	1,407	40	17
3		1					3				3		4	1
359	34	45	25	6	2		390		3		409	35	28	17
4							4				4			
5		1					5				5		1	1
20	3						23				23	3		
4	1						4		1		5	1	2	1
2							2				2			
9							9				9		1	1
3							3				5	1	1	1
12	2	3	3				14				14	2		
3							3				3			
3							3				3		1	
2							2				2			
8							3		5		8		1	1

III. 314 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco—Continued.										
Corning.....	5	4		5	20	20				
Cortland.....	2	2		2	12	12				
Coxsackie.....	1			1	9	9				
Delhi.....	1			1	2	2				
Dansville.....	3			3	10	10				
Depew.....	1			1	3	3				
Dexter.....	1			1	1	1				
Dundee.....	3	1		3	4	4				
Dunkirk.....	5	1		5	14	14				
East Aurora.....	17	7	1	16	531	48		433		
Elmira.....	1			1	1	1				
Farmer.....	1			1						
Fayetteville.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Edward.....	1	1		1	9	9				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	3	3				
Franklinville.....	1			1	1	1				
Fredonia.....	2			2	3	3				
Fulton.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Geneseo.....	1			1	4	4				
Geneva.....	4			4	24	24				
Glens Falls.....	5	3		5	19	19				
Gloversville.....	5			5	25	25				
Gorham.....	1			1	1	1				
Goshen.....	1			1	11	11				
Gouverneur.....	1			1	2	2				
Gowanda.....	1			1	5	5				
Greene.....	2			2	4	4				
Greenwich.....	1			1	1	1				
Granville.....	1			1	3	3				
Hamburg.....	2			2	8	8				
Hammondsport.....	1			1	3	3				
Herkimer.....		2								
Hermon.....	1			1	1	1				
Holly.....	1			1	1	1				
Homer.....	4			4	23	23				
Honeoye Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Hornellsville.....	5			5	24	24				
Hudson.....	1			1	16	16				
Ithaca.....	6			6	69	25	44			
Jamestown.....	6			6	17	17				
Johnstown.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Jordan.....	1	1		1	10	10				
Kingston.....	4			4	1,632	10	22			1,600
Le Roy.....	1			1	2	2				
Lima.....	1			1	12	12				
Lindenhurst.....	1			1	10	10				
Little Falls.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Liverpool.....	1			1	2	2				
Livonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Lockport.....	5	1		5	11	11				
Lowville.....	1			1	6	6				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 315

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

12	8						10		10		20	8	1	1
8	4						12				12	4	1	1
9		1					9				9			
2										2			1	1
10							10				10			
3							3				3			
1							1				1		1	1
4									4		4		2	2
14		3	1				14				14			
271	260	28	9	4	1		46		485		545	261	25	12
1							1				1		1	1
1	1						2				2	1		
9							9				9			
3							3				3			
1							1				1			
3							3				3			
3							3				3			
4							4				4			
20	4						24				24	4	1	1
19		2					19				33		10	5
25							25				29			
1							1				1		2	1
11							11				11			
2							2				2		2	1
4	1						5				5	1		
4		1	1		1		4				5			
1							1				1		1	1
3							3				3		1	1
6	2	1					8				8	2	2	1
3							3				3		2	1
1							1				1			
1		1	1				1				1		2	1
19	4						23				27	4	4	4
4							4				5			
4							4				4			
21	3						19		5		31	4	2	2
16		1	1						16		25		1	1
65	4						60				71	4	9	4
17							3	5	9		18		1	1
4	1						5				5	1		
4	6							10			10	6	2	1
552	1,080	264	130	113			26		1,606		1,632	1,080	1	1
2							2				2			
12							12				12			
6	4							10			10	4		
5							5				7			
2							2				2		1	1
2							2				2			
11		1	1				11				17		5	2
5	1						6				7	1	2	1

III. 316 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total no.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.				IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
							Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO											
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco—Continued.											
Lyons.....	2			2	25	25					
Malone.....	3	1		3	11	11					
Marcellus.....		1									
Massena.....	1			1	1	1					
Mechanicville.....	2			2	5	5					
Medina.....	2	1		2	9	9					
Meridian.....		1									
Middleburg.....	1			1	5	5					
Middletown.....	3			3	230	5				225	
Monticello.....		1									
Montour Falls.....	1	2		1	2	2					
Moravia.....	2	3		2	7	7					
Morrisville.....	1			1	2	2					
Moscow.....	1			1	2	2					
Mount Morris.....	2			2	9	9					
Mount Vernon.....	2		1	1	8	8					
Naples.....	1			1	8	8					
Newark.....	9			9	33	33					
Newburgh.....	2	1		2	267	7				260	
New Rochelle.....	1			1	5	5					
New York.....	588	40	41	545	20,631	2,124	1,430	4,376	6,746	5,955	
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	6	6					
North Collins.....	1			1	2	2					
Norwich.....	4			4	17	17					
Nunda.....	2			2	5	5					
Ogdensburg.....	7	1		7	26	26					
Olean.....	2			2	7	7					
Oneida.....	9		3	6	259	23		236			
Oneonta.....	2	2		2	96		30	66			
Oswego.....	3	1		3	18	18					
Oswego Falls.....	2	1		2	13	13					
Owego.....	2			2	29	7	22				
Oxford.....	1			1	3	3					
Palmyra.....	2			2	15	15					
Parish.....	1			1	3	3					
Penn Yan.....	4	1		4	12	12					
Perkinsville.....	1			1	2	2					
Perry.....	1			1	2	2					
Plattsburg.....	7			7	30	30					
Port Byron.....	4	1		4	18	18					
Potsdam.....	1			1	4	4					
Poughkeepsie.....	4			4	341	13	40			288	
Pulaski.....	1			1	1	1					
Rensselaer.....	2	1		2	7	7					
Riverhead.....	2			2	82		25	57			
Rochester.....	38	1	5	32	601	173	63			365	
Rome.....	14	4		14	64	64					
St. Johnsville.....	2			2	7	7					
Salamanca.....	5		2	3	11	11					
Saranac Lake.....	2	1	2	2	2	2					
Saratoga.....	6	2		6	22	22					
Saugerties.....	2			2	20	20					

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 317

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

20	5	2	1				7		18		25	5	1	1
8	3	1	1	1			5		6		13	4	2	2
1							1				1			
5							5				5		1	1
9		1	1				9				9		6	2
5							5				5			
55	175	30	18	11			3	2	225		230	175	1	1
2								2			2		3	1
7							7				7			
2							2				2		1	1
2							2				2		1	1
9							9				9			
8							8				8			
6	2						8				8	2	2	1
25	8						29		4		33	8	12	9
37	230	15	9	30					267		318	281	1	1
5							5				5			
9,815	10,816	155	48	130	3	10	7,520	9,668	3,443		24,331	12,571	732	350
5	1						6				10	1	1	1
2							2				2		1	1
16	1	1					12	5			19	1	5	3
5							5				5			
26		7					8		18		31		8	5
7		2	1				7				11		5	2
237	22	8	7				25		234		308	32	5	2
74	22	3	1	1			96				112	28	1	1
17	1						18				18	1	1	1
13							13				13			
24	5						29				29	5		
3							3				4			
12	3								15		15	3	1	1
3							3				3			
12							9		3		12		1	1
1	1								2		2	1	1	1
2							2				2			
30		2					29		1		38		9	5
18							18				18		3	3
3	1						4				4	1	3	1
151	190	35	14	30			13	40	288		417	237	1	1
1							1				1		1	1
5	2						2		5		7	2	1	1
47	35	6					82				82	35		
235	366	18	8	4	1		151	4	446		623	372	19	8
63	1	3	2				64				67	1	2	2
7							7				7			
11		3	1				11				14		2	1
2							1		1		5		2	2
22		1					22				26		3	2
19	1	2					20				20	1		

III. 318 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco—Continued.										
Schenectady.....	4			4	30	30				
Schuylerville.....	1			1	3	3				
Seneca Falls.....	1	1		1	10	10				
Sherman.....		1								
Silver Creek.....	1			1	4	4				
Skaneateles.....	1			1	1	1				
Syracuse.....	34	2	1	33	658	136	40	292	200	
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	5	5				
Troy.....	19	1		19	230	73	72	85		
Trumansburg.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Tupper Lake.....	1			1	2	2				
Unadilla.....	2			2	41		41			
Utica.....	31	3	1	29	178	97	81			
Valley Falls.....	1			1	11	11				
Van Etten.....	1			1	2	2				
Walden.....	1			1	2	2				
Walton.....	1			1	3	3				
Wappingers Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Warners.....	1			1	1	1				
Warsaw.....	2			2	8	8				
Waterford.....	1			1	3	3				
Waterloo.....	3	1		3	13	13				
Watertown.....	7	4		7	37	37				
Watkins.....	2			2	6	6				
Waverly.....	2	1		2	13	13				
Wayland.....	1			1	4	4				
Weedsport.....	2	2		2	8	8				
Wellsville.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Whippleville.....	1			1	1	1				
Whitesboro.....	1			1	1	1				
Wolcott.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	1,179	147	59	1,112	30,225	4,477	2,077	6,187	9,929	7,555

5. Liquors (Including Ice.)										
a. Artificial Ice.										
Buffalo.....	1			1	14	14				
Elmira.....	2		1	1	5	5				
Greenport.....	1			1	6	6				
Huntington.....	1			1	4	4				
Islip.....	1			1	4	4				
Mamaroneck.....	2		1	1	6	6				
Newburgh.....	1			1	4	4				
New York.....	11	1		11	213	66	57	90		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Northport.....	1			1	2	2				
Patchogue.....	1			1	5	5				
Pelham.....	1			1	5	5				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 319

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

29	1	3	1				30				37	1		
3							3				3		1	1
8	2						10				10	2	2	1
4							4				4			
1							1				1			
505	153	6	3	12			202	269	187		712	180	19	14
5		3							5		5		1	1
228	2	38	23		2		229		1		231	2	16	10
2	1						3				3	1	2	1
2									2		2		1	1
33	8						41				57	14		
170	8	5	4				138		40		203	8	4	4
11		1					11				11		1	1
2							2				2			
2							2				2			
3									3		3		1	1
2							2				2			
1							1				1		1	1
7	1						8				8	1		
3		1	1				3				3			
12	1						13				13	1	2	2
37		9	2				34		3		45		8	6
6							6				6			
13		1					13				16		2	2
4							4				4		1	1
7	1						2		6		22	1	2	2
4							4				4			
1									1		1			
1							1				1			
4							4				4		1	1
14,998	15,227	759	340	407	10	12	10,448	11,173	8,602	2	34,870	17,291	1,127	586
14										14	14			
5										5	10		5	1
6									6		6			
4										4	4		2	1
4										4	4			
6										6	6		1	1
4										4	4			
213									14	199	228		5	1
4									4		4			
2									2		2			
5										5	5		1	1
5										5	5			

III. 320 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
5. Liquors (Including Ice) —Continued.										
a. Artificial Ice—Con.										
Port Chester.....	1			1	6	6				
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	4	4				
Rochester.....	1			1	20		20			
Southampton.....	1			1	5	5				
Yonkers.....	1			1	7	7				
Total.....	29	1	2	27	314	147	77	90		
b. Cider.										
Albion.....	1			1	14	14				
Bouckville.....	1			1	21		21			
Camillus.....	1			1	3	3				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	1	1				
Canastota.....	1			1	6	6				
Fairport.....		1								
Goshen.....	1			1	9	8				
Johnstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Kingston.....	1			1	9	9				
Madrid.....	1			1	1	1				
Medina.....	1			1	16	16				
Newark.....	1	1		1	3	3				
New York.....	4			4	30	30				
Orville.....	1			1	4	4				
Pittsford.....		1								
Riverhead.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	1			1	41		41			
Rotterdam.....		1								
Sammorville.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....	1			1	14	14				
Tonawanda.....		1								
Total.....	20	5		20	179	117	62			
c. Carbonated Beverages.										
Addison.....	1			1	1	1				
Albany.....	7			7	29	29				
Amsterdam.....	2			2	4	4				
Auburn.....	2			2	11	11				
Ausable Forks.....	1			1	3	3				
Avon.....	1			1	6	6				
Batavia.....	1			1	3	3				
Bayshore.....	1			1	3	3				
Binghamton.....	1			1	4	4				
Boonville.....		1								
Buffalo.....	11	3	1	10	72	34	38			
Cairo.....	1			1	16	16				
Carthage.....	1			1	1	1				
Catskill.....		1								
Colliersville.....	1			1	2	2				
Corning.....	3			3	9	9				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 321

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Militarized.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

6									6		6		1	1
4									4		4			
20									20		20		2	1
5									5		5		1	1
7									7		7			
314									48	266	334		18	8
14									14		14			
21									21		56		2	1
3									3		3		2	1
1									1		1		1	1
6									6		30		1	1
8									8		8			
2									2		2		1	1
9									9		9			
1									1		1		2	1
16									16		16		1	1
3									3		3			
30									30		36		1	1
4									4		5		3	1
2									2		2			
41									41		115		1	1
4									4		10		1	1
14									14		14		1	1
179									179		325		17	12
1									1		1		2	1
20							5		19	5	35		10	5
4									4		4			
11								6	5		11			
3									3		3			
6									6		6			
3									3		3			
3									3		3			
4									4		4		1	1
63	9	6						11	61		99	15	2	2
16									16		16			
1									1		2		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
9									9		9		1	1

III. 322 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	555+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
5. Liquors (Including Ice) —Continued.										
a. Carbonated Beverages—Con.										
Dansville.....	1			1	3	3				
Elmira.....	1			1	3	3				
Fonda.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Franklin Springs.....	4			4	10	10				
Geneva.....	3			3	6	6				
Glens Falls.....	2			2	8	8				
Gloversville.....	1			1	4	4				
Gouverneur.....	2			2	2	2				
Greenport.....	1			1	8	8				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	4	4				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Johnstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Kinderhook.....	1			1	7	7				
Kingston.....	1			1	4	4				
Lima.....	1			1	2	2				
Little Falls.....	1			1	8	3				
Lockport.....	1			1	2	2				
Lowville.....	1			1	1	1				
Malone.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Massena Springs.....		1								
Medina.....	1			1	2	2				
Middleburg.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Middletown.....	2			2	10	10				
Moravia.....	1			1	3	3				
Mount Morris.....	1			1	4	4				
Mount Vernon.....	2		1	1	16	16				
Nassau.....	1			1	4	4				
Newark.....	1			1	2	2				
Newburgh.....	2			2	12	12				
New York.....	57	1	1	56	569	305	100	158		
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
North Hoosick.....	1			1	3	3				
Northport.....	1			1	5	5				
Norwood.....	1			1	2	2				
Ogdensburg.....	5			5	8	8				
Oneida.....	1			1	2	2				
Oneonta.....	1			1	2	2				
Oswego.....	2			2	5	5				
Ovid.....	1			1	3	3				
Owego.....	1			1	2	2				
Palmyra.....	1			1	2	2				
Patchogue.....	2			2	8	8				
Penn Yan.....	1			1	3	3				
Perry.....	1			1	2	2				
Port Henry.....	1			1	2	2				
Port Jervis.....	1			1	4	4				
Potsdam.....	2			2	5	5				
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 323

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Mit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

3										3	3			
3										3	4			
5								5		5	5			
6	4								10	10	4			
5	1								6	6	1		5	3
8							4		4	12			2	2
4									4	5				
2							1		1	4			4	2
8									8	8				
4									4	4				
3									3	3				
2									2	2				
7									7	7			2	1
4									4	4				
2									2	2				
3									3	3				
2									2	2				2
1									1	1			1	1
1									1	2			4	1
1									1	2			3	1
2									2	3			1	1
2									2	2				
10									10	10			1	1
3									3	4				
4									4	4				
16								16	16	16				
4									4	5				
2									2	2			1	1
12									12	12				
565	4	1					85	479	5	676	6	51	35	
4								4		4				
2								3		5				
5								5		5		1	1	
2								2		3		1	1	
8		2					1	7		13		4	2	
2								2		5				
2		1						2		3	1	1	1	
5		1						5		5		2	1	
3								3		5		1	1	
2								2		2				
2								2		2				
2								2		2		1	1	
8								8		3		1	2	
3								3		3		1	1	
2								2		3				
2								2		2				
4		1						4		4			1	1
5								3		10		4	2	
2							2	2		2		1	1	

III. 324 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 100.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

5. Liquors (Including Ice)—Continued.

c. Carbonated Beverages—Con.

Riverhead.....	1			1	7	7				
Rochester.....	2		1	1	18	18				
Rome.....	1			1	5	5				
Sag Harbor.....	1			1	5	5				
Saranac Lake.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Saratoga.....	9	2		9	78	58	20			
Schenectady.....	1			1	3	3				
Seneca Falls.....	2			2	4	4				
Sidney.....	1			1	2	2				
Silver Springs.....	1			1	4	4				
Southampton.....	1			1	5	5				
Syracuse.....	5	1		5	31	31				
Troy.....	4			4	29	29				
Tupper Lake.....	2			2	5	5				
Utica.....	2			2	5	5				
Van Etten.....	1			1	5	5				
Warsaw.....	2			2	10	10				
Watertown.....	4			4	11	11				
Weedsport.....	1	1		1	3	3				
White Plains.....	1			1	5	5				
Yonkers.....	2			2	18	18				
Total.....	199	15	4	195	1,184	862	164	158		

d. Malting.

Adams.....	1			1	1	1				
Attica.....	1			1	15	15				
Auburn.....		2								
Buffalo.....	14	2		14	135	115	20			
Cayuga.....		1								
Geneva.....	1			1	35		35			
Le Roy.....		1								
Iyons.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	3	1		3	62	22	40			
Oswego.....	4	1		4	52	27	25			
Penn Yan.....	2			2	9	9				
Phelps.....	2			2	2	2				
Pittsford.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....		1								
Waterloo.....		2								
Watkins.....		1								
Weedsport.....		1								
Total.....	30	13		30	319	199	120			

e. Malt Liquors.

Albany.....	9			9	339	33	136	170		
Allegany.....	1			1	2	2				
Amsterdam.....	1			1	20		20			
Attica.....	1			1	3	3				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 325

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac'a.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

7									7		7			
18									18		18		1	1
5									5		5			
5									5		5			
6									6		7		1	1
71	2								73		98	2	4	3
3									3		4		1	1
4									4		4		2	2
2									2		3			
4									4		4		1	1
5									5		5			
36	1								31		60	2	2	2
29									29		29		4	2
5									5		5		2	2
5									5		8			
3	2							5	5		5	2	5	1
10									10		10		2	2
11								2	9		11		4	3
2									3		3		1	1
5									5		7			
18									18		24			
1,161	23	12					11	132	1,029	12	1,429	33	139	99
1									1		10		1	1
15									15		15		1	1
135								27	90	18	242		5	4
35									35		35		1	1
5									5		15		2	1
62							40	22	68		68		1	1
52	1						15	1	36		52		1	1
9							1	8	16		16		1	1
2							2	2	2		2		2	2
3								3	6		6		1	1
319		1						83	147	89	461		16	14
338	1							256	83		349	1	11	7
2									2		2			
20									20		20			
3									3		3			

III. 326 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

5. Liquors (Including Ice) —Continued.

e. Malt Liquors—Con.

Auburn.....	3	1		3	40	40				
Batavia.....	1			1	3	3				
Bath.....	2			2	6	6				
Binghamton.....	4			4	34	34				
Buffalo.....	23	3		23	662	51	339	272		
Canandaigua.....	2			2	32		32			
Canisteo.....		1								
Catskill.....	1			1	2	2				
Cohoes.....	1			1	26		26			
Constableville.....	1			1	1	1				
Corning.....	1			1	3	3				
Cortland.....	1			1	5	5				
Dansville.....	1			1	6	6				
Dobbs Ferry.....	1			1	44		44			
Dunkirk.....	3			3	31	31				
Ellenville.....	1			1	11	11				
Elmira.....	6	2	1	5	30	30				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	20		20			
Fort Plain.....	1			1	2	2				
Glens Falls.....	1			1	7	7				
Gloversville.....	2			2	7	7				
Gowanda.....	1			1	5	5				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	10	10				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	14	14				
Hudson.....	2			2	82		28	54		
Ithaca.....	2			2	8	8				
Jamestown.....	5	1		5	35	35				
Johnstown.....	1			1	2	2				
Kingston.....	2			2	33	13	20			
Lancaster.....	2			2	4	4				
Liberty.....	1			1	4	4				
Lindenhurst.....		1								
Lockport.....	2			2	12	12				
Malone.....	2			2	2	2				
Mechanicville.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Medina.....	1			1	3	3				
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	21		21			
Newburgh.....	1			1	10	10				
New Rochelle.....	1			1	12	12				
New York.....	54	2		54	2,948	140	454	1,681	723	
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	15	15				
Norwich.....	1			1	4	4				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	17	17				
Olean.....	1			1	26		26			
Oneonta.....	2			2	4	4				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Oswego.....	6			6	43	43				
Penn Yan.....	1	1		1	3	3				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 327

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. facs.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	14 to 17 yrs.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

40							34		6		40			
2									3				1	1
6									7				2	2
34									34		34		3	3
662		5	2					658	4		687		9	5
32								27	5		32		2	2
2									2		2			
26									26		26			
1									1		2		2	1
3									3		3		1	1
5									5		5		2	1
6									6		8			
44									44		44			
31								12	19		35		1	1
11									11		11			
30									30		32		4	2
20									20		20		2	1
2									2		2			
7									7		7		2	1
7									7		7			
5									5		5		2	1
10									10		10			
14								14			14		8	1
82									82		82		2	1
8									8		8		2	2
35									35		35			
2									2		2			
33									33		33			
4									4		4		1	1
4									4		4			
12								10	2		12		3	1
2									2		3		4	2
3									3		3			
3									3		3		2	1
21									21		21		1	1
10									10		10			
12		1	1						12		12		1	1
2,941	7	2	1				92	288	2,500	78	3,052	7	42	23
15									15		15		3	1
4									4		6			
17									17		18			
26								26			26		4	1
4									4		5			
2									2		4		1	1
43		1					5	12	26		43		6	5
3									3		3			

III. 328 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
5. Liquors (Including Ice) —Continued.										
e. Malt Liquors—Con.										
Plattsburg.....	4			4	13	13				
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	5	5				
Poughkeepsie.....	2			2	11	11				
Rochester.....	11	1	2	9	355	21	95	239		
Rock Glen.....		2								
Rome.....	2	1		2	10	10				
Saranac Lake.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	1			1	4	4				
Schenectady.....	5	1		5	29	29				
Syracuse.....	8	1	1	7	285	28	106	151		
Ticonderoga.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Tonawanda.....	1			1	7	7				
Troy.....	10			10	190	74	116			
Utica.....	7			7	115	42	73			
Warwick.....	1			1	3	3				
Watertown.....	3			3	12	12				
Watkins.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Waverly.....	1			1	5	5				
Wayland.....	1			1	2	2				
Wellsville.....	2			2	9	9				
Yonkers.....	1			1	23		23			
Total.....	228	21	5	224	5,744	926	1,578	2,517	723	
f. Wine and Distilled Liquors.										
Bath.....	1			1	4	4				
Brocton.....	2	1		2	28	2	25			
Buffalo.....	11	1		11	54	54				
Fredonia.....	2	2		2	8	8				
Hammondsport.....	4			4	72	21		51		
Lowman.....	1			1	4	4				
Marlboro.....	1			1	3	3				
Naples.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	7	1		7	105	54		51		
Oswego.....	1			1	7	7				
Penn Yan.....	4	2		4	20	20				
Pultney.....	2			2	13	13				
Rheims.....	3			3	67	4	63			
Ripley.....	1			1	20		20			
Rochester.....	4		1	3	20		20			
Urbana.....	1			1	45		45			
Waterloo.....	1			1	4	4				
Westfield.....		1								
Total.....	47	8	1	46	476	201	173	102		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 329

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Militarize.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

13		1							13		19		5	4
5									5		5			
11									11		11		1	2
355		5	3					349	6		362		6	4
10									10		10			
2								2			3		3	1
4								4			7			
29		1							29		30		4	3
285								174	111		285		3	8
5								5			5		2	1
7		1						7			7		1	1
190		1						57	133		206		14	7
115							4		111		136		1	1
3								3			4		1	1
12								12			13		1	1
2								2			2		1	1
5								5			5		1	1
2								2			2			
9								9			9		1	1
22								22			22			
5,736	8	18	7				135	1,951	3,585	73	5,957	8	165	105
4									4		4			
28									28		48		2	1
51	3	1					11	8	35		54	3	4	2
8									8		8		2	1
29	43	1	1	2					72		72	43	6	4
4									4		4		2	1
3									3		3		1	1
2									2		2		2	1
102	3	1	1				4	20	81		113	6	9	5
5	2								7		7	2		
20									20		37	6	3	2
13								4	9		13		5	2
67									67		69		6	3
20									20		25		2	1
20								11	9		20		2	1
30	15								45		50	15	2	1
4									4		21		2	1
410	66	3	2	2			15	43	418		550	75	50	27

III. 330 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec-tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,										
1. Water.										
Addison.....	1			1	1	1				
Akron.....	1			1	1	1				
Albany.....	1			1	24		24			
Auburn.....	1			1	9	9				
Babylon.....	1			1	2	2				
Bath.....	1			1	1	1				
Bayshore.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	1			1	15	15				
Canandaigua.....	1			1	2	2				
Canton.....	1			1	1	1				
Carthage.....	1			1	1	1				
Champlain.....		1								
Clayton.....	1			1	1	1				
Corning.....	1			1	2	2				
Depew.....	1			1	4	4				
East Aurora.....	1			1	1	1				
Ellicottville.....	1			1	1	1				
Elmira.....	2		1	1	7	7				
Fulton.....	1			1	2	2				
Geneseo.....	1			1	2	2				
Gouverneur.....	1			1	1	1				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Hudson.....	1			1	6	6				
Ithaca.....	1			1	4	4				
Jamestown.....	1			1	4	4				
Lakewood.....		1								
Lestershire.....	1			1	2	2				
Massena.....		1								
New York.....	2	1		2	9	9				
Northport.....	1			1	2	2				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Oswego.....	1			1	3	3				
Owasco.....	1			1	3	3				
Owego.....	1			1	2	2				
Patchogue.....	1			1	2	2				
Pelham.....	1			1	2	2				
Penn Yan.....	1			1	1	1				
Perry.....	1			1	2	2				
Phoenix.....	1			1	1	1				
Potsdam.....	1			1	2	2				
Rensselaer.....	1			1	5	5				
Rochester.....	2			2	46	6	40			
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	2	2				
Saratoga.....	1			1	5	5				
Seneca Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Troy.....	1	1		1	24		24			
Waterford.....	1			1	1	1				
Waterloo.....	1			1	2	2				
Watertown.....	1			1	3	3				
Watkins.....	1			1	2	2				
Wellsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Total.....	51	5	1	50	225	137	88			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 331

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

1										1	1		2	1
1									1		1		4	1
24								24			24			
9								9			9			
2										2	2			
1										1	1		2	1
2										2	2			
15							15				15		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
1							1				1		1	1
1										1	1		1	1
1										1	1		1	1
1							1				1		3	1
2										2	2		5	1
4										4	4		1	1
1										1	1		2	1
1										1	1		3	1
7										7	7		4	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2			
1										1	1		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
6							6				6		2	1
4							4				4			
4										4	4			
2								2			2		3	1
9										9	11		2	2
2										2	2			
2								2			3			
3								3			3			
3								3			3		1	1
2								2			2		2	1
2										2	2			
2										2	2		2	1
1										1	1		2	1
2								2			2			
1									1		1		1	1
2									2		2		1	1
5										5	5		2	1
46							46				46			
2										2	2		1	1
5									5		5			
3										3	3			
24								24			24			
1							1				1			
2										2	2		1	1
3								3			3			
2									2		2		1	1
3										3	3			
2									2		2		1	1
3										3	3			
228							76	72	15	62	228		53	29

III. 332 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der- 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

2. Gas.										
Albany.....	1			1	20		20			
Auburn.....	1			1	6	6				
Binghamton.....	1			1	10	10				
Brockport.....	1			1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	2			2	204	4			200	
Canandaigua.....	1			1	2	2				
Corning.....	1			1	4	4				
Cortland.....	1			1	2	2				
Dunkirk.....	1			1	6	6				
Fort Edward.....	1			1	2	2				
Fort Plain.....	1			1	2	2				
Fredonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Geneva.....	1			1	5	5				
Gloversville.....	1			1	4	4				
Hoosick Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Hudson.....	1			1	7	7				
Huntington.....	1			1	4	4				
Ilion.....	1			1	4	4				
Ithaca.....	1			1	4	4				
Lockport.....	1			1	12	12				
Medina.....	1			1	3	3				
Middletown.....	1			1	4	4				
Newark.....	1			1	1	1				
Newburgh.....	1			1	5	5				
New York.....	10		1	9	1,268	37		300	368	543
Niagara Falls.....	1			1	11	11				
Nyack.....	1			1	3	3				
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	7	7				
Oswego.....	1			1	11	11				
Palmyra.....	1			1	1	1				
Penn Yan.....	1			1	4	4				
Port Henry.....	1			1	1	1				
Port Jervis.....	1			1	3	3				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	5	5				
Rensselaer.....		1								
Rochester.....	1			1	90			90		
Sag Harbor.....	1			1	3	3				
Syracuse.....	1			1	75			75		
Troy.....	1			1	12	12				
Watertown.....	1			1	20		20			
Watkins.....	1			1	2	2				
Westfield.....		1								
Yonkers.....	1			1	17	17				
Total.....	52	2	1	51	1,854	218	40	465	588	543
3. Gas and Electricity.										
Attica.....	1			1	3	3				
Batavia.....	1			1	8					
Bayshore.....	1			1	6	6				
Dansville.....	1			1	7	7				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 333

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

20										20			1	1
8										6				
10										10				
2										2			3	1
204										54	150	204		
2										2			1	1
4										4			2	1
2										2			2	1
6										6				
2										2			1	1
2									2	2				
2										2			1	1
5										5			1	1
4										4			1	1
4										4			1	1
2										2				
7										7			2	1
4									4	4				
4										4				
4										4			2	1
12										12				
3										3				
4										4				
1										1			1	1
5										5				
1,268		3					12			812	444	1,452	12	6
11								11					1	1
3								3						
7										7			1	1
11										11				
1										1			2	1
4										4				
1										1			2	1
3										3				
5										5				
90										90			110	
3										3				
75										75				
12										12			1	1
20										10			20	
2										2			1	1
17										17				
1,854		3					12	14	1,000	819	2,065		39	25
3										3				
8										8				
6										6				
7										7				

III. 334 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

3. Gas and Electricity— Continued.

Elmira.....	2		1	1	62			62		
Geneseo.....	1			1	4	4				
Kingston.....	1			1	13	13				
Le Roy.....	1			1	4	4				
Little Falls.....	1			1	7	7				
Livonia.....	1			1	2	2				
Mechanicville.....	1			1	5	5				
Mount Vernon.....	2		1	1	29		29			
Norwich.....	1			1	5	5				
Oneonta.....	1			1	2	2				
Rome.....	1			1	9	9				
Saratoga.....	1			1	8	8				
Tarrytown.....	1			1	11	11				
Utica.....	1			1	26		26			
Warsaw.....	1			1	5	5				
White Plains.....	1			1	7	7				
Total.....	22		2	20	223	106	55	62		

4. Electric Light and Power.

Adams.....	1			1	3	1				
Addison.....	1			1	3	3				
Albany.....	2			2	57	17	40			
Albion.....	1			1	9	9				
Amityville.....	1			1	2	2				
Amsterdam.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Antwerp.....	1			1	3	3				
Athens.....	1			1	2	2				
Auburn.....	2			2	14	14				
Avon Centre.....	1			1	3	3				
Babylon.....	1			1	5	5				
Baldwinsville.....	1	1		1	4	4				
Batavia.....	1			1	6	6				
Bath.....	1			1	4	4				
Binghamton.....	2			2	42	12	30			
Boonville.....	1			1	1	1				
Brockport.....	1			1	3	3				
Buffalo.....	2	1		2	11	11				
Camden.....	1			1	1	1				
Canastota.....	1			1	6	6				
Canton.....	1			1	3	3				
Carthage.....	1			1	4	4				
Catskill.....	1			1	3	3				
Cazenovia.....	1			1	2	2				
Champlain.....	1			1	1	1				
Charlotte.....	1			1	4	4				
Chateaugay.....	1			1	1	1				
Chatham.....	1			1	4	4				
Clayton.....	1			1	2	2				
Clinton.....	1			1	2	2				
Clyde.....	1			1	2	2				
Cobleskill.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 335

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

62									62		62			4	1
4										4					
13									5	8	13				
4										4					
7										7				4	1
2										2				2	1
5										5					
29										29					
5										5				2	1
2								2		2				1	1
9										9				1	1
8										8					
										12					
11										11					
26										26					
5										5					
7										7					
223								2	73	148	227			14	6
1								1			2				
3										3				1	1
57										57					
9										9					
2										2					
6										6					
3									3					3	1
2										2					
14										14				2	1
3										3				1	1
5										5					
4										4				5	1
										6					
6										6					
4										4				6	1
42										42				1	1
1										1					
3										3				1	1
11									7	4	11				
1										2				1	1
6										6					
2										3				1	1
4										4				1	1
3										3					
2								2		2				3	1
1										1					
4										4				4	1
1								1		1					
4									4	4					
2										2				2	1
2										2					
2								2		2				4	1
2									2	2				1	1

III. 336 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

4. Electric Light and Power—Continued.										
Corning.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Cortland.....	1			1	5	5				
Coxsackie.....	1			1	2	2				
Depew.....	1			1	3	3				
Deposit.....	1			1	3	3				
Dundee.....	1			1	2	2				
Dunkirk.....	1	1		1	12	12				
East Aurora.....	1			1	2	2				
East Greenwich.....	1			1	1	1				
Elmira.....		1								
Franklinville.....		1								
Fredonia.....	1			1	4	4				
Fulton.....	1			1	5	5				
Geneva.....	1			1	10	10				
Glens Falls.....	2			2	31	10	21			
Gloversville.....	1			1	5	5				
Gowanda.....	1			1	2	2				
Greece.....	1			1	4	4				
Greenport.....	1			1	3	3				
Granville.....	1			1	3	3				
Greenwich.....	1			1	2	2				
Groton.....	1			1	1	1				
Hailesboro.....	1			1	2	2				
Hamilton.....	1			1	5	5				
Hartwick.....	1			1	2	2				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	2	2				
Herkimer.....	1			1	4	4				
Hoosick.....	1			1	4	4				
Hoosick Falls.....	1	1		1	3	3				
Hornellsville.....	1			1	5	5				
Huntington.....	1			1	7	7				
Ithaca.....	2			2	20	20				
Jamestown.....	3			3	30	30				
Johnstown.....	1			1	5	5				
Kingston.....	1	1		1	6	6				
Lakewood.....		1								
Lancaster.....	1			1	2	2				
Le Roy.....	1			1	4	4				
Liberty.....	1			1	2	2				
Lima.....	1			1	10	10				
Little Falls.....	1			1	3	3				
Little Valley.....	1			1	1	1				
Littleville.....	1			1	4	4				
Lyons.....	1			1	4	4				
Madrid.....	1			1	2	2				
Malone.....	2		1	1	6	6				
Mamaroneck.....	1			1	4	4				
Manlius.....	2			2	4	4				
Masena.....	1	1		1	5	5				
Mayville.....	1			1	3	3				
Medina.....	1			1	9	9				
Mexico.....	1			1	2	2				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 337

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

5											5	5	1	1
5											5	5		
2											2	4	2	1
3											3	3	3	1
3		1									3	3	4	1
2									2		2	2		
12								12			12			
2									2		2			
1										1	1		3	1
4										4	4		1	1
5										5	5			
10										10	10		1	1
31										31	31		5	2
5										5	5		2	1
2										2	2			
4										4	4		3	1
3										3	3		1	1
3										3	3		1	1
2										2	2			
1										1	2		2	1
2										2	2			
5									5		5			
2										2	2		3	1
2										2	2			
4										4	4		2	1
4										4	4		2	1
3										3	4		5	1
5										5	5			
7										7	7			
20										20	20		3	2
30							14	6		10	30		1	1
5										5	5			
6										6	6			
2										2	2			
4										4	4			
2										2	2			
10										10	10			
3										3	3		3	1
1										1	1			
4										4	4			
4										4	4		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
6										6	6		1	1
4										4	4			
4										4	4		1	1
5										5	5		2	1
3										3	3		2	1
9										9	9			
2										2	2		1	1

III. 338 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—			
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

4. Electric Light and Power—Continued.										
Middle Falls.....	2			2	7	7				
Middletown.....	3			3	16	16				
Mohawk.....	2			2	10	10				
Monticello.....	1			1	1	1				
Montour Falls.....	1			1	2	2				
Morrisville.....	1	1		1	1	1				
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	3	3				
Napanoch.....	1			1	4	4				
Newark.....	1			1	4	4				
New Berlin.....	1			1	2	2				
Newburgh.....	2			2	24	24				
Newport.....	1			1	2	2				
New Rochelle.....	3		1	2	22	22				
New York.....	21			21	1,552	75	138	315	1,024	
Northport.....	1			1	3	3				
Norwood.....	1			1	1	1				
Ogdensburg.....	2			2	7	7				
Olean.....	1			1	3	3				
Oneida.....	2			2	8	8				
Oneonta.....	2			2	6	6				
Ontario.....	1			1	2	2				
Orangeburg.....	1			1	7	7				
Oriskany Falls.....	1			1	4	4				
Oswego.....	1			1	4	4				
Owego.....	1			1	3	3				
Ovid.....	1			1	1	1				
Palmyra.....	1			1	4	4				
Patchogue.....	1			1	3	3				
Penfield.....	1			1	6	6				
Penn Yan.....	1			1	3	3				
Perry.....	1			1	5	5				
Phelps.....	1			1	1	1				
Phoenix.....	1			1	1	1				
Plattsburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Port Chester.....	2		1	1	15	15				
Port Jefferson.....	1			1	1	1				
Port Jervis.....	1	1		1	7	7				
Potsdam.....	1			1	2	2				
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	18	18				
Pulaski.....	1			1	2	2				
Rensselaer.....		1								
Richfield Springs.....	1			1	3	3				
Richland.....	1			1	2	2				
Riverhead.....	1			1	1	1				
Rochester.....	3			3	117	4	24	89		
Sag Harbor.....	1			1	2	2				
Salamanca.....	1			1	2	2				
Sandy Hill.....	1			1	2	2				
Saranac Lake.....	1			1	1	1				
Saratoga.....	1			1	5	5				
Saugerties.....	1			1	3	3				
Schenectady.....	1			1	7	7				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 339

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.		
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

7											7	7	4	2
16											16	16	2	1
10											10	10	2	1
1											1	1	1	1
2											2	2	4	1
1											1	1	1	1
3											3	3		
4											4	4		
4											4	4		
4											4	4	1	1
2											2	2	3	1
24											24	24		
2											2	2		
22											22	22	1	1
1,552							400	454	429		1,562	1,562	21	13
3											3	3		
1									1		1	1	2	1
7											7	7	1	1
3											3	4	2	1
8											8	8	1	1
6											6	6	2	2
2											2	2	1	1
7											7	7		
4									4		4	4		
4											4	4		
3											3	3	2	1
1											1	1	2	1
4								4			4	4	1	1
3											3	3	1	1
6											6	6	2	1
3											3	3		
5											5	5		
1									1		1	1	1	1
1									1		1	1	1	1
2											2	7	4	1
15											15	15		
1									1		1	1		
7											7	7	1	1
2											2	2	2	1
18										18	18	18	3	1
2										2	2	2	1	1
3											3	3		
2											2	2	2	1
1									1		1	1		
117									39	78	124	124	1	1
2											2	2	9	1
2											2	2		
2											2	2		
1											1	1	2	1
6									5		6	7	2	1
8											8	8		
7											7	7		

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 99.	200- 499.	500+.
XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,										
4. Electric Light and Power—Continued.										
Seneca Falls.....	2			2	5	5				
Seneca Mills.....	1			1	2	2				
Sherman.....	1			1	1	1				
Sidney.....	2		1	1	3	3				
Silver Creek.....	1			1	3	3				
Skaneateles.....	1			1	3	3				
Sodus.....	1			1	2	2				
Southampton.....	2			2	8	8				
Stamford.....	1			1	1	1				
Stillwater.....		1								
Stuyvesant Falls.....	1			1	9	9				
Syracuse.....	1			1	50			50		
Theresa.....	1			1	1	1				
Ticonderoga.....	1			1	2	2				
Tonawanda.....	1			1	4	4				
Troy.....	3	1		3	47	11	36			
Trumansburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Tully.....	1			1	2	2				
Unadilla.....	1			1	3	3				
Utica.....	1			1	50			50		
Walton.....	1			1	1	1				
Waterford Road.....	1			1	15	15				
Waterloo.....	2			2	8	8				
Watertown.....	2			2	14	14				
Waterville.....	1			1	2	2				
Watkins.....	1			1	2	2				
Wayland.....	1			1	1	1				
Weedsport.....	1			1	2	2				
Wellsville.....	1			1	2	2				
Westfield.....	1			1	2	2				
West Sand Lake.....	1			1	3	3				
Whitehall.....	1			1	4	4				
White Plains.....	1			1	7	7				
Williamsville.....	1			1	3	3				
Wolcott.....	1			1	3	3				
Worcester.....	1			1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	2			2	23	23				
Total.....	219	16	4	215	2,684	867	289	504	1,024	
5. Heat and Power (Steam).										
Albany.....	2			2	2	2				
Haverstraw.....	1			1	1	1				
New York.....	11	3		11	41	41				
Syracuse.....	5	1	1	4	11	11				
Talcville.....	1			1	2	2				
Troy.....	3			3	4	4				
Total.....	23	4	1	22	61	61				
6. Garbage Disposal, Street Cleaning.										
New York.....	2			2	13	13				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 341

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Concluded.

5										5	5		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
1									1		1		3	1
3										3	3		1	1
3										3	3		2	1
3								3		3	3		4	1
2										2	2		1	1
8								8		8	8		2	2
1										1	1		2	1
9										9	12		1	1
50										50	50			
1							1			1	1		2	1
2									2	2	2			
4										4	4			
47							15		21	11	48		2	2
2										2	2		2	1
2								2		2	2		3	1
3										3	3		1	1
50										50	50		2	1
1										1	1		2	1
15										15	15		1	1
8										4	4		1	1
14									12	2	16			
2										2	3		1	1
2										3	2		1	1
1										1	1		4	1
2										2	2		1	1
2										2	2		1	1
2										2	2		2	1
3										3	3			
4									4		4		2	1
7										7	7			
3									3		3		3	1
3										3	3		3	1
2										2	2		2	1
23									12	11	24			
2,084							521	492	651	1,020	2,728		235	123
2									2		2		3	2
1							1				1		1	1
41								3	18	20	41		11	6
11							3		6	2	11		1	1
2									2		2		2	1
4									4		4		2	2
61							4	3	32	22	62		20	13
13							13				20		1	1

III. 342 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	Places closed, burn-ed, re-moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY-ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500+.
XII. BUILDING										
1. General Contracting and Building.										
Irvington.....	1			1	50			50		
Massena.....	1			1	50			50		
Poughkeepsie.....	1			1	15	15				
Rochester.....		1								
Total.....	3	1		3	115	15		100		
2. Masonry, Bricklaying, Etc.										
Boonville.....	1			1	2	2				
New York.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	2			2	6	6				
3. Carpentry.										
Albany.....	5	1		5	40	40				
Binghamton.....	7	1		7	34	34				
Boonville.....		1								
Canastota.....		1								
Cohoes.....	1			1	40		40			
Elmira.....	1			1	4	4				
Gloversville.....	1			1	3	3				
Ira.....	1			1	1	1				
Jamestown.....	1			1	3	3				
Johnstown.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	25	1		25	194	107	21	66		
Palmyra.....	1			1	6	6				
Saratoga.....	1			1	8	8				
Sodus.....	1			1	4	4				
Syracuse.....		1								
Troy.....	9			9	110	42	68			
Total.....	55	6		55	450	255	129	66		
4. Stair Building and Interior Woodwork.										
Mount Vernon.....	2		1	1	5	5				
New York.....	10	1		10	92	72	20			
Poughkeepsie.....		1								
Tarrytown.....	1			1	8	8				
Troy.....	1			1	3	3				
Turin.....		1								
Total.....	14	3	1	13	108	88	20			
5. Mantels, Tiling, Grates, Etc.										
Jamestown.....		1								
6. Painting and Decorating.										
a. Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.										
Albany.....	1			1	7	7				
Binghamton.....				1	2	2				
Buffalo.....	14			14	97	52	45			
Candor.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 343

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

INDUSTRY.

50							50				50			
50								50			50		2	1
15								15			25		2	1
115							65	50			125		4	2
2							2				2			
4								4			8		1	1
6							2	4			10		1	1
40							37	3			42		2	2
34							8	26			34		2	2
40		1								40	40		6	1
4		1								4	4		2	1
3							1			3	6		2	1
1										1	1		2	1
3								3		3	3			
3											3			
194							194				277		29	16
6								6			6		1	1
8								8			8		1	1
4									4		4		1	1
110		1	1					110			137		8	6
450		3	1				240	150	60		565		54	32
5		1					5				5			
92							86	6			127		8	4
8								8			8			
3								3			3			
108		1					91	17			143		8	4
7									7		7		2	1
2							2				2		1	1
67	30	4	1				8	28	61		115	31	2	2

III. 344 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.
XII. BUILDING										
6. Painting and Decorating—Continued.										
a. Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.—Continued.										
Jamestown.....	1			1	3	3				
New York.....	26	1		26	203	133	70			
Ogdensburg.....	1			1	2	2				
Rochester.....	6		1	5	30	30				
Troy.....	1			1	3	3				
Waverly.....		1								
Total.....	51	3	1	50	347	232	115			
b. Ornamental Plastering and Stucco Work.										
Buffalo.....		2								
Corning.....		1								
New York.....	8	1		8	127	34	93			
Syracuse.....	1			1	4	4				
Total.....	9	4		9	131	38	93			
7. Roofing and Sheet Iron Working.										
Albany.....	1			1	5	5				
Binghamton.....	1			1	5	5				
Buffalo.....	8		1	7	174	50	24	100		
Jamestown.....	2			2	7	7				
Newburgh.....	1			1	8	8				
New York.....	33	3		33	474	214	70	180		
Olean.....	1			1	5	5				
Penn Yan.....	1			1	5	5				
Rochester.....	1			1	15	15				
Schenectady.....	1			1	4	4				
Sidney.....	1			1	1	3				
Syracuse.....	5			5	26	26				
Troy.....	1			1	3	3				
Yonkers.....	1			1	10	10				
Total.....	58	3	1	57	744	360	94	290		
8. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.										
Albany.....	3			3	15	15				
Alfred.....	1			1	2	2				
Amsterdam.....	2			2	26	4	22			
Auburn.....	2	1		2	12	12				
Binghamton.....	3	2		3	11	11				
Buffalo.....	13	6		13	70	70				
Cohoes.....	1			1	4	4				
Dunkirk.....	2	2		2	9	9				
Elmira.....	11		3	8	77	77				
Geneva.....		1								
Ithaca.....	1			1	25		25			
Jamestown.....	3			3	26	26				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 345

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There- of fe- male.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

INDUSTRY—Continued.

3									3		3			
194	9	2					65	111	27		274	10	39	19
2									2		5		1	1
30		2	1					5	25		31		7	4
3									3		3			
308	39	8	2				75	144	128		440	41	52	27
127							117	10			137		8	5
4								4			8			
131							117	14			145		8	5
5									5		5			
5								5			5			
174		16	1				150	24			175		6	3
7									7		10			
8								8			8			
474		3					392	56	26		602		17	13
5		1						56	5		5		1	1
5									5		5			
15		2					15				18			
4								4			6			
3									3		3			
26							5	21			27		2	2
3								3			3		1	1
10							10				15			
744		22	1				572	121	51		887		27	20
15							15				19		3	1
2									2		2			
26								26			30			
11	1						12				12	1	1	1
11		1					6	5			11		2	2
70							59		11		79		4	3
4								4			4			
9									9		9		2	2
77							29	48			83		5	2
25								25			25		1	1
26								26			29			

III. 346 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I—Concluded.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	Places closed, burn- ed, re- moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS				
			More than once.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING—				
						Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.	200- 499.	500+.

XII. BUILDING

8. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting—Con.										
Mechanicville.....	1			1	7	7				
Newburgh.....	2			2	22	22				
New York.....	13			13	249	79	40	130		
Olean.....	4			4	18	18				
Putnam.....	1			1	3	3				
Rochester.....	18		4	14	277	87	20	170		
Saratoga.....	2			2	48	13	35			
Schenectady.....	6			6	130	22	108			
Syracuse.....	1			1	23		23			
Troy.....	6	1		6	28	28				
Walton.....	1			1	4	4				
Watkins.....	1			1	8	8				
Wellsville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Yonkers.....	1	1		1	31		31			
Total.....	100	15	7	93	1,127	523	304	300		
9. Paving and Sidewalks.										
Buffalo.....	2			2	279		29		250	
Syracuse.....	1			1	50			50		
Total.....	3			3	329		29	50	250	
10. Miscellaneous.										
Cohoes.....	1			1	20		20			
New York.....	1			1	20		20			
Total.....	2			2	40		40			

XIII. COLD STORAGE,

Albany.....	3			3	24	24				
Auburn.....	1			1	2	2				
Binghamton.....	1			1	6	6				
Buffalo.....	6	1		6	76	16		60		
Canandaigua.....	1			1	2	2				
Groton.....	1			1	6	6				
Ithaca.....	1			1	23		23			
Le Roy.....	1			1	5	5				
Locke.....	1			1	1	1				
New York.....	9			9	138			75		
Sodus.....	1			1	2	2				
Van Rensselaer Island.....	1			1	35		35			
Waterloo.....	1			1	4	4				
Williamson.....	1			1	2	2				
Total.....	29	1		29	326	133	58	135		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 347

Statistics of Factories Inspected.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				LARGEST NO. EMPLOYEES IN THE YEAR.		ORDERS ISSUED.	
SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Total.	There-of female.	No.	No. fac's.
M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				

INDUSTRY—Concluded.

7									7		7		1	1
22								22			22			
249							16	212	21		274		7	4
18								18			18		4	3
3								3			3		1	1
277		1	1				277				403		7	6
48								1	35		49			
130		1	1					130			153		2	2
23										23	25			
28		2					2	26			28		8	5
4									4		4			
8									8		8		1	1
2									2		4			
31							31				31			
1,126	1	5	2				447	558	122		1,332	1	49	35
279									279		279		5	1
50									50		50		1	1
329									329		329		6	2
20							20				20		2	1
20								20			25		1	1
40							20	20			45		3	2

WAREHOUSING, ETC.

24									24		31		1	1
2									2		2			
6									6		6			
76		2							76		117		1	1
2									2		20		2	1
6									6		6		2	1
6	17							23			23	17		
5								5			5			
1									1		1		2	1
117	21							114	17	7	173	56	12	8
2									2		2		1	1
35									35		40			
4									4		4			
2									2		2			
288	38	2						137	181	8	432	73	21	14

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED

COUNTY.	Total in- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, moved etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		Largest number of em- ployees in the year.	Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			More than once.	Total num- ber.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-40.	50-100.	200- 499.	500 +
Albany.....	554	55	5	549	21,935	21,032	2,100	2,091	5,106	4,651	7,084
Allegany.....	103	37		103	1,213	1,043	342	81	620		
Broome.....	243	44	3	240	9,238	8,629	1,111	812	2,951	2,005	1,750
Cattaraugus....	197	18	7	190	4,813	4,129	602	723	1,929	875	
Cayuga.....	199	58		199	7,539	7,077	717	459	1,363	1,458	3,080
Chautauqua....	331	85	2	329	12,065	11,295	1,237	1,072	2,886	1,284	4,816
Chemung.....	246	56	24	222	6,321	5,737	828	686	2,039	1,639	545
Chemango.....	94	4		94	2,120	1,894	332	412	650	500	
Clinton.....	90	14	2	88	1,481	1,236	367	192	477	200	
Columbia.....	90	5		90	3,920	3,826	307	283	1,146	1,544	546
Cortland.....	94	8		94	3,348	2,719	383	274	1,327		735
Delaware.....	86	18	1	85	1,142	1,099	440	211	240	208	
Dutchess.....	98	9		98	5,499	5,079	369	496	1,013	2,258	943
Erie.....	1,838	138	18	1,820	56,611	50,414	7,054	6,539	14,068	10,925	11,828
Essex.....	58	12		58	1,615	1,493	175	115	947	256	
Franklin.....	128	28	7	121	1,763	1,499	404	213	832		
Fulton.....	341	46	13	328	9,312	8,384	1,314	1,506	4,394	630	550
Genesee.....	103	14	2	101	2,697	2,405	448	385	850		712
Greene.....	62	5		62	1,555	1,499	181	187	629	502	
Hamilton.....											
Herkimer.....	146	23	1	145	7,928	7,449	453	491	1,812	965	3,738
Jefferson.....	269	57		269	6,494	5,556	780	699	2,192	1,018	867
*Kings.....	3,413	311	426	2,949	98,917	88,502	13,498	13,188	23,272	13,223	25,321
Lewis.....	91	16		91	1,180	945	306	195	442		
Livingston.....	153	6		153	1,675	1,582	653	426	503		
Madison.....	127	19	7	120	3,676	2,436	406	259	1,245	526	
Monroe.....	1,446	76	196	1,239	42,655	36,618	6,189	5,425	11,221	9,721	4,062
Montgomery....	164	19	1	163	9,681	9,223	468	662	2,771	3,027	2,295
Nassau.....	2			2	39	39	4	35			
*New York.....	13,839	1,171	701	13,062	356,823	296,074	63,617	63,075	90,489	43,489	35,418
Niagara.....	235	23	3	235	9,936	9,147	838	1,149	3,073	2,420	1,665
Oneida.....	537	56	12	525	21,698	19,316	1,982	1,285	5,995	2,516	7,538
Onondaga.....	805	109	51	754	22,967	20,583	3,474	2,445	5,107	5,357	4,200
Ontario.....	168	18	1	167	3,344	3,326	690	240	1,043	1,353	
Orange.....	228	24		228	10,764	10,582	854	748	3,475	4,321	1,184
Orleans.....	66	12		66	1,377	1,106	322	155	629		
Oswego.....	255	34		255	7,505	7,420	872	728	2,388	2,382	1,050
Otsego.....	125	20		125	2,427	2,111	432	318	459	202	650
Putnam.....											
*Queens.....	110	16	1	109	4,994	4,501	448	188	664	1,066	2,125
Rensselaer....	509	55		509	27,901	26,800	1,938	2,133	3,023	6,543	13,163
*Richmond....	71	7	1	71	3,272	2,863	203	154	1,317	664	525
Rockland.....	103	7		102	5,226	4,892	270	955	1,807	1,015	845
St. Lawrence....	309	42	3	306	4,243	3,110	1,067	602	718	723	
Saratoga.....	182	38	1	181	7,346	7,159	665	422	2,802	2,103	1,167
Schenectady....	134	9	1	132	10,087	15,895	501	331	640	805	14,118
Schoharie.....	87	10		87	270	229	127	25	77		
Schuyler.....	55	10		55	563	559	191	86	282		
Seneca.....	85	19		85	2,822	2,252	262	76	893	440	581
Steuben.....	290	54		290	6,414	5,867	984	783	1,962	1,024	1,114
Suffolk.....	186	7		186	3,119	3,011	791	293	367	785	776
Sullivan.....	32	3		32	266	232	153	79			
Tioga.....	90	12		90	1,150	1,103	343	206	554		
Tompkins.....	151	30		149	1,924	1,799	682	378	739		
Ulster.....	139	13		139	7,010	6,990	565	517	2,482	1,806	1,000
Warren.....	59	22		59	2,804	1,861	223	275	298	1,065	
Washington....	109	10		109	4,077	3,786	334	226	1,674	1,002	550
Wayne.....	152	14		152	1,854	1,756	628	195	733	200	
Westchester....	350	1	83	267	15,833	14,660	1,161	713	1,614	2,950	8,222
Wyoming.....	82	9		82	2,425	2,418	343	170	805	200	900
Yates.....	93	15	1	92	950	720	395	224	101		
TOTAL.....	30,355	3,049	1,572	28,651	882,893	774,967	126,896	117,291	223,178	141,336	166,267
*N. Y. City..	17,433	1,503	1,128	16,191	464,006	391,940	77,766	76,605	115,733	58,442	63,394

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 349

IN EACH LOCALITY: RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
BY SEX.		Males under 18 years.	UNDER 16 YRS.		CHILDREN—			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total number.	Number of establishments.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14 yrs.	Illiterate.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hrs.		
12,907	8,125	593	258	319	6	5		739	5,235	14,984	74	688	329
990	53	17	4	3				20	36	813	174	242	92
5,763	2,866	192	95	48	19			252	1,951	6,160	266	355	166
3,671	458	178	107	47	16			73	363	3,585	108	314	128
5,311	1,766	217	151	92	2			149	241	6,646	41	161	97
8,998	2,297	305	179	394	5			45	2,568	8,651	31	287	142
3,912	1,825	164	62	62	1			396	1,394	3,292	655	317	163
1,479	415	22	7	4	1			19	169	1,592	114	126	51
991	245	17	3					30	90	838	338	210	73
2,254	1,572	143	86	64				19	35	3,671	101	108	56
2,207	512	66	36	2				222	511	1,885	101	108	57
873	226	16	4	8				8	10	862	219	116	51
3,476	1,603	214	89	91				291	1,144	3,634	10	134	68
41,432	8,982	2,367	896	409	116	1		1,148	11,220	36,678	1,368	1,737	809
1,322	171	8	2					2	2	670	819	123	44
1,302	197	31	16	3	3	5		20	15	867	597	199	86
5,725	2,659	115	78	66	2			62	115	8,144	63	227	120
1,826	579	52	25	18				22	434	1,931	18	49	36
1,058	441	38	22	25	3			18	19	1,453	9	31	21
5,211	2,288	126	86	81	3			8	176	7,196	69	117	54
4,994	562	80	11	11				88	213	4,849	406	681	219
64,816	23,686	2,646	1,080	1,282	30	25		6,968	26,714	53,692	1,128	5,417	2,177
876	69	14	6	1				7	1	530	407	161	59
1,080	502	6	3					92	58	1,397	35	39	31
1,948	488	38	25	10	2			173	165	2,064	34	156	85
24,317	12,301	1,227	525	590	11	1		1,088	11,893	23,335	302	1,487	636
5,344	3,879	377	177	184				35	422	8,716	50	97	57
15	24	1		4	1					39		10	2
189,859	106,215	5,544	1,990	2,490	47	109		30,252	149,199	113,729	2,894	28,666	10,032
7,840	1,307	477	109	44				244	493	6,998	1,412	345	136
11,952	7,364	670	385	332	2	2		454	653	18,085	124	265	130
16,170	4,413	524	209	165				499	3,129	16,724	231	630	371
2,788	538	105	60	1				90	161	3,012	63	287	143
7,549	3,033	367	192	135	2			70	1,276	8,958	278	135	86
946	160	59	35	4	1			32	32	1,021	21	85	39
5,658	1,762	366	135	91		2		94	444	6,449	433	336	174
1,546	565	27	10	21	1			247	229	1,601	34	120	68
3,600	901	334	188	112				50	726	3,673	52	242	88
14,810	11,990	565	187	345	7			636	7,376	18,560	228	686	347
2,499	364	104	69	17				199	944	1,631	89	120	53
4,396	496	217	89	24	2			1	395	4,375	121	45	27
2,747	363	24	8	17	1			203	203	1,725	979	666	226
5,121	2,038	147	46	52	1			43	398	5,790	928	136	91
14,274	1,621	475	147	35				1,126	9,923	4,839	7	116	66
127	102	1	1		1			21	25	181	2	11	10
473	86	6	1	1	1	1		8	11	459	81	133	48
1,852	400	86	23	13				36	800	1,385	31	106	64
4,860	1,007	142	46	13	1			87	799	4,794	187	473	228
2,409	602	83	46	37				157	805	1,909	140	194	70
203	29	2	1						11	205	16	14	13
921	182	36	6					85	10	976	32	157	70
1,507	292	2		1				99	405	1,042	253	299	116
5,168	1,822	504	242	141				46	238	6,643	63	64	42
1,053	808	38	10	25	1			32	117	1,681	31	119	51
2,687	1,099	162	94	45	1	1		10	36	2,809	931	160	83
1,439	317	80	32	31				90	6	1,437	223	248	132
9,988	4,672	312	167	206				501	7,149	6,294	716	371	107
1,452	966	65	47	52	8	5		23	255	2,124	16	27	19
543	177	3	2	3	2			9	1	559	151	110	49
540,535	234,432	20,797	8,610	8,271	300	157		47,438	251,383	457,842	18,304	49,063	19,086
260,774	131,166	8,628	3,327	3,901	77	134		37,469	177,583	172,725	4,163	34,445	12,350

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ALBANY COUNTY.....	554	55	5	549	8,582	21,935	21,032	2,103	2,068	5,106
Albany.....	493	51	5	488	4,423	13,156	12,358	1,914	1,680	3,203
II-3-o.....	4			4	23	145	138	13		125
II-3-q.....	5			5		31	31	31		
II-3-r.....	4	1		4		384	383	1	38	75
II-3-u.....	8			8		47	45	45		
II-3-v.....	6		1	5		251	236	16	30	181
II-5-a.....	11			11		130	105	60	45	
III-1.....	10			10		218	218	50	103	65
VI-1.....	4			4	38	53	42	22	20	
VII-2-a.....	5	1		5	84	114	111	40		62
VII-3-a.....	41	2	1	40	387	1,492	1,413	214	155	333
IX-1-a.....	49	7		49	112	304	300	191	59	50
IX-1-b.....	8	3		8	181	218	200	6	119	75
IX-2-a.....	11	3		11	1,817	1,975	1,767	9	22	339
IX-4-a.....	22	3		22	167	167	142	117	25	
IX-5-h.....	4			4	88	105	79	2	77	
IX-6-a.....	18	4		18	274	356	322	94	43	185
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	4			4		7	7	7		
IX-6-b.....	4	1		4	6	18	17	17		
X-1-d.....	4			4	3	31	31	31		
X-2-a.....	6			6		50	50	28	23	
X-3-c.....	70	4		70	62	292	287	198	89	
X-3-d.....	22	2		22	51	158	118	54		64
X-4.....	33	8		33	438	857	751	114	61	376
X-5-c.....	7			7		35	29	29		
X-5-e.....	9			9	1	349	339	33	136	170
Bethlehem.....	5			5		269	234	14	55	165
Cohoes.....	54	4		54	4,159	8,102	8,047	160	353	1,738
VIII-3.....	7			7	1,802	2,706	2,698	24	127	
VIII-4.....	19	3		19	2,343	3,468	3,426		48	1,389
Colonie.....	1			1		30	15	15		
Green Island.....	1			1		378	378			
ALLEGANY COUNTY.....	103	37		103	105	1,213	1,043	342	81	620
Alfred.....	8	3		8	5	155	141	21		120
Almond.....	2			2		6	5	5		
Angelica.....	6	1		6	1	35	33	13	20	
Andover.....	7	3		7	3	24	15	15		
Belfast.....	4	2		4	52	114	20	20		
Belmont.....	9	3		9	6	212	192	32		160
Bolivar.....	9	3		9	3	32	31	31		
Canaseraga.....	4			4	1	11	11	11		
Ceres.....		1								

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 351

INSPECTED: BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
4,651	7,064	12,907	8,125	593	258	319	6	5	739	5,235	14,984	74	688	329	
2,293	3,268	8,351	4,007	234	106	129	4	2	700	4,678	6,954	26	610	292	
		115	23	9	3				55		83		8	4	
		31		3							31		8	4	
269		383							75		308		4	2	
		45		1						19	26		14	6	
		236		4	2						236		9	4	
		106								92	13		5	5	
		218		26	17				21	11	186		19	8	
		17	25								42		7	3	
		29	82	7	2	2				38	73		12	4	
206	506	1,062	351	29	8	3			129	1,233	51		33	18	
		188	112	3	1					19	281		40	24	
		30	170	1	1					154	46		5	5	
894	512	157	1,610	13	2	48			4	26	1,737		28	8	
		17	142							72	70		9	7	
		65	257	1		4	1		28	33	46		1	1	
		7								23	271		30	14	
		11	6								7		6	4	
		28	3	1							17		4	3	
		50									27		1	1	
											50		6	5	
		225	62	4	2	1				11	274	2	107	45	
		82	36	5	2	11	3			9	109		22	10	
300		358	393	18	9	48		2	299	152	800		40	18	
		29							5		19	5	10	5	
		333	1							256	83		11	7	
		234		7	4					115	119		5	3	
1,980	3,816	3,929	4,118	352	148	190	2	3	39	64	7,896	48	68	32	
	2,547	1,396	1,302	254	98	43	2	3			2,653	45	20	5	
1,320	669	1,124	2,302	62	28	66					3,426		29	14	
		15									15		1	1	
378		378								378			4	1	
		990	58	17	4	3			20	36	813	174	242	92	
		136	5	5					4		137		14	8	
		5								1	4		2	2	
		32	1	1					1		32		13	5	
		12	3						4		11		18	6	
		18	2								20		15	5	
		187	5							2	28	162	28	9	
		28	3							4	27		15	6	
		10	1								11		10	4	

III.352 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burned moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20	20-49.	50- 199.
ALLEGANY COUNTY—Con.										
Cuba.....	12	6		12	11	139	130	50	.....	80
Fillmore.....	5			5	1	23	18	18	.....	
Friendship.....	9	3		9	4	116	115	15	20	80
Hume.....	1	1		1		2	2	2	.....	
Rosberg.....		1								
Wellsville.....	26	7		26	18	342	328	107	41	180
II-5-a.....	4	1		4		32	24	24		
Wiscoy.....	1	3		1		2	2	2		
BROOME COUNTY.....	243	44	3	240	3,171	9,238	8,629	1,111	812	2,951
Binghamton.....	190	26	3	187	2,441	6,296	5,922	930	559	2,688
II-5-a.....	5	1		5	7	202	202	42		160
III-1.....	6			6		341	341	23	22	96
IV-3-b.....	4			4	5	45	44	21	23	
VII-3-a.....	19			19	23	198	177	73	104	
IX-1-a.....	11	2		11	474	576	573	22		551
IX-4-a.....	9	2		9	77	77	32	32		
IX-6-a.....	8	1		8	56	99	97	76	21	
X-1-a.....	5	1		5		71	71	13	59	
X-3-c.....	11	1	2	9	3	62	62	42	20	
X-4.....	33	11	1	32	1,407	2,133	1,928	151	55	177
X-5-e.....	4			4		34	34	34		
XII-3.....	7	1		7		34	34	34		
Chenango.....	3			3	1	8	8	8		
Conklin.....		1								
Deposit.....	13	2		13	11	122	122	55	67	
Endicott.....	1			1	85	260	260			
Gulf Summit.....		1								
Harpersville.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Hooper.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Kirkwood.....	1	1		1		2	2	2		
Lestershire.....	2	1		12	611	2,283	2,063	30	40	263
McClure.....	1			1		13	13	13		
Nineveh.....	1			1		10	10	10		
Sanitaria Springs.....	1			1		11	11	11		
Union.....	9			9	9	95	89	29	60	
Whitneys Point.....	5			5	2	91	62	13	49	
Windsor.....	4	2			11	44	44	7	37	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 353

Allegany and Broome Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS INC.—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
		119	11	1					4	9	117		33	12	
		17	1						2	3	12	1	9	4	
		111	4	4		2			1	8	106		22	8	
		2									2		2	1	
		311	17	6	4	1			4	9	306	9	57	21	
		24									24		7	4	
		2										2	4	1	
2,005	1,750	5,763	2,866	192	95	48	19		252	1,951	6,160	266	355	166	
1,745		3,692	2,230	94	34	23	5		244	1,682	3,797	199	255	124	
		195	7								202		1	1	
200		341	5	10	6		1		78		263		11	5	
		39	5								44				
		168	9	5	1				28	135	14		17	10	
		100	473	1		1				250	313	10	7	6	
			32			1					32		13	7	
		41	56	1						5	92		12	6	
		71									36	35	11	5	
		59	3	1					4		58		24	8	
1,545		620	1,308	16	2	17			87	1,006	835		40	17	
		34									34		3	3	
		34							8	26			2	2	
		7	1								8		4	2	
		111	11	1					3		69	50	33	10	
260		175	85	12	8	2	1			260			4	1	
		1								1			2	1	
		2										2	1	1	
		2									2		1	1	
	1,750	1,567	516	78	49	23	13		2		2,081		23	11	
		13									13				
		10									10		2	1	
		11										11	2	1	
		80	9	5	3					8	81		9	6	
		59	3								58	4	13	4	
		33	11	2	1				3		41		6	3	

III. 354 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In-spec-tions.	Fac-tories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.....	197	18	7	190	635	4,813	4,129	602	723	1,929
Allegany.....	13		1	12	52	179	134	23	47	65
Carrollton.....	1	1		1	17	67	47		47	
Cattaraugus.....	7	1		7	1	66	51	21	30	
Dayton.....	1	1		1		4	3	3		
Delevan.....	6			6		18	18	18		
East Randolph.....	6	1		6		47	37	12	25	
Ellicottville.....	9	2		9	6	32	32	32		
Franklinville.....	10	1		10	206	348	259	22	22	
Gowanda*.....	15	1		15	72	350	300	34	68	198
Ischua.....	2			2		9	9	9		
Kilbuck.....	1	1		1		3	3	3		
Lime Lake.....	2			2		155	155	5		150
Little Valley.....	10	2		10	37	297	263	24	41	198
Machias.....	2	2		2	1	4	4	4		
Olean.....	55	3	1	54	134	2,054	1,798	188	335	615
II-3-u.....	4			4		117	87	17	70	
IV-1.....	5			5		585	429		129	300
X-3-c.....	8			8	2	21	21	21		
XII-8.....	4			4		18	18	18		
Otto.....	3			3	4	17	14	14		
Portville.....	8	2		8	23	297	241	25	73	143
Randolph.....	9			9	5	104	102	26		76
Red House.....	1			1		16	16	16		
Salamanca.....	31		5	26	16	564	507	98		409
South Dayton.....	3			3	45	72	26	26		
Westons Mills.....	2			2	16	110	110		35	75
CATUGA COUNTY.....	199	58		199	1,968	7,539	7,077	717	459	1,363
Auburn.....	132	25		132	1,740	6,987	6,695	515	350	1,292
II-3-o.....	4			4		22	19	19		
II-3-t.....	4	2		4		637	631	11	20	
II-7.....	4			4	25	1,865	1,708			373
III-1.....	5	2		5	1	47	40	40		
VII-3-a.....	9	3		9	62	120	120	32	68	
IX-1-a.....	5			5	94	121	121	12	27	62
IX-4-a.....	9	1		9	73	73	32	32		
IX-6-a.....	7	2		7	40	63	63	21	43	

* See also Erie county

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 355

Cattaraugus and Cayuga Counties.

EMPLOYERS AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
875		3,671	458	178	107	47	16		73	363	3,385	103	314	126
		103	31	7	2	2			4	3	62	65	14	5
		40	7	7	4	1					47		4	1
		50	1	1	1					30	21		9	6
		3			1						3		3	1
		18									16	2	7	3
		37									37		2	2
		26	6						10	1	20	1	11	5
215		129	130	20	4	6			1	5	253		12	7
		229	71	17	9	24	16		5		293		25	12
		9									9		5	2
		3									3		3	1
		155									155		5	2
		227	36	22	15	1				9	253	1	8	5
		3	1								2	2	4	2
660		1,684	114	72	50	13			42	315	1,242	19	97	36
		87									87		3	1
		429		7	5						429		20	4
		19	2	1	1						21		9	6
		18								18			4	3
		10	4								14		4	2
		227	14	10	5						241		37	8
		98	4	2	1						102		10	6
		16										16	1	1
		495	12	16	14				11		494	2	37	14
		15	11	2							26		11	3
		94	16	2	1						110		4	2
1,458	3,080	5,311	1,766	217	151	92	2		149	241	6,646	41	161	97
1,458	3,080	5,074	1,621	217	151	92	2		110	215	6,338	32	70	41
		19							13		6			
	600	631		4						6	625		1	1
	1,335	1,702	6	16	4					123	1,580		5	1
		40							26	5	9		5	2
		58	62	4	3		1				71		7	6
		27	94								121			
		32									32			
		23	40								63		7	4

† Includes North Olean.

III. 356 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In-specifications.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
CAYUGA COUNTY—Con.										
Auburn—Continued.										
IX-6-b.....	4	1		4	3	10	10	10		
X-3-o.....	11	4		11	8	50	43	43		
X-4.....	7			7	3	25	25	25		
Cato.....	7	2		7		25	20	20		
Cayuga.....	1	1		1		2	2	2		
X-4.....	4	1		4		18	18	18		
Ira.....	1	1		1		1	1	1		
Ira Station.....	2			2	3	8	5	5		
Locke.....	6	2		6	2	7	7	7		
Meridian.....	2	2		2		8	4	4		
Moravia.....	14	8		14	30	109	54	54		
Owasco.....	1			1		3	3	3		
Port Byron.....	12	6		12	64	112	88	38	50	
Union Springs.....	6	3		6	2	72	50	22	28	
Weedsport.....	15	8		15	117	205	148	46	31	71
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.....	331	85	2	329	2,527	12,085	11,295	1,237	1,072	2,886
Brocton.....	6	2		6	5	132	82	6	76	
Cassadaga.....	5	1		5	10	39	39	14	25	
Charlotte Center.....	1	4		1		6	6	6		
Cherry Creek.....	4	3		4	125	174	164	14		150
Dunkirk.....	35	11		35	200	3,617	3,529	138	120	166
VII-3-a.....	4			4	21	39	36	14	22	
X-3-o.....	4	2		4		10	8	8		
X-4.....	5	1		5		18	14	14		
Falconer.....	10	1		10	387	923	862	3	55	577
Forestville.....	4	1		4	31	64	42	11	31	
Fredonia.....	24	5	1	23	179	333	327	57	20	250
Frewsburg.....	3	5		3		18	18	18		
Gerry.....	3	2		3		89	32	7	25	
Jamestown.....	163	30	1	162	1,393	5,621	5,348	715	409	1,366
II-3-o.....	5	1		5		28	26	26		
II-3-v.....	4	1		4		43	38	38		
III-1.....	7			7		149	138	41	97	
III-5-a.....	22	2	1	21	6	1,571	1,543	44	213	706
VII-3-a.....	11	1		11	4	75	71	45	26	
VIII-2-c.....	4			4	1,061	1,851	1,776		27	
VIII-3.....	4	2		4	59	107	92	9	24	59
IX-1-a.....	13	3		13	6	58	55	55		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 357

Cayuga and Chautauqua Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		7	3								10		2	2
		41	2	1	1						43		9	5
		22	3	1					25					
		20							2		18		10	5
		2									2			
		18							18				3	3
		1							1				2	1
		5									3	2	3	2
		5	2								5	2	12	6
		4									3	1	6	2
		51	3						7		45	2	18	11
		3								3			1	1
		43	45						20	22	46		13	11
		48	2								50		9	6
		55	93						9	1	136	2	17	11
1,284	4,816	8,998	2,297	305	179	394	5		45	2,568	8,651	31	287	142
		77	5	1			1				82		14	5
		29	10	1							39		10	4
		6									6		5	1
		39	125						1		163			
266	2,839	3,349	160	39	15	3			16	41	3,466	6	25	16
		15	21							2	34		7	4
		8									8		6	3
		14		3	1				14					
227		497	365	29	16	51				461	401		4	3
		21	21	8	4	7	3				42		3	1
		148	179	11	4	4			3	4	314	6	27	14
		18									18		7	3
		32									32		5	3
791	1,977	4,060	1,298	203	135	322			21	2,045	3,268	14	68	36
		26								7	19		3	2
		38									38		1	1
		138		1							138		7	3
520		1,537	6	10	5						1,543		15	7
		67	4	2						59	12		2	2
271	1,477	754	1,021	170	115	314				1,775				
		42	50	6	2	4				30	62		1	1
		49	6								55		4	1

III. 358 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In-spec-tions.	Fac-tories clos-ed, burn-ed, mov-ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH-EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Con.										
Jamestown—Continued.										
IX-4-a.....	9	3		9	33	33	29	29		
IX-6-a.....	5	1		5	62	62	50	50		
X-3-c.....	6			6	11	33	33	33		
X-4.....	6			6		18	17	17		
X-5-e.....	5	1		5		35	35	35		
Kennedy.....	5			5	49	81	40	15	25	
Lakewood.....	1	2		1		3	2	2		
Lavona.....	4			4		38	24	24		
Levant.....	2			2		68	46	16	30	
Mayville.....	6	2		6	4	32	30	30		
North Clymer.....	4			4		11	6	6		
Ripley.....	5	2		5	21	67	53	5	48	
Sherman.....	10	1		10	13	59	27	27		
Silver Creek.....	16	2		16	42	474	474	44	53	377
Sinclairville.....	5	5		5		9	8	8		
Stockton.....	2			2	19	63	32	10	22	
Westfield.....	13	6		13	49	214	94	51	43	
CHEMUNG COUNTY.....	246	56	24	222	2,042	6,321	5,737	823	636	2,039
Big Flats.....	4	1		4	26	89	86	8		78
Breesport.....	3			3		39	39	4	35	
Elmira.....	200	45	24	176	1,452	4,791	4,482	693	409	1,666
II-5-a.....	9	1	2	7		34	28	28		
II-5-b.....	6	2		6		19	14	14		
III-1.....	8		1	7		450	444	18	35	391
IV-3-b.....	4	2		4	4	21	20	20		
VII-3-a.....	16	2	1	15	35	226	226	59	60	107
IX-1-a.....	9	6		9	14	35	33	33		
IX-1-b.....	5		1	4	109	121	67	33	34	
IX-4-a.....	7			7	39	39	25	25		
IX-6-a.....	10	1	2	8	64	96	84	55	29	
X-3-c.....	11	5		11	2	38	35	35		
X-3-d.....	4			4	37	60	55	13	42	
X-4.....	17	7	1	16	261	545	531	48		483
X-5-e.....	6	2	1	5		32	30	30		
XII-8.....	11		3	8		83	77	77		
Elmira Heights.....	8	1		8	510	1,043	795	14	81	230
Horseheads.....	19	4		19	51	330	307	81	161	65
Lowman.....	1	2		1		4	4	4		
Van Etten.....	8	3		8	3	16	15	15		
Wellsburg.....	3			3		9	9	9		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 359

Chautauqua and Chemung Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erato.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
				29							29			
		18	32							9	41		8	2
		25	7								32		6	2
		17							3	5	9		1	1
		35									35			
		19	21								40		6	2
		2									2			
		34								8	26		9	4
		46									46			
		26	4							3	27		10	6
		6									6		5	4
		37	16			3					53		8	5
		20	7						2	3	22		17	10
		432	42	9	5	4	1			3	408	3	40	14
		8							2		6		10	4
		30	2								32		7	2
		72	22	4							92	2	7	5
1,630	545	3,912	1,825	164	62	62	1		306	1,304	3,202	655	317	163
		60	26	4					2		81	3	12	4
		30									30		4	2
1,160	545	3,196	1,386	125	50	58	1		346	1,319	2,183	634	213	126
		28							9		19		6	4
		14								2	12		5	3
		444		9	3				75	269	100		17	6
		16	4								20		3	2
		197	29	8	1				111	22	93		21	9
		19	14						3	26	4		9	6
		11	56							49	18		9	3
			25							19	6		11	6
		29	55						13	36	35		14	6
		33	2	2	1				8	6	21		29	11
		21	34	3	1					4	42	9	12	4
		271	260	28	9	4	1		46		465		25	12
		30									30		4	2
		77							29	48			5	2
470		327	408	27	11	4				12	783		20	7
		265	42	7					46	57	192	12	44	15
		4									4		2	1
		12	3	1	1				2	6	6	1	17	6
		9									4		5	3

III. 360 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
CHEENANGO COUNTY.....	94	4		94	531	2,120	1,894	332	412	650
Afton.....	2			2	2	18	15	15		
Bainbridge.....	8	1		8	6	175	121	33	88	
X-2-b.....	4			4		136	87	19	68	
Greene.....	12			12	4	116	106	31	75	
Mount Upton.....	1			1		40	38		38	
New Berlin.....	10			10	62	170	158	26		132
Norwich.....	28	1		28	270	1,009	992	120	52	320
X-4.....	4			4	1	19	17	17		
Oxford.....	15			15	83	305	196	54	82	60
Rockdale.....	1	1		1		12	5	5		
Rockwells Mills.....	1			1	10	42	40		40	
Sherburne.....	9			9	70	159	158	20		138
South New Berlin.....	2			2		18	13	13		
South Otsego.....	5	1		5	24	56	52	15	37	
CLINTON COUNTY.....	90	14	2	88	262	1,481	1,236	367	192	477
Cadyville.....	1			1		230	199			199
Champlain.....	9	5		9	3	122	119	15		104
Dannemora.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Harkness.....	2			2		21	17	17		
Lapham.....	2			2	1	18	14	14		
Lyon Mountain.....	3			3		153	99	25		74
Morrisonville.....	1			1		6	5	5		
Peru.....	4			4		33	31	31		
Plattsburg.....	63	8	2	61	258	811	681	235	146	100
VI-2-a.....	6		2	4		149	83	28	55	
VII-3-a.....	7			7	5	46	41	41		
IX-1-a.....	9			9	16	34	26	26		
X-3-c.....	5	1		5	9	32	27	6	21	
X-4.....	7			7		38	30	30		
X-5-e.....	4			4		19	13	13		
Schuyler Falls.....	3	1		3		30	23	23		
Standish.....	1			1		55	46		46	
COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	90	5		90	1,588	3,920	3,826	307	283	1,146
Chatham.....	12	1		12	113	196	196	76		120
Chatham Centre.....	1			1		18	18	18		
Columbiaville.....	1			1	40	100	100			100

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 361

Chemango, Clinton and Columbia Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.			Over 63 hrs.
500	1,479	415	22	7	4	1			19	169	1,592	114	126	51
	14	1	1								15		2	1
	115	6							1		120		9	6
	87										87		7	4
	104	2	5	2		1			1	3	98	4	11	3
	38											38		
	102	56	1	1						133	23	2	20	7
500	728	264	10	1	4				14	9	964	5	36	16
	16	1	1						12	5		5	3	
	188	8	2	2					3	9	122	62	12	5
	5									5			3	1
	32	8									40		4	1
	109	49	1								155		4	4
	13									10	3		4	2
	31	21	2	1							49	2	17	5
200	991	245	17	3					30	30	838	338	210	73
	193											199	11	1
	118	1									118	1	12	5
	2		1									2	5	1
	17		1	1					1		16		8	2
	13	1	1								14		8	2
	99		1								99		23	7
	5										5		4	1
	31		4	2							31		16	4
200	438	243	9						29	30	532	90	112	50
	83		1									83	13	4
	36	5	1								41		3	3
	14	12								10	16		11	3
	19	8	1								27		13	5
	30		2						29		1		9	5
	13		1								13		5	4
	23										23		9	3
	46											46	2	1
1,544	546	2,254	1,572	143	86	64			19	35	3,671	101	108	56
	83	113									186	10	4	2
	18											18	4	1
	60	40	10	3	4						100		1	1

III. 362 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Con.										
Hudson.....	48	1		48	565	1,593	1,502	132	211	329
IX-4-a.....	5			5	28		17	17		
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	4			4		11	11	11		
X-3-c.....	12			12		26	23	23		
Kinderhook.....	3			3	81	119	119	7	20	92
Mellenville.....	3			3	48	152	152	12		140
Payneville.....		1								
Philmont.....	8			8	405	826	826	12		100
Rossmann.....	2			2	2	14	14	14		
Stockport.....	2	1		2	13	52	52		52	
Stottville.....	2			2	179	548	548	2		
Stuyvesant Falls.....	3			3	69	156	153	11		142
Valatie.....	5	1		5	73	146	146	23		123
CORTLAND COUNTY.....	94	8		94	581	3,348	2,719	383	274	1,327
Cincinnatus.....	2			2		11	5	5		
Cortland.....	54	4		54	280	2,425	1,993	244	208	806
II-5-a.....	7			7	19	445	282	28	35	219
IX-1-a.....	4	1		4	7	16	14	14		
Homer.....	18	3		18	83	400	304	80		234
X-4.....	4			4	4	27	23	23		
Marathon.....	11	1		11	8	204	149	23	66	60
McGraw.....	4			4	200	272	241	4		237
Truxton.....	5			5		36	27	27		
DELAWARE COUNTY.....	86	18	1	85	226	1,142	1,099	440	211	240
Apex.....	1			1		9	9	9		
Beerston.....	1			1		15	15	15		
Burnwood.....		1								
Butternut Grove.....		1								
Cadosia.....	2			2		37	37	15	22	
Centerville.....	1			1		10	10	10		
Cooks Falls.....		1								
Delhi.....	19	1		19	28	167	167	92	75	
East Branch.....	3	1		3		19	19	19		
Elk Brook.....	2			2		28	28	7	21	
Fish's Eddy.....	1	1		1		12	12	12		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 363

Columbia, Cortland and Delaware Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.		Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.			53-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.
830		953	549	49	23	30			19	25	1,448		56	33
		11	17								17		4	2
		23							8		20		10	6
		28	81	7	3	5					119		3	2
		104	48	3		4					100	52	4	2
714		421	405	27	19	9					826		6	4
		12	2	1	1						6	8	3	2
		39	13	6	1						48	4	2	1
	546	369	179	29	22	5					548		10	2
		84	60	7	5	7					144	9	4	2
		73	73	4							146		9	4
	735	2,207	512	66	36	2			222	511	1,885	101	106	57
		5								3	2		8	2
	735	1,744	249	62	35	2			176	147	1,569	101	65	35
		272	10						162	15	105		7	4
		7	7							14			7	3
		230	74	2					43	163	98		7	7
		19	4						23				4	4
		142	7	1					3	21	125		14	7
		59	182	1	1					177	64		1	1
		27									27		13	5
206		873	226	16	4	8			8	10	862	219	116	51
		9									9		6	1
		15										15	1	1
		37		2	1						15	22	3	2
		10										10		
		139	28	10	1	3			1		140	26	26	11
		19									19		14	2
		28									7	21	3	1
		12										12	2	1

III. 364 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
DELAWARE COUNTY—Con.										
Hancock.....	6	1		6	2	34	34	34		
Harvard.....	1			1		12	12	12		
Hobart.....	3			3		19	18	18		
Horton.....	2			2		20	20	20		
Kerryville.....		1								
Methol.....		1								
Peekville.....	2			2		20	20	20		
Readburn.....		1								
Rook Rift.....		1								
Shinhopple.....		1								
Sidney.....	15	1	1	14	187	509	471	50	38	175
Stamford.....	7	1		7	1	22	22	22		
Trout Brook.....	1			1		10	10	10		
Tyler Switch.....	1	1		1		18	18	18		
Walton.....	18	3		18	8	181	177	57	55	65
DUTCHESS COUNTY.....	98	9		98	1,669	5,499	5,079	369	496	1,013
Poughkeepsie.....	90	9		90	1,802	4,255	3,838	346	496	1,013
II-5-a.....	4			4		49	49	29	20	
III-1.....	4			4		75	67	42	25	
VII-3-a.....	9			9	9	159	135	44	91	
IX-6-a.....	7			7	83	146	146	34	22	90
X-3-c.....	22	1		22	32	123	119	59		60
X-4.....	4			4	237	417	341	13	40	
Wappingers Falls.....	8			8	367	1,244	1,241	23	1	
ERIE COUNTY.....	1,838	138	18	1,820	10,320	56,611	50,414	7,054	6,539	14,068
Akron.....	19			19	70	344	324	44		280
Angola.....	3			3	1	52	52	6	46	
Blasdell.....	1			1	9	60	60			60
Buffalo.....	1,675	122	17	1,658	9,134	50,557	45,086	6,664	6,083	12,821
I-1-b.....	5			5	75	200	200	20	24	156
I-3-c.....	5			5		49	49	49		
I-4-a.....	6			6		390	390		73	317
I-5-a.....	5			5		38	38	34		
II-1-a.....	15	1		15	19	229	217	73		144
II-2-b.....	7			7	38	406	346	12	35	299
II-2-c.....	8			8		59	57	57		
II-3-c.....	9			9		621	550	65	48	440

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 365

Delaware, Dutchess and Erie Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—					Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	57-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		32	2	1	1					2	1	20	11	13	6
		12											12	2	1
		18										4	14	3	1
		20											20		
		20										8	12	2	2
208		284	187	3	1	5					9	459	3	8	5
		21	1							5		16	1	7	4
		10											10		
		18										18		1	1
		169	8									147	30	25	11
2,258	943	3,476	1,603	214	89	91			291	1,144	3,034	10	134	68	
1,963		2,002	1,236	121	38	54			287	809	2,672	10	122	61	
		49		2	1						49		7	2	
		67									67		7	4	
		128	7	4	2				47	41	47		7	5	
		64	82						32		114		15	6	
		87	32	4		3			4	2	108	5	33	16	
288		151	190	35	14	30			13	40	288		1	1	
275	943	874	367	93	51	37			4	275	962		12	7	
10,925	11,828	41,432	8,982	2,367	896	409	116	1	1,148	11,220	36,678	1,368	1,737	809	
		254	70	15	8	2	1				324		20	8	
		51	1	3							52		7	2	
		51	9	4							60		1	1	
9,982	9,536	36,867	8,219	2,112	776	315	17	1	1,113	10,248	32,422	1,303	1,503	711	
		125	75	7	4		1		13	29	158		6	2	
		49									49		8	3	
		390		31	14						390		13	5	
		34		2	2						34		4	1	
		200	17	19	3					102	115		8	5	
		308	38	18	4				10	2	334		19	6	
		57		6	1		1			7	50		10	7	
		550		1						311	239		8	4	

III.366 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ERIE COUNTY—Con.										
Buffalo—Continued.										
II-3-d.....	6			6		864	864	19	65	65
II-3-e.....	6	1		6		334	319	14		305
II-3-g.....	4	1		4	8	80	79	10	69	
II-3-i.....	13	1		13	10	201	185	50	70	65
II-3-m.....	5		1	4	75	313	298	14		284
II-3-n.....	4	1		4	3	95	81	12		69
II-3-o.....	27	3	1	26	158	1,437	1,319	133	100	140
II-3-q.....	9			9	4	61	55	34	21	
II-3-r.....	10	1	1	9		1,046	953	38		110
II-3-t.....	18			18		1,790	1,636	90	115	225
II-3-u.....	31	1		31	10	2,067	1,914	113	192	608
II-3-v.....	15			15	54	2,052	2,032	27	132	300
II-4.....	6			6		3,339	3,076			252
II-5-a.....	51	3	1	50	64	787	521	260	61	200
II-5-b.....	29	13		29	51	538	292	78	45	169
II-5-d.....	11			11		523	435	25	90	320
II-7.....	5			5		855	833	2	61	90
II-8-a.....	6			6	20	293	287	10		277
II-8-a.....	5			5	3	48	48	17	31	
II-8-b.....	7	2		7		76	76	17		59
II-10-c.....	10		1	9		308	171	26	85	60
III-1.....	23	1		23		1,681	1,535	37	329	808
III-2-a.....	24	4		24		626	552	109	112	331
III-2-b.....	5			5	14	34	33	33		
III-4.....	6	1		6		19	17	17		
III-5-a.....	42			42	49	1,063	1,014	163	140	481
III-5-c.....	5			5		400	378	17	23	
III-5-e.....	8			8	5	274	242	27	111	104
III-6-d.....	4			4		279	201	9		192
III-6-e.....	17	1		17	58	412	361	83		
III-7.....	11			11	13	87	63	34	29	
IV-2-a.....	10			10	46	62	61	61		
IV-2-c.....	7			7	48	57	32	32		
IV-3-a.....	4			4	19	80	76	6	70	
IV-3-b.....	25	2		25	29	177	170	84	23	63
IV-3-c.....	8		1	7	14	117	114	15	37	62
IV-3-d.....	26	2	1	25	210	674	660	76	166	153
IV-3-e.....	6			6	45	82	72	31	41	
IV-4.....	10			10		75	70	20		50
V-1-a.....	13	2	1	12	384	485	465	47	64	54
V-1-b.....	5			5	16	27	27	27		
V-1-d.....	5			5	6	199	197	17		180
V-2-a.....	4			4	27	133	133	6	29	98
V-2-c.....	4			4		49	34	34		
V-3-b.....	5			5		408	396	25	46	315
V-4-a.....	7		1	6	619	1,293	1,285		125	
V-4-b.....	5			5	13	43	37	37		
VI-1.....	19	2		19	376	470	412	131	109	172
VII-2-a.....	11	1		11	852	967	922	27	103	304
VII-3-a.....	103	7		103	571	2,913	2,699	547	427	980
LX-1-a.....	213	17	1	212	1,094	1,976	1,902	899	625	408
LX-1-b.....	38	2	2	36	594	650	538	195	268	75

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 367

Erie County.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.		
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
715		884		16	1						884		19	6	
		319		6							819		9	4	
		71	8	7	4	2				45	34		4	3	
		175	10	14	4					35	150		6	4	
		223	75	21	8					14	284		14	3	
		78	3	19	9					11	70		1	1	
	946	1,178	141	135	68	11			73	84	1,162		28	8	
		51	4	2						9	46		10	6	
		805	953	13	71		1		2	75	876		17	6	
553		653	1,636	58	3					583	1,053		27	10	
501		500	1,904	36	5					454	1,460		39	20	
813		760	1,978	55	16					1	2,031		15	7	
924	1,900	3,076		19							3,076		11	5	
		495	26	9	5						521		15	12	
		272	20	12	2				1	2	289		12	6	
		43		2	4					2	433		21	9	
	636	833		22	2					22	811		10	3	
		267	20	15	7					1	286		2	2	
		45	3	3						10	38		3	1	
		76		4	2					5	71		3	3	
		171		13	3					20	151		17	6	
361		1,535		164	64					114	1,421		44	19	
		552		157	96		6		14	21	517		34	12	
		19	14	5	2	2				11	22		4	2	
		17									17		1	1	
330		973	41	123	70		1			49	965		45	14	
338		378		40	9						378		11	3	
		237	5	14	9						242		11	6	
		201		41	22						201		3	2	
278		311	50	28	3				4	23	334		11	7	
		55	8	4	2					8	55		2	2	
		16	45							52	9		2	2	
		6	26	1					4	12	16				
		57	19	18	11	1					76		3	11	
		141	29	6	1					3	167		7	4	
		100	14	20	7						114		8	2	
265		456	204	71	43	23	2			14	646		18	9	
		34	3						9	60	3		11	4	
		70		2	1					14	56		5	3	
300		100	363	1					12	451	2		7	3	
		11	16			1			15	12			5	3	
		193	4						4		193		2	1	
		108	27		1						133		9	3	
		34								10	24		5	3	
		336							46	18	17	305	4	4	
209	951	666	619	269	60	8	1			951	334		9	5	
		27	10	1							37		3	2	
		92	320	8	3	3				74	338		35	12	
489		111	811	21	14	77				7	915		9	6	
735		2,183	506	135	50	10			204	2,363	122		53	33	
		851	1,051	47	25	70	1	1	27	557	1,318		112	57	
		49	489	4	2	3			14	450	70		16	13	

III. 368 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ERIE COUNTY—Con.										
Buffalo—Continued.										
IX-2-a	9			9	288	329	258	42	57	159
IX-3	7			7	56	79	58	58		
IX-4-a	58	3		58	454	456	316	246		70
IX-5-d	4			4	5	9	9	9		
IX-5-g	8	1		8	41	96	33	33		
IX-5-h	4			4	54	69	47	24	23	
IX-6-a	37	2		37	815	1,016	889	168	325	396
IX-6-a (Chinese)	28		1	27		33	33	33		
IX-6-b	14			14	31	99	84	84		
X-1-a	15			15	238	758	725	48	147	110
X-1-c	4			4	50	181	181	6	21	154
X-1-d	11	1		11	20	87	84	40	44	
X-2-a	18	1		18	50	1,227	1,077	73	42	112
X-3-bc	157	10	1	156	298	1,101	1,092	441	149	57
X-3-d	31		1	30	370	665	645	87	133	218
X-4	56	4		56	35	409	393	294	28	71
X-5-c	11	3	1	10	15	99	72	34	38	
X-5-d	14	2		14		242	135	115	20	
X-5-e	23	3		23		687	642	51	339	272
X-5-f	11	1		11	3	54	54	54		
XII-6-a	14			14	31	115	97	52	45	
XII-7	3	1	1	7		175	174	50	24	100
XII-8	13	6		13		79	70	70		
XIII	6	1		6		117	76	16		60
Depew	14	1		14	57	1,869	1,865	22	30	201
East Aurora	17	1		17	183	349	344	44	33	
Ebenezer	2	1		2		3	3	3		
Eden Centre	5	1		5	95	139	72	14		58
Fenton	1			1	150	200	137			137
Gardenville	2			2		101	72	1		71
Gowanda*	9			9	4	129	124	18	31	75
Hamburg	14	1		14	123	296	288	34	23	
Holland	5			5		27	26	26		
Lancaster	19	1		19	3	197	183	41	59	83
North Collins	7	2		7	428	658	248	13	22	
Sloan	5			5		802	802	9	43	70
Springville	13	5		13	20	77	56	34	22	
Tonawanda	22	3	1	21	27	703	624	69	111	212
Williamsville	5			5	16	45	48	12	36	

* See also

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 369

Erie County.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING-	BY SEX.				UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
	200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 15 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
			31	227	3	2	9				252	6		3	3
			20	38	3	2					7	51		3	3
			1	315			13				183	133		26	14
			4	5						2	2	5			
			23	10	1					6		27		2	2
			13	34							47				
			157	702	3		2	1			28	861		44	21
			33									33		58	26
			57	27							13	71		7	2
420			457	238	1		6					665	60	16	9
			131	50	9	4	2			21	6	134			
			65	19							16	68		3	3
200	650	1,027	50	24	6							1,077		15	1
443		795	297	42	6	10				1		1,089	2	295	109
207		284	361	16	1	5					16	629		27	13
		359	34	45	25	6	2			390		3		25	17
			63	9	6						11	61		2	2
			135								27	90	18	5	4
			602		5	2					658	4		9	5
			51	3	1					11	8	35		4	2
			67	30	4	1				8	28	61		2	2
			174		16	1				150	24			6	3
			70							59		11		4	3
			76		2							76		1	1
	1,612	1,808	57	22	4	6				3	909	886	7	17	7
267		161	163	12	5			1				343	1	27	13
		3										3		1	1
		41	31	4	1			1				72		5	3
		30	107	10	6	11						137		5	1
		72			6	4						72			
		120	4	14	4							118	6	14	5
231		168	120	64	54	59	96			11	3	274		30	10
		26		2								26		13	4
		180	3	19	6							181	2	14	10
213		118	130	23	10	12						248		24	6
	680	802		8								759	43	16	5
		38	18	1								54	2	13	7
232		610	14	54	16					21		599	4	22	12
		32	16									48		5	3

Cattaraugus County.

III. 370 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			NUMBER OF IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
Essex County.....	58	12	.....	58	188	1,615	1,493	175	115	947
Ausable Forks.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	152	152	12	.....	140
Chilson.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20	3	3	.....	.....
Crown Point.....	4	2	.....	4	.....	44	18	18	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineville.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	277	277	.....	.....	277
Morish.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	11	2	2	.....	.....
Port Henry.....	15	2	.....	15	78	292	262	54	20	188
Ticonderoga.....	24	6	.....	24	110	722	689	80	95	258
Whallensburg.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....
Willsborough.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	93	86	2	.....	84
FRANKLIN COUNTY.....	128	28	7	121	268	1,763	1,499	404	213	882
Bangor.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....
Bombay.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Brushton.....	7	2	.....	7	.....	25	21	21	.....	.....
Chasm Falls.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	14	9	9	.....	.....
Chateaugay.....	7	1	.....	7	.....	39	30	30	.....	.....
Derrick.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	150	125	.....	.....	125
Fort Covington.....	4	1	.....	4	3	12	9	9	.....	.....
Hogansburg.....	3	.....	.....	3	50	132	90	2	.....	88
Malone.....	62	9	7	55	207	597	536	167	177	192
I-1-b.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11	11	8	.....	8
VII-3-a.....	5	1	.....	5	1	24	19	19	.....	.....
IX-1-a.....	10	2	2	8	112	139	118	40	76	.....
X-3-c.....	6	1	2	4	.....	8	7	7	.....	.....
Moirs.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....
Mount View.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bangor.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....
Owls Head.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	19	16	16	.....	.....
Saranac Lake.....	13	4	.....	13	6	130	113	63	.....	50
Skerry.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15	6	6	.....	.....
South Bombay.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	15	7	7	.....	.....
Tupper Lake.....	14	4	.....	14	1	587	518	55	36	427
III-1.....	6	2	.....	6	.....	425	363	25	36	302
West Bangor.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
Whippleville.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	12	7	7	.....	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 371

Essex and Franklin Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
256	1,322	171	8	2					2	2	670	819	123	44
	152										12	140	10	2
	3										3			
	18								2		16		14	3
	277		2	2							277		11	2
	2										2		4	1
	199	63									133	129	35	15
256	581	108	6							2	221	466	43	19
	4										4		6	2
	86										2	84		
	1,302	197	31	16	3	3	5	20	15	867	597	199	86	
	2								1		1			
	3										3			
	21									6	13	2	11	4
	9										2	7	2	1
	30									1	2	27	6	2
	125		7	5			2	5				125	6	1
	7	2									4	5	11	4
	80	10	6						1		89		8	2
	355	181	3	2	3				9		464	63	88	38
	8										6		4	3
	19		1								19		8	2
	24	92									118		7	5
	7										7		4	2
	1	1							2				1	1
	3										2	1	5	2
	16										16		2	1
	111	2	1						7		103	3	32	14
	6									6			3	2
	7										7		5	2
	517	1	12	9	1						154	364	14	10
	363		10	7							17	346	6	4
	2									2				
	7										7		5	2

III. 372 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tion ^a	Fac- tories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			NUMBER OF IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
FULTON COUNTY.....	341	16	13	328	2,972	9,312	8,384	1,314	1,506	4,394
Broadalbin.....	5			5	66	123	121	10	21	90
Gloversville.....	201	22		201	1,927	5,968	5,869	798	995	2,406
II-3-j.....	4			4		12	8	8		
III-1.....	5			5		65	64	13	51	
IV-1.....	24	3		24		1,317	1,101	81	256	764
IV-3-e.....	97	15		97	1,667	3,633	3,323	422	454	1,277
VII-2-a.....	5	1		5	10	42	41	19	22	
VII-3-a.....	5			5		50	44	15	26	
IX-1-a.....	5			5	1	17	12	12		
X-3-c.....	4			4		21	20	20		
X-4.....	5			5		29	25	25		
Johnstown.....	133	23	13	120	979	3,188	2,880	492	490	1,898
IV-1.....	21	4	1	20		902	846	71	136	639
IV-3-e.....	60	10	10	50	733	1,657	1,401	204	249	1,038
IX-1-a.....	6	1		6	19	19	16	16		
X-3-c.....	4	1		4		10	7	7		
Sammonsville*.....	1	1		1		10	4	4		
Vail Mills.....	1			1		23	10	10		
GENESEE COUNTY.....	103	14	2	101	671	2,697	2,405	448	395	850
Alexander.....	3			3	20	32	32	7	25	
Batavia.....	46	6	2	44	326	1,876	1,590	187	181	510
X-3-c.....	7	2		7	5	19	19	19		
Bergen.....	8	1		8	40	59	59	39	20	
Elba.....	6			6	10	47	47	47		
Le Roy.....	27	5		27	233	514	514	110	64	340
V-1-a.....	5	1		5	80	103	103	24	24	55
Oakfield.....	13			13	42	109	103	58	105	
Pavilion.....		2								
GREENE COUNTY.....	62	5		62	446	1,555	1,499	181	137	629
Athens.....	10			10	100	287	275	35	25	215
Cairo.....	6			6	7	35	28	28		
Catskill.....	28	3		28	276	751	720	68	62	355
X-3-c.....	5			5		12	11	11		
X-1.....	5			5		9	9	9		
Coxsackie.....	15	1		15	63	469	463	37	100	59
West Coxsackie.....	3	1		3		13	13	13		
HERKIMER COUNTY.....	146	23	1	145	2,381	7,928	7,449	458	431	1,812
Frankfort.....	10	2		10	48	434	341	9	63	269
Herkimer.....	25	5		25	183	1,141	1,113	73	20	551

* See also

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 373

Fulton, Genesee, Greene and Herkimer Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
620	550	5,725	2,659	115	78	66	2		62	115	8,144	63	227	120	
		56	65	6	4	2					121		5	2	
620	550	3,632	1,737	87	60	52	2		57	73	5,220	19	127	73	
		8									8		2	2	
		64									24		6	4	
		1,101		1							1,101		36	14	
620	550	1,834	1,489	60	40	41	2		30	7	3,286		39	23	
		31	10								41				
		44		2	2				2	42			2	2	
		11	1								12				
		20									20		3	2	
		25							25						
		2,023	857	22	14	12			5	42	2,749	44	93	43	
		846		1							846		25	12	
		873	618	18	13	2				7	1,484		28	14	
			16								16		2	1	
		7									7				
		4									4		1	1	
		10									10		1	1	
	712	1,826	579	52	25	18			22	434	1,931	18	49	36	
		12	20								32				
	712	1,356	234	52	25	10			19	246	1,311	14	26	17	
		14	5								19		5	3	
		19	40						3		56		7	5	
		37	10							13	34		7	6	
		281	233								130	380	4	3	
		23	80								55	48			
		121	42			8					45	118	6	5	
	502	1,058	441	38	22	25	3		18	19	1,453	9	31	21	
		175	100	6	2	8					274	1	1	1	
		25	3								28		1	1	
	235	445	275	22	13	16	3		9	9	699	3	17	11	
		11									11		3	3	
		9							9				1	1	
	267	400	63	10	7	1			9	10	439	5	9	6	
		13									13		3	2	
	965	3,738	5,211	2,238	126	86	81	3	8	176	7,196	69	117	54	
		297	44	2	1				3	80	258		2	1	
	469	931	182	25	16						12	1,037	4	28	10
Montgomery county.															

III. 374 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF a b			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
HERKIMER COUNTY—Con.										
Ilion.....	22	3	1	21	147	2,269	2,243	56	203	.....
Little Falls.....	54	11	.....	54	1,612	3,256	2,948	218	175	511
II-5-a.....	5	.....	.....	5	8	40	20	20	.....	.....
VII-3-a.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	31	24	24	.....	.....
VIII-4.....	6	1	.....	6	1,588	2,008	2,430	.....	.....	386
Middleville.....	6	.....	.....	6	45	158	152	11	.....	141
Mohawk.....	12	1	.....	12	272	441	435	29	20	180
Newport.....	6	1	.....	6	74	113	113	13	.....	100
North Ilion.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	5	5	.....	.....
South Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	19	17	17	.....	.....
West Winfield...	8	.....	.....	8	.....	88	82	22	.....	60
JEFFERSON COUNTY.....										
Adams.....	269	57	.....	269	752	6,494	5,556	780	699	2,192
Antwerp.....	8	5	.....	8	11	62	55	16	39	.....
Black River.....	8	1	.....	8	12	248	193	31	28	134
Brownville.....	7	.....	.....	7	12	226	201	7	81	113
Carthage.....	34	8	.....	34	23	469	418	92	133	193
IX-1-a.....	4	1	.....	4	6	13	11	11	.....	.....
Clayton.....	13	1	.....	13	9	150	88	48	45	.....
Deferiet.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	301	291	1	.....	.....
Dexter.....	8	6	.....	8	8	276	241	21	46	174
Felts Mills.....	1	.....	.....	1	12	124	121	.....	.....	121
Glen Park.....	2	.....	.....	2	47	409	302	.....	.....	84
Great Bend.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	41	38	1	37	.....
Herring.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	106	98	.....	.....	98
Hounsfield.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natural Bridge.....	4	1	.....	4	.....	19	9	9	.....	.....
North Wilna.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	8	.....	.....	8	5	43	40	15	25	.....
Theresa.....	14	.....	.....	14	5	64	45	45	.....	.....
Watertown.....	136	30	.....	136	544	2,786	3,307	435	220	1,275
II-5-a.....	4	.....	.....	4	23	741	513	.....	.....	303
III-1.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	75	70	45	25	.....
VI-2-c.....	4	.....	.....	4	41	360	360	.....	48	312
VII-3-a.....	10	2	.....	10	49	170	137	25	50	62

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 875

Herkimer and Jefferson Counties.

EMPLOYERS AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		ILLIT- erate.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14			51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
.....	1,984	2,006	147	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,238	5	16	8
290	1,754	1,474	1,474	80	57	59	3	.....	.....	5	80	2,823	40	36	19
.....		20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1
290	1,754	972	1,458	74	52	59	3	.....	.....	.....	24	2,430	.....	11	6
.....		107	45	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	2	1
206		168	272	12	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	4	8	5
.....		39	74	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	5	1	1
.....		5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....		17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	5	1
.....		82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	69	9	19	8
1,013	867	4,994	562	80	11	11	.....	.....	.....	88	213	4,849	406	661	219
.....		77	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	99	4	33	14
.....		45	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	39	20	5
.....		183	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	102	88	29	8
.....		192	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	35	39	7
.....		399	19	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	379	35	60	24
.....		6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	4	2
.....		80	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	61	19	2	28	11
290		291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	21	2
.....		234	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	240	.....	36	7
.....		112	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	7	1
218		257	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	23	2
.....		38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	8	2
.....		94	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	12	1
.....		9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	19	4
.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
.....		35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	2	16	8
.....		42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	37	4	29	13
510	867	2,903	404	47	7	11	.....	.....	.....	65	148	2,898	196	289	108
210		499	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	11	4
.....		70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	16	4
.....		319	41	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	170	38	4
.....		101	36	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	112	.....	.....	14	8

III. 376 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
JEFFERSON COUNTY—Con.										
Watertown—Con.										
IX-1-a.....	22	6		22	29	83	53	53		
IX-4-a.....	13	8		13	77	79	22	22		
IX-6-a.....	7	2		7	23	38	33	33		
X-1-a.....	4	1		4		29	27	27		
X-3-c.....	11			11	22	62	58	28	30	
X-4.....	7	4		7		45	37	37		
X-5-c.....	4			4		11	11	11		
Wilna.....		1								
Woods.....	2			2		4	2	2		
KINGS COUNTY.										
(See New York City)										
LEWIS COUNTY										
91	16			91	129	1,180	945	308	195	442
Beaver Falls.....	3	1		3	4	71	71	36	35	
Castorland.....	6			6	22	114	107	18	37	52
Constableville.....	3			3		10	9	9		
Copenhagen.....	7			7		30	27	27		
Crogan.....	5	3		5		22	17	17		
Deer River.....	5	1		5		17	11	11		
Denmark.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Fowlerville.....		1								
Greig.....	2	1		2		10	3	3		
Harrisville.....	7	1		7	16	149	101	15	36	50
Lowville.....	25	4		25	58	358	255	102	67	86
VII-3-a.....	4			4		17	14	14		
IX-1-a.....	4	1		4	6	13	11	11		
Lyonsdale.....	2			2	2	38	26	6	20	
Lyon Falls.....	6			6	2	207	199	9		190
Mohawk Hill.....	2			2		4	4	4		
Naumberg.....	1			1		1	1	1		
New Bremen.....	2	1		2		7	5	5		
Port Leyden.....	7	1		7		41	32	32		
Turin.....	3	2		3	25	89	66	2		64
West Leyden.....	4			4		10	9	9		
LIVINGSTON COUNTY										
153	6			153	517	1,675	1,582	653	426	508
Avon.....	20			20	63	165	163	83	25	55
Caledonia.....	13			13	31	80	76	54	22	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 377

Jefferson, Kings, Lewis and Livingston Counties.

[illegible]

III. 378 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Con.										
Dansville.....	30	1		30	149	508	463	151	72	240
VII-3-a.....	4			4	53	111	111	21		90
East Avon.....	2			2		15	13	13		
Geneseo.....	19	2		19	46	132	128	78		50
Groveland.....	2			2	18	70	60		60	
Hemlock Lake.....	3			3	12	21	21	21		
Lima.....	11			11	5	85	70	45	25	
Livonia.....	9			9	31	73	73	43	30	
Livonia Center.....	1			1	12	16	16	16		
Moscow.....	3	1		3	18	36	36	6	30	
Mount Morris.....	19	1		19	90	268	258	63	120	75
Nunda.....	13			13	21	75	75	55	20	
Piffard.....	2			2	8	105	105		22	83
Springwater.....	4			4	3	12	11	11		
Tuscarora.....	2			2	10	14	14	14		
Webster Crossing.....		1								
MADISON COUNTY.....										
Bouckville.....	3	1		3		87	45	2	43	
Canastota.....	23	2		23	132	700	457	81	129	247
Cazenovia.....	7	3		7	5	74	73	13		60
Chittenango.....	4	2		4	1	25	24	24		
Earlville.....	5	2		5	6	105	48	48		
Eaton.....	3			3		15	12	12		
Hamilton.....	8	1		8	75	204	40	40		
Kenwood.....	3			3	250	342	220	5		315
Lenox.....	3			3	100	153	113	3		109
Leonardsville.....	6	2	1	5		78	43	8	35	
Morrisville.....	8	2		8	3	19	18	18		
Munnsville.....	2	1		2		42	32	2	30	
Oneida.....	49	2	6	43	330	1,835	1,306	144	23	614
VII-3-a.....	6		1	5		32	25	25		
X-4.....	9		3	6	32	308	259	23		336
Pratts Hollow.....	1			1		3	2	2		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 379

Livingston and Madison Counties.

[illegible]

III.380 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	Factories Inspected.		Maximum Number of Employees.		Number of			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
MADISON COUNTY—Con.										
Randallsville.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Valley Mills.....	1			1		2	2	2		
West Eaton.....		1								
MONROE COUNTY										
	1,445	76	196	1,239	14,679	42,655	36,618	6,189	5,425	11,221
Brockport.....	18	1		18	335	717	608	53	20	308
Charlotte.....	4			4	6	17	14	14		
Despatch.....	3	1		3	2	301	270	10	35	
Fairport.....	14	5		14	475	824	403	54	29	60
Gates.....	2			2		2	2	2		
Greece.....	2			2	380	764	764	4		
Honeoye Falls.....	11			11	75	173	137	75	62	
Penfield.....	3	1		3		19	19	19		
Pittsford.....	6	2		6		30	22	22		
Rochester.....	1,379	66	196	1,172	13,399	39,762	34,341	5,898	5,279	10,853
II-3-c.....	4			4		163	153	11	27	115
II-3-l.....	11			11		265	247	74		178
II-3-o.....	12	1		12	42	507	456	119	45	
II-3-q.....	8			8		91	74	34	40	
II-3-r.....	10		3	7	5	643	471	2	54	415
II-3-t.....	6	1		6		88	68	28	20	
II-3-u.....	44	1	5	39		997	881	155	163	563
II-3-v.....	16		3	13		498	482	69	60	353
II-4.....	7		2	4		581	535		25	185
II-5-a.....	17	1	3	14		753	686	106	35	
II-5-b.....	11	2	1	10	4	318	143	53	40	30
II-5-d.....	4			4		47	25	25		
II-8-a.....	9		1	8		524	511	23		488
II-9-a.....	6		2	4	1	102	97	14	23	80
II-9-b.....	18		5	12	843	3,966	3,302	19	136	388
II-9-f.....	7		2	5	6	439	365	6	64	50
II-10-c.....	6		1	5		84	71	49	22	
III-1.....	39	1	9	30		844	782	91	231	460
III-2-a.....	13	1	4	9	3	306	252	41	57	154
III-5-a.....	35	2	7	26	6	1,203	755	79	211	465
III-6-e.....	18	1	2	16	4	146	130	96	34	
III-7.....	8		1	7	16	307	260	23	85	152
IV-3-b.....	10		2	8	35	143	137	37	30	70
IV-3-a.....	80	2	10	69	2,346	5,556	5,160	185	528	1,627
V-1-c.....	6	3	2	4	69	231	216	9	22	185
V-2-c.....	6	1		6	9	68	49	49		
V-3-c.....	7		2	5	102	124	85	27	58	
VI-1.....	7			7	48	90	80	51	29	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 381

Madison and Monroe Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—					Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
			2										2	5	1
			2									2		2	1
9,721	4,062	24,317	12,301	1,227	525	590	11	1	1,088	11,893	23,335	302	1,487	636	
227		362	246	21	10	1				41	567		18		9
		11	3								10	4	13		4
225		268	2	3	3					225	45		6		3
260		183	220	21	10	10					403		13		6
		2									2		4		2
	760	384	380	6	3					760		4	3		1
		86	51						51	6	64	16	15		6
		19									3	16	6		3
		22									22		5		4
9,009	3,302	22,947	11,394	1,174	499	579	11	1	1,037	10,861	22,181	262	1,397	594	
		153								142	11		3		1
		247								141	106		6		6
292		414	42	12	1	1			138		318		4		4
		73	1						3		71		18		5
		467	4	13	5					32	439		10		4
		58								50	8		3		2
		881		3	3				8	835	38		26		17
		482		11	2					79	403		15		8
325		535								325	210		7		2
	545	686							16	10	660		5		3
		142	1	3	3					15	128		9		5
		25								18	7		2		2
		511		15	5					12	499		17		7
		96	1	1	1					62	35		7		3
502	2,257	2,570	732	191	56	29				1,238	2,064		24		8
245		359	6	19	12						365		6		4
		71		1	1				22	44	5		7		1
		782		20	7				85	380	317		35		12
		250	2	35	8					48	204		17		8
		749	6	42	13					123	632		34		16
		126	4	7	4				3	16	111		5		4
		248	12	12	6						260		11		5
		102	35							2	135		9		4
2,810		2,990	2,160	319	160	89	2	1	13	602	4,535		117		47
		147	69	15	4	2				210	6		8		2
		47	2							27	22		9		6
		20	65							37	48		6		3
		37	43							9	71		14		6

III. 382 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
MONROE COUNTY—Con.										
Rochester—Continued.										
VII-2-a.....	16		3	13	670	887	834	51	100	433
VII-3-a.....	75	2	19	54	455	1,856	1,658	212	286	649
IX-1-a.....	321	24	13	308	3,083	5,780	5,594	2,177	1,501	376
IX-1-b.....	56	2	3	53	485	546	501	342	150	
IX-2-a.....	4			4	13	18	16	16		
IX-4-a.....	17			17	214	218	191	146	45	
IX-6-a.....	17	2	4	13	516	655	630	83	21	367
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	6			6		6	6	6		
X-1-a.....	20	2	3	17	99	279	199	119	80	
X-1-b.....	10	2	3	4	1,184	1,616	607	15	37	55
X-3-bc.....	136	1	27	109	25	298	298	258	40	
X-3-d.....	16	1	4	12	485	690	514	27	42	235
X-4.....	38	1	5	32	372	623	601	173	63	
X-5-a.....	11	1	2	9		362	355	21	95	239
XII-6-a.....	6		1	5		31	30	30		
XII-8.....	18		4	14		403	277	87	20	170
Webster.....	4			4	7	46	38	38		
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.....										
Akin.....	1	19	1	163	3,999	9,681	9,223	468	662	2,771
Amsterdam.....	98	12	1	97	74	143	148			148
II-3-u.....	7			7		98	79	16	62	
III-4.....	5			5		461	340	15	92	233
VII-3-a.....	5			5		44	43	17	26	
VIII-4.....	14	4		14	1,798	2,817	2,736		78	743
IX-1-a.....	4			4		12	11	11		
X-3-c.....	12			12		25	25	25		
X-4.....	5			5		23	21	21		
Canajoharie.....	11	2		11	158	287	264	39		235
Fonda.....	5	1		5	6	88	88	11	77	
Fort Plain.....	23	3		23	157	442	429	89	24	316
Fultonville.....	8	1		8	58	180	180	20	85	75
Hagaman.....	1			1	219	368	353			
Harrower.....	1			1	106	198	193			198
Nelliston.....	2			2	6	37	37	1	36	
St. Johnsville.....	13			13	126	487	486	22		230
Sammonsville*.....	1			1		4	4	4		
NASSAU COUNTY.										
Hicksville.....	2			2	24	39	39	4	35	

* See also

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 383

Monroe, Montgomery and Nassau Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
250		212	622	15	8	35			29	135	670		20	8
511		1,304	354	72	33	8			83	1,253	322		68	27
1,540		2,607	2,987	115	57	233	4		2,878	2,716			165	96
		56	445			3			180	321			21	12
		4	12								16		2	1
		4	187			1			37	154			15	7
210		134	496	3	1	8		1	94	536			25	9
		6								6			19	6
		154	45			3			28	171			14	9
	500	182	425	16	8	12			55	552			4	2
		273	25	7	1		1		7	290	1		339	105
210		153	361	13	3	26			148	368			25	10
		235	366	18	8	4	1		151	4	446		19	8
		355		5	3				349	6			6	4
		30		2	1				5	25			7	4
		277		1	1				277				7	6
		33	5	2							38		7	4
3,027	2,295	5,344	3,879	377	177	184			35	422	8,716	50	97	57
		74	74	6	5	4					145		1	1
2,440	2,295	4,025	3,016	306	142	148			25	206	6,779	31	70	37
		79							20	59			6	3
		340		10	1				15	325				
		43		3	1				41	2			1	1
1,385	530	1,004	1,732	77	20	59				2,736			7	5
		11		1							11		2	1
		25									25		10	8
		21		4	2				21				2	1
		121	143	4						2	245	17	9	7
		82	6	5	2					40	48			
		276	153	13	3	8			3		424	2	8	6
		122	58	1						58	127		4	2
353		164	189	15	9	9					353			
		85	108	8	5	6					193		2	1
		31	6							37			1	1
234		360	126	19	11	9			7	84	395		2	2
		4									4			
		15	24	1		4	1				39		10	2

Fulton County.

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
I. STONE AND										
1. Stone (Finishing).										
b. Cut Stone.										
Brooklyn.....	17		1	16		628	444	124	45	275
Manhattan and Bronx.....	66		3	63	13	3,220	2,754	296	463	795
Richmond.....	1			1		50	7	7		
Total.....	84		4	80	13	3,898	3,205	427	508	1,070
2. Talc, Garnet, Rock Salt, Etc.										
b. Emery, Garnet, Rock Salt, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	1	77	77	17		60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6		1	5	41	125	120	21	24	75
Total.....	9		1	8	42	202	197	38	24	135
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster.										
b. Cement and Asphalt.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		36	36		36	
Manhattan and Bronx.....		1								
Richmond.....	2			2		140	140		20	120
Total.....	3	1		3		176	176		56	120
c. Plaster (including Gypsum).										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		25	8	8		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	10		1	9	6	96	86	56	30	
Total.....	11		1	10	6	121	94	64	30	
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery.										
b. Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.										
Brooklyn.....	9			9	34	298	272	54	93	125
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3			3		59	49	12	37	
Richmond.....	1			1		200	200			200
Total.....	13			13	34	557	521	66	130	325
c. Pottery Products.										
Brooklyn.....	5		1	4	82	215	195		55	140
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8			8	70	257	238	28	45	165
Queens.....	1			1	9	18	18	18		
Total.....	14		1	13	161	490	451	46	100	305
5. Glass.										
a. Building Glass.										
Brooklyn.....	8		1	7	16	165	143	17	51	75
Manhattan and Bronx.....	20	3	1	19	38	473	453	115	69	209
Queens.....	1			1	6	46	46		46	
Total.....	29	3	2	27	60	684	642	132	166	344

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 385

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac'a.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

CLAY PRODUCTS.

640	560	444	3	5	1				329	75	40		12	7
		2,751		5	1				2,493	147	114		61	29
		7									7		2	1
640	560	3,202	3	10	2				2,822	222	161		75	37
		76	1	8	6					12	65		6	2
		79	41	1	1				8	37	75		3	1
		155	42	9	7				8	49	140		9	3
		36									36		3	1
		140		4	2					120	20		3	2
		176		4	2					120	56		6	3
		8									8		2	1
		80	6	2		3				3	83		8	5
		88	6	2		3				3	91		10	6
		242	30	6	1	1		1	8	131	133		11	8
		49								10	39		2	2
		200									200		4	1
		491	20	6	1	1		1	8	141	372		17	11
		125	70	1		6	1			30	113	52	12	4
		178	60	7	4	4			29	7	202		6	5
		9	9	4		2					18		5	1
		312	129	12	4	12	1		29	37	333	52	23	10
		127	16	5	2					36	107		4	2
		418	35	19	9	1	1		198	247	18		25	11
		40	6	4							46			
		585	57	28	11	1	1		193	283	166		29	13

III. 386 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

I. STONE AND

5. Glass—Continued.

<i>b. Mirrors.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	123	116	23	30	63
Manhattan and Bronx.....	23	2	.....	23	32	895	836	89	209	537
Total.....	27	2	.....	27	34	1,018	951	112	239	600
<i>c. Pressed, Blown and Cut Glass.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	17	1	2	15	66	1,609	1,501	45	119	59
Manhattan and Bronx.....	21	.....	.....	21	90	596	478	186	63	279
Total.....	38	1	2	36	156	2,205	1,979	181	182	338
<i>d. Bottles and Jars.</i>										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	.....	.....	5	20	104	87	39	48	.....
Total—Group I.....	233	7	11	222	526	9,455	8,303	1,106	1,433	3,237

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.

a. Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

Brooklyn.....	7	2	2	5	35	494	400	35	.....	365
Manhattan and Bronx.....	43	3	1	43	208	2,051	1,688	180	304	706
Total.....	50	5	3	47	293	2,545	2,088	215	304	1,111

b. Gold and Silver Leaf.

Brooklyn.....	3	.....	.....	3	34	60	60	31	29	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	.....	1	4	58	137	115	12	45	58
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	7	7	7	.....	.....
Total.....	9	.....	1	8	95	204	182	50	74	58

c. Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.

Brooklyn.....	2	.....	.....	2	7	33	33	8	25	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	12	.....	2	10	42	283	260	59	81	130
Total.....	14	.....	2	12	49	316	293	67	106	130

d. Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

Brooklyn.....	5	1	1	4	29	370	355	.....	33	323
Manhattan and Bronx.....	7	.....	.....	7	3	73	67	33	34	.....
Total.....	12	1	1	11	32	443	422	33	67	323

e. Jewelry.

Brooklyn.....	7	1	.....	7	9	135	131	35	46	80
Manhattan and Bronx.....	247	14	4	243	538	4,898	3,351	1,209	809	400
Total.....	254	15	4	250	547	5,033	3,482	1,244	855	510

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 387

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—	BY SEX.			Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	Total no.	No. fac's.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.							
200- 499.	500+.														

CLAY PRODUCTS—Concluded.

		116	7	4							116	6	3		
		808	22	37	15			1		261	574	34	17		
		919	22	44	19			1		261	600	40	20		
678	600	1,442	59	214	108	17	2		935	5	561	45	12		
		391	87	14	10	2			2	294	182	21	10		
678	600	1,833	146	228	118	19	2		937	299	743	66	22		
		67	20	12	8					48	30	14	4		
1,318	1,100	7,828	475	855	172	36	4	2	3,997	1,463	2,791	52	289	129	

AND APPARATUS.

		341	59	3						190	210		19	4
438		1,527	161	67	34	2		1	10	206	1,472		64	24
438		1,868	220	70	34	2		1	10	306	1,682		83	28
		26	34	2						29	31			
		76	39	2					4	103	8		2	1
		4	3	1	1					7				
		106	76	5	1				4	139	39		2	1
		26	7								33		1	1
		218	42	23	8				9	24	227		18	8
		244	49	23	8				9	24	260		19	9
		326	29	9	1						355		2	1
		64	3	2	1				38	29			6	4
		390	32	11	2				38	29	355		8	5
		122	9	1					50	69	12		7	4
323	550	2,870	481	206	101	11	1	1	191	2,620	538	2	356	200
323	550	2,992	490	207	101	11	1	1	241	2,689	550	2	363	204

III. 388 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50 199.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones—Con.

1. Diamond Cutting and Polishing.

Brooklyn.....	4	1	1	3	.....	240	230	.....	80	150
Manhattan and Bronx.....	24	1	1	23	.....	348	269	99	65	105
Total.....	28	2	2	26	.....	588	499	99	145	255

2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.

a. Smelting and Refining.

Brooklyn.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	164	164	24	.....	140
Manhattan and Bronx.....	9	.....	1	8	.....	234	232	12	145	75
Richmond.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	68	68	.....	.....	68
Total.....	14	.....	2	12	.....	466	464	36	145	283

b. Copper Smiths.

Brooklyn.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	14	11	11	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	166	122	38	24	60
Total.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	180	133	49	24	60

c. Brass Foundries.

Brooklyn.....	10	.....	1	9	.....	185	162	40	22	100
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	319	281	49	45	187
Total.....	18	.....	1	17	.....	504	443	89	67	287

d. Valves, Hydrants, Soda Water Apparatus, Etc.

Manhattan and Bronx.....	15	.....	1	13	.....	405	336	72	24	240
Richmond.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50	25	.....	25	.....
Total.....	16	.....	1	14	.....	455	361	72	49	240

e. Gas and Electric Fixtures.

Brooklyn.....	12	1	.....	12	8	528	452	21	176	255
Manhattan and Bronx.....	38	.....	1	37	210	1,782	1,675	162	309	729
Total.....	50	1	1	49	218	2,310	2,127	183	485	984

f. Plumbers' Supplies.

Brooklyn.....	9	.....	2	7	.....	183	175	49	26	100
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	.....	1	7	.....	598	500	2	107	146
Total.....	17	.....	3	14	.....	781	675	51	133	246

g. Other Brass and Bronze Goods.

Brooklyn.....	19	.....	3	16	257	843	793	67	76	390
Manhattan and Bronx.....	60	.....	4	64	186	2,068	1,930	335	850	112
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	178	178	.....	.....	178
Total.....	80	.....	7	71	447	3,109	2,901	402	426	681

h. Lead, Zinc and Aluminum Goods.

Manhattan and Bronx.....	10	9		10	405	883	878	46	78	204
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REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 389

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

		220							150	40	40		8	2
		266	3						50	65	154		29	16
		496	3						200	105	194		37	13
		164								6	158		3	2
		212	20						47	35	150		6	4
		68		1	1							68	2	1
		444	20	1	1				47	41	308	68	11	7
		11							3	8				
		122							8	38	76		10	6
		133							11	46	76		10	6
		162								153	9		12	6
		281								199	82		15	5
		443								352	91		27	11
		336		5	1						336		27	11
		19	6	2							25		1	1
		355	6	8	1						361		28	12
475		444	8	40	7	1				225	227		16	9
		1,494	181	90	24	2				489	1,186		80	20
475		1,938	189	130	31	3				714	1,413		96	20
		175		1	1						175		8	4
245		500		14	4					40	460		11	4
245		675		15	5					40	635		19	8
260		565	228	42	17	29					793		21	13
566	566	1,781	149	111	39	5			13	874	1,043		131	41
		174	4	6	4					178			5	1
826	566	2,520	381	159	60	34			13	1,052	1,836		157	55
550		474	404	59	9	47				120	758		24	6

III. 390 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel.										
<i>c. Architectural and Structural Iron (Including Bridges).</i>										
Brooklyn.....	21		2	19		2,739	1,865	91	45	225
Manhattan and Bronx.....	61	1	1	60		2,180	1,792	384	660	198
Total.....	82	1	3	79		4,919	3,657	475	705	423
<i>d. Car Wheels and Railroad Equipment.</i>										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	1		3		30	25	25		
<i>e. Rolling Mills and Steel Works.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	13	1	2	10	14	806	755	29	101	375
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13	1		13	46	1,646	1,400	30	105	60
Total.....	26	2	2	23	60	2,452	2,155	59	206	435
<i>f. Locks, Bolts, Screws, Chains, Etc.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	5			5	14	114	114	19	95	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	11	1	1	10		208	199	59		140
Total.....	16	1	1	15	14	322	313	78	95	140
<i>g. Hardware.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	4			4		108	85	25		60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	11			11	29	584	536	14	160	362
Total.....	15			15	29	692	621	39	160	422
<i>h. Cutlery.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	2	37	37		37	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	9			9	57	216	204	41	53	110
Total.....	10			10	59	253	241	41	90	110
<i>i. Tools.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	11	1		11		237	201	51	24	126
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13		2	11		67	51	51		
Total.....	24	1	2	22		304	252	102	24	126
<i>j. Patterns, Dies, Etc.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	5			5	1	120	110	30	20	600
Manhattan and Bronx.....	19			19		137	113	63		50
Total.....	24			24	1	257	223	93	20	110
<i>k. Firearms.</i>										
Brooklyn.....		1								
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2			2		7	4	4		
Total.....	2	1		2		7	4	4		
<i>l. Typewriting, Registering and Sewing Machines.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	4	94	44		44	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	21		1	20	25	505	435	126	124	175
Total.....	22		1	21	29	599	479	126	168	175

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 391

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-400.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.			Over 63 hrs.

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

748	756	1,865		15	5				4	1,801	60		33	14
550		1,792		21	2				114	1,580	98		53	26
1,298	756	3,657		36	7				118	3,381	158		86	50
		25							2	17	6		3	2
250		742	13	15	2				566	189			16	8
675	530	1,370	30	28	3				84	1,316			19	9
925	530	2,112	43	53	5				650	1,505			35	17
		100	14	1					40	74			1	1
		199		8	6				104	95			15	6
		299	14	9	6				144	160			15	7
		85		2	1					85			4	3
		507	29	23	12				79	457			17	6
		592	29	25	13				79	542			21	9
		35	2							37				
		155	49	14	1	2			3	30	162		23	8
		190	51	14	1	2			3	30	199		23	8
		201		8	2		1		5	196			15	6
		51		1	1				32	19			17	9
		252		9	3		1			37	215		32	15
		109	1	6	4					83	27		3	2
		113							11	29	73		17	11
		222	1	6	4				11	112	100		20	13
		4							1	3			2	2
		4							1	3			2	2
		40	4	1							44			
		401	24	8	3				10	341	74		28	16
		441	28	9	3				10	341	118		28	16

III. 392 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Con.										
m. Metal Beds, Wire Springs and Mattresses, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	8	2	1	7	36	768	758	39	219	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	20	1		20	44	404	354	68	286	
Total.....	28	3	1	27	80	1,172	1,112	107	286	219
n. Other Wire Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	8		1	7	52	393	362	12	91	259
Manhattan and Bronx.....	41	2		41	313	853	725	215	234	276
Total.....	49	2	1	48	365	1,246	1,087	227	325	535
o. Tinware, Sheet Metal Work, Metal Stamping, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	28	2	4	23	819	3,045	2,986	81	50	971
Manhattan and Bronx.....	60	4	1	59	66	1,799	1,366	323	225	310
Queens.....	2			2	500	2,400	2,135			
Total.....	90	6	5	84	1,385	7,244	6,487	404	275	1,281
p. Toys, Buttons and Fancy Metal Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	17	2		17	290	729	665	31	166	468
Manhattan and Bronx.....	58	5	3	55	564	1,536	1,171	220	366	585
Total.....	75	7	3	72	844	2,265	1,836	251	532	1,053
q. Plating, Enameling, Galvanizing, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	13	1	2	11		164	121	54	67	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	41	2	4	35	17	647	586	201	35	150
Richmond.....	1			1		7	7	7		
Total.....	55	3	6	47	17	818	714	262	102	150
r. Cooking and Heating Apparatus.										
Brooklyn.....	5		1	4		302	290	30	30	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	20	1		20	8	1,102	986	71	152	503
Total.....	25	1	1	24	8	1,404	1,246	101	182	503
t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	23	2	4	19		2,869	2,453	15	236	496
Manhattan and Bronx.....	15	1	1	14		1,023	854	61	162	50
Total.....	38	3	5	33		3,892	3,307	76	398	536
u. Other Machinery.										
Brooklyn.....	55	7	4	51	164	3,783	3,357	226	311	796
Manhattan and Bronx.....	131	3	3	128	67	5,039	4,550	623	562	612
Richmond.....	2			2		72	50	2	48	
Total.....	188	10	7	181	231	8,894	7,957	851	921	1,410
v. Foundries and Machine Shops.										
Brooklyn.....	28	1	6	23	20	1,542	1,346	39	211	1,096
Manhattan and Bronx.....	15		1	14		722	708	31	85	562
Total.....	43	1	7	36	20	2,264	2,054	70	296	1,658

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 393

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

500	722	36	15	11	2					758			9	3
	319	36	1							194	160		47	16
500	1,040	72	16	11	2					194	918		56	19
	310	52	13	8	2				29	119	214		8	3
	479	246	19	7	5	1			163	300	262		79	32
	799	298	32	15	7	1			192	419	476		87	35
833	1,051	2,167	819	178	77	19			15	247	2,724		48	17
	508	1,310	56	45	21	1			171	213	982		92	46
	2,135	1,670	465	187	99	40					2,135		5	2
833	3,694	5,147	1,340	410	197	60			186	460	5,841		145	65
	417	248	65	37	18					100	565		28	8
	790	381	52	22	15				9	376	786		88	36
	1,207	629	117	59	33				9	476	1,351		111	44
200	121		10	4							121		27	9
	569	17	20	10					3	78	505		123	27
	7										7			
200	697	17	30	14					3	78	633		150	36
200	260		17	10							260		13	3
260	978	8	14						309	133	544		32	12
460	1,238	8	31	10					309	133	804		45	16
581	1,716	2,453		1						2,164	189		24	12
	854		1						10	821	23		12	8
581	1,716	3,307		2					10	3,085	212		36	20
	2,052	3,223	164	35	2				155	2,920	312		40	27
	2,753	4,505	45	58	7				135	3,492	923		102	90
		50	5	1							50		5	1
	4,805	7,778	209	98	10				290	6,412	1,285		237	118
	1,326	20	15	1					100	910	336		47	16
	708		4						2	435	271		22	11
	2,034	20	19	1					102	1,345	607		69	27

III. 394 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
II. METALS, MACHINERY										
4. Railway Repair Shops.										
Brooklyn.....	2			2		36	36	12	24	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8			8		2,149	2,149	18	54	244
Queens.....	1			1		400	380			
Richmond.....	2			2		132	129	9		120
Total.....	13			13		2,717	2,674	39	78	364
5. Vehicles.										
a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs.										
Brooklyn.....	25			25		529	481	113	228	130
Manhattan and Bronx.....	49			49		1,743	1,520	238	547	248
Queens.....	1			1		45	33		33	
Total.....	75			75		2,317	2,034	351	818	378
b. Cycles and Parts.										
Brooklyn.....	6			6		15	15	15		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4			4		25	16	16		
Total.....	10			10		40	31	31		
c. Vehicle Wheels.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		12	10	10		
d. Motor Vehicles.										
Brooklyn.....		1								
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	2	1	5		185	123	33	20	70
Total.....	6	3	1	5		185	123	33	20	70
6. Ship and Boat Building.										
Brooklyn.....	11		1	10		4,630	3,817	31	80	306
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4			4		783	733	3	80	
Richmond.....	1			1		150	89			80
Total.....	16		1	15		5,563	4,630	34	160	386
8. Musical Instruments.										
a. Pianos.										
Brooklyn.....	5		2	3		316	186		20	166
Manhattan and Bronx.....	84	7	4	90	22	6,049	5,682	209	896	1,797
Queens.....		1								
Total.....	89	8	6	83	22	6,365	5,868	209	916	1,963
b. Organs and Other Instru- ments.										
Brooklyn.....	5		1	3		96	70	6	64	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	23	3		23	71	472	379	119	205	55
Total.....	28	3	1	26	71	568	449	125	269	55
9. Other Instruments and Appliances.										
a. Scientific Instruments and Appliances.										
Brooklyn.....	9		1	7	23	266	259	3	76	180
Manhattan and Bronx.....	25	1		25	19	143	120	99	21	
Richmond.....	1			1	50	525	525			
Total.....	35	1	1	33	97	939	904	102	97	180

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 395

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Male under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	55-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

685	1,148	36	2,149	5	1				12		24	2	1
360		360	129							2,149		12	4
										360		5	1
										129		4	2
1,045	1,148	2,674		5	1				12	2,638	24	23	8
487		481	1,520	1	1				206	275		22	14
		33							914	606		61	30
487		2,034		1	1				1,120	914		2	1
												85	45
		15		2	2				3	12		8	6
		16							6	10		2	1
		31		2	2				9	22		10	7
		10								10		3	6
													1
		123							53	70		4	3
		123							53	70		4	3
	3,400	3,817							3,650	42	125	14	7
	650	733		4					40	693		1	1
		80		1					80			3	1
	4,050	4,630		5					3,660	815	125	18	9
1,210	1,570	186	5,660	22	15	9			14	549	186	7	3
				233	153					5,119		75	36
1,210	1,570	5,846	22	248	162				14	549	5,805	82	39
		70		10	8				26	34		15	3
		327	52						110	268		38	13
		397	52	10	8				146	303		53	16
		231	28	9	3				96	163		19	6
		108	17	7	3				68	45		26	16
	525	475	50	38	26	1			525			3	1
	525	809	95	54	32	1			7	669	208	48	23

III.396 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
II. METALS, MACHINERY										
9. Other Instruments and Appliances—Con.										
b. Optical and Photographic Apparatus.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	14	44	44		44	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	20	1	1	19		168	141	76	65	
Total.....	21	1	1	20	20	212	185	76	109	
c. Scales.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		24	23		23	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3			3		136	136		50	86
Total.....	4			4		160	159		73	86
d. Clocks and Time Recording Apparatus.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	353	1,352	1,248	8	40	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6			6		45	38	38		
Total.....	9			9	353	1,397	1,286	46	40	
e. Thermometers, Meters, Steam Gauges, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	4			4	75	480	450	10		175
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4	1		4	9	136	128	4		124
Total.....	8	1		8	84	596	578	14		299
f. Lamps, Lanterns, Reflectors, Stereopticons, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	1	1		1		6	2	2		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	10			10	35	605	552	45	47	245
Total.....	11	1		11	35	611	554	47	47	245
g. Phonographs.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	1	1	2	20	126	126	10		116
10. Electrical Apparatus.										
a. Telephone, Telegraph Fire Alarm Apparatus.										
Brooklyn.....		1								
Manhattan and Bronx.....	22		1	21	731	4,760	4,683	83	113	387
Total.....	22	1	1	21	731	4,760	4,683	83	113	387
b. Electric Lamps.										
Brooklyn.....	2		1	1	4	19	18	18		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	2	1	7	62	593	469	53	36	
Total.....	10	2	2	8	66	612	487	71	36	
c. Dynamos, Motors and Electrical Supplies.										
Brooklyn.....	9	2	2	7	1	176	175	30		145
Manhattan and Bronx.....	47	2	3	44	46	1,026	827	265	162	400
Queens.....	1			1	54	75	69			69
Total.....	57	4	5	52	101	1,277	1,071	295	163	614
Total—Group II.....	1,813	102	93	1,713	6,847	85,288	74,590	7,003	10,681	19,840

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 397

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.			Over 63 hrs.

AND APPARATUS—Concluded.

		30	14	5	1	1				44		5	1
		141		7	5				11	108	22	15	10
		171	14	12	6	1			11	108	66	20	11
		23								23		1	1
		136		10					30		106	4	3
		159		10					30	23	106	5	4
	1,200	945	303	53						8	1,240		1
		38		1	1				4	34		5	4
	1,200	983	303	54	1				4	42	1,240	6	5
265		375	75	35	11					375	75	9	4
		119	9	6	1			1		124	3	9	3
265		494	84	41	12			1	499	78		18	7
215		2								2			
	525	27	22	12	3				121	431		14	5
215		527	27	22	12	3			121	433		14	5
		106	20						10	116		6	2
4,100	3,948	735	155	10					33	4,489	161	30	12
4,100	3,948	735	155	10					33	4,489	161	30	12
380		15	3								18	9	1
	417	52	5	2				3	450	16	16	16	7
380		432	55	5	2			3	450	34		25	8
		174	1	25	1			3	98	74		17	5
		798	29	53	14		1	69	457	301		90	34
		21	48	7	7	6				69			
		993	78	85	22	6	1	72	555	444		107	39
10,756	25,710	68,476	6,114	2,312	874	203	4	5,684	32,832	35,980	94	2,643	1,172

III. 398 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
III. WOOD MANU										
1. Lumber and House Trimming (Saw and Planing Mills).										
Brooklyn.....	36	.....	2	34	.....	1,703	1,452	129	228	695
Manhattan and Bronx.....	83	2	1	83	.....	1,847	1,436	473	473	490
Queens.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	243	207	51	56	100
Total.....	127	2	3	124	.....	3,793	3,095	653	757	1,285
2. Cooperage.										
a. Packing Boxes, Barrels, Shooks, Etc. (Including Grape Baskets).										
Brooklyn.....	20	.....	1	19	.....	1,505	1,477	108	75	594
Manhattan and Bronx.....	45	.....	.....	45	.....	856	819	222	261	336
Total.....	65	.....	1	64	.....	2,361	2,296	330	336	930
b. Cigar Boxes, Fancy Wood Boxes.										
Brooklyn.....	2	.....	.....	2	17	59	59	7	.....	52
Manhattan and Bronx.....	24	2	.....	24	453	1,299	1,269	90	234	431
Total.....	26	3	.....	26	470	1,358	1,328	97	234	483
3. Baskets and Other Woven Work.										
Brooklyn.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	242	224	4	.....	220
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	31	27	27	.....	.....
Total.....	9	.....	.....	9	3	273	251	31	.....	220
4. Brooms.										
Brooklyn.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	17	15	15	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	102	85	24	61	.....
Total.....	8	1	.....	8	.....	119	100	39	61	.....
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work.										
a. Furniture and Upholstery.										
Brooklyn.....	21	1	1	21	43	1,019	895	80	101	714
Manhattan and Bronx.....	118	13	.....	118	134	3,269	2,730	564	664	1,301
Total.....	139	14	1	139	177	4,288	3,625	644	765	2,015
b. Caskets.										
Brooklyn.....	3	.....	1	2	27	209	209	.....	20	189
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4	.....	1	3	71	310	310	.....	.....	310
Total.....	7	.....	2	5	98	519	519	.....	20	499
c. Store and Office Fixtures.										
Brooklyn.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	361	273	33	178	62
Manhattan and Bronx.....	38	2	.....	38	27	924	831	266	175	140
Total.....	49	2	.....	49	27	1,285	1,104	299	353	202

III. WOOD MANU

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 399

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

FACTURES.

400	1,452	32	3					133	362	957		27	14
	1,426	26	1					579	335	522		105	51
	207	2							148	59		8	5
400	3,065	60	4					712	845	1,538		140	70
700	1,477	236	85					125	114	1,238		30	12
	819	39	16				8	18	28	778		74	35
700	2,296	275	101				8	143	142	2,011		104	47
514	42	17	4	2	1					59			
	825	444	65	28	17			8	250	1,011		34	15
514	867	461	69	30	18			8	250	1,070		34	15
	221	3	16	11					224			6	3
	27		2					7	6	14		12	6
	248	3	18	11				7	230	14		18	9
	15								4	11			
	85		20	9					10	75		15	4
	100		20	9					14	86		15	4
201	852	43	12	3				22	154	719		37	16
	2,669	61	32	3	2			374	546	1,810		170	78
201	3,521	104	44	6	2			396	700	2,529		207	94
	182	27				2				209		3	1
	239	71	2					70		240		4	1
	421	98	2		2			70		449		7	2
250	273							45	76	152		10	7
	807	24	1	1				213	390	223		47	24
250	1,080	24	1	1				263	466	375		57	31

III. 400 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20	20-49	50- 199.
III. WOOD MANU										
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work—Continued.										
d. Screens, Sliding Doors, Blinds, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	3		1	1		125	60			60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2	1		2		4	4	4		
Total.....	5	1	1	3		129	64	4		60
e. Other Cabinet Work.										
Brooklyn.....	5	1		5		282	282	12	20	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	69	5		69	5	1,665	1,803	308	686	309
Total.....	74	6		74	5	1,947	1,585	320	706	309
6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working.										
a. Articles of Cork.										
Brooklyn.....	4	1		4	72	142	133	11	62	60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	1		3	6	27	26	26		
Total.....	7	2		7	78	169	169	37	62	60
b. Pipes and Smokers' Articles.										
Brooklyn.....	3	1		3	5	61	61	6		55
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13	2	2	11	18	336	352	54	59	239
Queens.....	1			1	60	340	340			
Total.....	17	3	2	15	83	787	753	60	59	294
c. Wooden Toys and Novelties.										
Brooklyn.....	2			2		8	7	7		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	43	1	2	41	57	496	411	241	110	60
Total.....	45	1	2	43	57	504	418	248	110	60
d. Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances.										
Brooklyn.....	6		1	5		139	104	29		75
Manhattan and Bronx.....	10	1		10		315	286	47	95	144
Total.....	16	1	1	15		454	390	76	95	219
e. Other Articles and Appliances of Wood.										
Brooklyn.....	18	1	1	17	45	262	238	54	132	52
Manhattan and Bronx.....	63	3		63	21	723	556	363	137	56
Total.....	81	4	1	80	66	985	794	417	269	108
7. Picture Frames and Moldings.										
Brooklyn.....	7			7		44	37	37		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	53	2	1	57	39	1,144	934	328	241	140
Total.....	65	2	1	64	39	1,188	971	365	241	140
Total—Group III.....	740	42	15	725	1,103	20,159	17,452	3,620	4,068	6,884

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 401

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 hrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

FACTURES—Concluded.

		60							2	2	60		1	1
		4											2	1
		64							2	2	60		3	2
250		282		4	1				672	403	282		7	4
		1,300	3	7									69	40
250		1,582	3	11	1				672	403	510		76	44
		61	72			12			11	32	90		4	3
		20	6							18	13		17	3
		81	78			12			11	45	103		21	6
		56	5	5	2					61			2	1
		334	18	18	18	1	1			225	127		42	8
340		280	60	38	18	5				340			4	1
340		670	83	61	33	6	1			626	127		48	10
		7									7		1	1
		380	31	19	8				26	167	218		85	31
		387	31	19	8				26	167	225		86	32
		104		4	3				4	10	90		7	5
		236		14	8				18	82	186		7	4
		390		18	11				22	92	276		14	9
		199	39	11	6	1	1			3	235		23	9
		539	17	10	5	1			97	234	225		107	43
		738	56	21	11	2	1		97	237	460		130	52
		37		2	2						37		8	4
225		905	29	26	7	4			21	411	502		72	38
225		942	29	28	9	4			21	411	539		80	42
2,180	700	16,482	970	647	235	46	5		2,450	4,630	10,372		1,040	469

III. 402 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49	50- 199.
IV. LEATHER AND										
1. Manufacture of Leather.										
Brooklyn.....	7	1	1	6	176	913	786	18	66	52
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	95	91	6	35	50
Total.....	10	2	1	9	176	1,008	877	24	101	102
2. Furs, Brushes, Articles of Hair, Etc.										
a. Furs and Fur Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	24	3	3	21	337	775	714	85	154	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	498	31	13	485	1,891	6,365	4,516	2,493	939	829
Total.....	522	34	16	506	2,228	7,140	5,230	2,578	1,093	829
b. Brushes.										
Brooklyn.....	8	.....	1	7	151	465	376	20	.....	256
Manhattan and Bronx.....	17	.....	1	16	148	461	427	113	70	244
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	1	14	86	23	.....	23	.....
Total.....	26	.....	2	24	313	962	826	133	93	600
c. Articles of Hair, Feathers, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	3	.....	.....	3	9	25	24	24	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	19	2	.....	19	154	266	247	93	151	.....
Total.....	22	2	.....	22	163	291	271	120	151	.....
3. Leather Goods.										
a. Belting, Washers, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	6	.....	1	5	.....	155	122	32	.....	90
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	2	1	2	.....	400	460	6	.....	.....
Total.....	9	2	2	7	.....	615	582	38	.....	90
b. Saddlery and Harness.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	24	.....	.....	24	105	412	328	119	76	133
c. Traveling Bags and Trunks.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	43	5	2	41	40	770	617	277	272	68
d. Boots and Shoes.										
Brooklyn.....	24	5	2	21	1,220	3,638	3,396	62	110	870
Manhattan and Bronx.....	53	4	5	48	394	1,856	1,747	197	454	516
Total.....	77	9	7	69	1,614	5,494	5,143	259	564	1,386
e. Gloves and Mittens.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13	.....	.....	13	146	283	212	70	87	55
f. Fancy Leather Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	12	.....	1	11	25	182	159	77	32	50
Manhattan and Bronx.....	130	6	5	124	1,267	3,619	2,631	643	787	1,201
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	9	9	9	.....	.....
Total.....	143	6	6	136	1,297	3,810	2,799	729	819	1,251

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 403

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

RUBBER GOODS.

650	610	176	12	1							786		10	5
	91								50	35	6		1	1
650	701	176	12	1					50	35	792		11	6
475	305	319	7	1	14				2	98	614		38	15
250	3,221	1,295	35	21	8			2	119	3,720	673	4	1,146	407
725	3,616	1,614	42	22	22			2	121	3,818	1,287	4	1,184	423
	251	125	18	6	5					100	276		8	4
	289	138	49	20	17			1	56	36	335		35	12
	19	4	8	8							23		3	1
	559	267	75	34	22			1	56	136	634		46	17
	15	9									24		1	1
	100	147	5	1	5				40	137	70		21	12
	115	156	5	1	5				40	137	94		22	13
454	122		4								122			1
454	490		6						6		454		6	1
454	582		10						6		576		6	1
	249	79	17	7	2				8	88	232		41	18
	590	27	43	13			2	2		88	529		104	33
677	1,677	2,261	1,135	107	39	64				1,552	1,844		54	13
580	1,872	375	46	9	5					976	746	25	98	36
1,257	1,677	3,633	1,510	153	48	69				2,528	2,590	25	152	49
	90	122	1		4				64	142	6		23	11
	141	18	31	14	9					10	149		19	7
	1,738	893	192	87	53	2	5		24	593	2,014		347	103
	5	4	1								9		2	1
	1,884	915	224	101	62	2	5		24	603	2,172		368	111

III. 404 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
IV. LEATHER AND										
4. Rubber and Gutta- Percha Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	5		1	4	33	368	353	20	30	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	47	1	4	43	474	986	864	233	261	370
Total.....	52	1	5	47	507	1,354	1,217	253	291	370
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.										
a. Pearl Buttons.										
Brooklyn.....	4			4	210	341	252	12	40	200
Manhattan and Bronx.....	23	6		23	468	942	919	128	128	663
Total.....	27	6		27	678	1,283	1,171	140	168	863
b. Articles of Horn, Bone, Tortoise Shell, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	7	1		7	49	158	157	19	78	60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	21	1		21	72	463	398	112	64	222
Total.....	28	2		28	121	621	555	131	142	282
Total—Group IV.....	996	69	41	953	7,888	24,048	19,828	4,876	3,857	6,029
V. CHEMICALS, OILS,										
1. Chemicals and Drugs.										
a. Proprietary Medicines.										
Brooklyn.....	7			7	137	267	267	25	60	182
Manhattan and Bronx.....	43			43	641	917	747	274	230	243
Total.....	50			50	778	1,184	1,014	299	290	425
b. Alkalies (Soda, Potash, Ammonia).										
Brooklyn.....	4			4	40	264	264	4		260
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4			4	38	91	44	44		
Total.....	8			8	78	355	308	48		260
c. Photographic Materials.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	10	16	10	10		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3			3	2	49	44	17	27	
Total.....	4			4	12	65	54	27	27	
d. Other Chemicals and Drugs.										
Brooklyn.....	15	1	2	13	116	719	680	86	122	261
Manhattan and Bronx.....	29	2		29	352	1,054	919	133	166	180
Total.....	44	3	2	42	468	1,773	1,599	169	288	441
2. Paints and Colors.										
a. Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	30	1	3	27	161	1,433	1,346	102	216	619
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13			13	74	491	451	70		166
Total.....	43	1	3	40	235	1,924	1,797	172	216	775

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 405

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

303	330	23	12	8						30	323		10	3
	470	394	31	9		3			56	325	483		74	32
303	800	417	43	17	3				56	355	806		84	35
	113	139	15	10	16	2	12		95		157		10	2
	460	459	50	10	29				5	151	763		37	17
	573	596	65	20	45	2	12		100	151	920		47	19
	108	49	4	3						6	151		20	6
	344	54	19	11					8	14	376		35	14
	452	103	23	14					8	20	527		55	20
3,389	1,677	13,844	5,984	713	278	234	6	22	527	8,107	11,165	29	2,133	755

EXPLOSIVES.

	130	137	1	1	2				30	166	57	14	5	4
	249	498	1		2				490	251	6		59	28
	379	635	2	1	4				520	417	63	14	64	32
	224	40	3								164	100	7	4
	28	16							5	18	21		3	3
	252	56	3						5	18	185	100	10	7
	4	6							10				1	1
	42	2	5	3						17	27		9	3
	46	8	5	3					10	17	27		10	4
261	578	102			1				94	324	262		21	11
470	649	270	25	9					585	252	42	40	38	21
731	1,227	372	25	9	1				679	576	304	40	59	32
409	1,206	138	12	4	1				8	686	652		33	20
225	402	49	20	8					64	29	358		11	7
634	1,610	187	32	12	1				72	715	1,010		44	27

III. 406 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS,

2. Paints and Colors—Con.

<i>b. Dyes and Colors.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	5	.....	1	4	15	309	260	6	44	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	9	.....	.....	9	8	110	100	43	57	.....
Richmond.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	68	60	.....	.....	60
Total.....	15	.....	1	14	29	487	420	49	101	60
<i>c. Inks and Adhesives.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	8	.....	.....	8	30	459	457	31	73	84
Manhattan and Bronx.....	18	.....	1	16	57	138	177	74	53	50
Total.....	26	.....	1	24	87	645	634	105	126	134
<i>d. Blacking, Shoe Polish, Etc.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	7	.....	.....	7	169	270	203	30	23	150
Total.....	7	1	.....	7	169	270	203	30	23	150
<i>e. Lead Pencils, Crayons, Etc.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1	.....	.....	1	353	550	550	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2	.....	1	1	575	1,050	1,050	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	.....	1	2	928	1,600	1,600	.....	.....	.....

3. Vegetable Oils, Perfumery, Etc.

<i>b. Linseed Oil.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....
<i>c. Perfumery.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	4	4	4	.....	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	25	.....	1	24	403	535	438	75	118	245
Total.....	26	.....	1	25	407	539	442	79	118	245
<i>d. Other Essential Oils.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	155	151	12	63	76

4. Soaps, Candles, Etc.

<i>a. Soap.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	8	1	1	7	22	75	73	47	26	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	17	.....	.....	17	229	957	802	71	90	194
Total.....	25	1	1	24	251	1,032	875	118	116	194
<i>b. Candles, Stearin, Tallow, Etc.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	2	.....	5	4	165	158	23	25	110
Total.....	6	2	.....	6	4	185	178	23	45	110
<i>c. Wax.</i>										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	1	.....	6	51	198	179	30	39	110

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 407

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

210	248	12							81	12	248		7	3
	92	8								17	2		20	7
	54	6	1	1							60		2	1
210	304	26	1	1					81	29	310		29	11
200	427	30	23	14	1					124	333		7	3
	122	55	5	3					67	32	78		29	11
200	549	85	28	17	1				67	156	411		36	14
	86	117							26	177			7	3
	86	117							26	177			7	3
	550	197	353	60	35	30					550		1	1
	1,050	475	675	97	32	42	1				1,050		8	1
	1,600	672	928	157	67	72	1				1,600		9	2
	14										14			
	118	4							4	196	237	5	46	16
	118	324							200	237	5		46	16
	151									33	118		9	2
447	51	22	1	1					3		70		6	4
	603	199	67	45	2				89	63	650		21	9
447	654	221	68	46	2				92	63	720		27	13
	20										20			
	154	4							2		156		11	5
	174	4							2		176		11	5
	138	41	1	1					5	25	149		14	6

III. 408 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-40.	50- 100.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS,

5. Mineral Oils and By-Products.										
Brooklyn.....	6		2	4	180	1,972	1,741	4		127
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1		4	4	4		
Total.....	7		2	5	180	1,976	1,745	8		127
7. Matches and Explosives.										
b. Fireworks, Gunpowder.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1	35	95	59			59
Richmond.....	3			3	129	336	238	12		226
Total.....	4			4	164	431	297	12		285
8. Plastics.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	1		5	115	206	183	23		160
9. Building Paper (Chemically Treated).										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		7	7	7		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1		25	18	18		
Total.....	2			2		32	25	25		
Total—Group V.....	286	10	12	273	3,956	13,071	11,718	1,243	1,452	3,522

VI. PAPER

1. Bags and Paper Stock.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	106	136	136	25		111
Manhattan and Bronx.....	51	2	1	50	559	934	869	287	267	315
Total.....	54	2	1	53	665	1,070	1,005	312	267	426
2. Pulp and Paper.										
a. Pulp.										
Richmond.....	1			1	45	296	296			
b. Pulp and Paper (Principal Product Not Reported).										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	1		6	4	76	76	32	44	
c. Paper, Cardboard, Straw-board.										
Brooklyn.....	2	1		2	45	110	110	10		100
Total—Group VI.....	63	4	1	62	762	1,552	1,487	354	311	526

VII. PRINTING AND

1. Type and Printers' Material.										
Brooklyn.....	3		1	2		38	38	18	20	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	13			13	93	413	368	50	84	234
Richmond.....	1			1	88	57	57			57
Total.....	17		1	16	131	508	463	68	104	291

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 409

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTA ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57. hrs.	58-63. hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

EXPLOSIVES—Concluded.

250	1,360	1,501	150	134	50				454	1,287			14	3
		4							4				1	1
250	1,360	1,505	150	134	50				4	454	1,287		15	4
		39	20								59		1	1
		148	90	19	16	9			153	85			5	2
		187	110	19	16	9			153	85	59		6	3
		78	105							114	69		15	5
		7									7			
		18									18		1	1
		25									25		1	1
2,541	2,960	8,349	3,369	475	232	90	1		1,916	3,116	6,532	154	412	187

AND PULP.

		36	100			1			9	127		7	1
		352	517			2			209	654	6	110	45
		388	617			3			218	781	6	117	46
296		248	48	20	16					296		1	1
		72	4						32	44		6	4
		65	45							110		1	1
296		773	714	20	16	3			250	1,231	6	125	52

PAPER GOODS.

		38							38			6	2
		289	70	14	4	2			240	128		17	9
		19	38	5	3	5				57		2	1
		346	117	19	7	7			278	135		25	12

III. 410 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
VII. PRINTING AND										
2. Paper Boxes, Bags, Envelopes.										
a. Pasteboard and Velvet Boxes.										
Brooklyn.....	20	3	4	16	988	1,720	1,715	63	164	498
Manhattan and Bronx.....	168	1	7	154	3,566	5,494	4,938	858	1,388	2,442
Total.....	188	4	11	170	4,554	7,214	6,653	921	1,552	2,935
b. Paper Bags and Sacks.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	35	50	50			50
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4			4	126	293	274	39		
Total.....	5			5	161	343	324	39		50
c. Envelopes.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	20	62	62	22	40	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	30	1	3	27	623	1,220	1,129	125	173	531
Total.....	33	1	3	30	643	1,282	1,191	147	213	531
3. Printing and Stationery.										
a. Printing and Publishing.										
Brooklyn.....	57	7	4	54	858	2,393	2,253	199	209	302
Manhattan and Bronx.....	810	31	18	791	7,221	22,549	28,335	3,632	4,362	10,259
Queens.....	5			5	4	52	46			
Richmond.....	6			6	2	24	20			
Total.....	878	38	22	856	8,065	25,018	20,654	3,897	4,571	10,561
b. Blankbooks and Stationery										
Brooklyn.....	6	1		6	667	1,191	1,151		65	209
Manhattan and Bronx.....	54		1	53	910	2,134	1,914	295	250	594
Total.....	60	1	1	59	1,577	3,325	3,065	295	315	803
c. Paper Patterns, Fashion Plates, Sample Cards, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	428	891	886			55
Manhattan and Bronx.....	58	1	3	54	1,221	1,787	1,486	336	459	291
Total.....	61	1	3	57	1,649	2,678	2,372	336	459	346
d. Playing Cards, Games, Novelties.										
Brooklyn.....	2			2	92	129	89	9		80
Manhattan and Bronx.....	18	1	1	17	744	961	843	79	125	104
Total.....	20	1	1	19	836	1,090	932	88	125	184
4. Wall Paper.										
Brooklyn.....	4	1	1	2	102	562	417			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	19	1		19	100	679	401	75	108	223
Total.....	23	2	1	21	202	1,241	818	75	103	223
5. Not Classified.										
Brooklyn.....	3		1	2	9	28	28	3	25	
Total—Group VII.....	1,233	48	44	1,235	17,797	52,727	46,500	5,869	7,407	15,924

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 411

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

PAPER GOODS—Concluded.

250	995	777	938	90	30	108	2	1	7	16	608	1,091	35	12
250	995	1,737	3,201	198	72	176	1	7	59	2,393	2,486	442	123	
250	995	2,514	4,139	288	102	284	3	7	75	3,001	3,577	477	135	
235	15	35	4	1	11	2	2	3	50	271	5	1		
235	160	114	16	8	8	2	2	3	271	14	4			
235	175	149	20	9	19	2	2	3	321	19	5			
300	42	20	32	11	11	2	2	4	901	224	12	3		
300	561	548	32	11	11	2	2	4	901	224	56	18		
300	623	568	32	11	13	2	2	4	901	286	63	21		
1,032	511	1,478	775	80	31	46	2	235	1,017	1,001	69	36		
4,898	5,184	22,165	6,170	861	203	106	4,638	21,638	2,065	4	1,397	566		
42	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	17	29	8	5			
19	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	20	4	4	3			
5,930	5,695	23,704	6,950	945	235	152	4,873	22,692	3,065	4	1,478	630		
327	550	514	637	55	21	25	2	601	550	4	1			
776	1,065	829	71	13	27	29	1,314	571	122	43				
1,102	550	1,599	1,466	126	34	52	2	29	1,915	1,121	126	44		
310	521	458	428	47	4	1	831	55	6	3				
400	497	989	18	6	20	126	1,138	223	106	41				
710	521	955	1,417	65	10	21	126	1,969	277	112	44			
535	28	61	28	2	24	46	80	9	4	2				
535	181	662	28	2	24	46	216	581	36	10				
535	209	723	28	2	24	46	296	590	40	12				
417	337	80	40	22	1	1	2	417	11	2				
417	372	26	3	3	3	25	88	288	22	12				
417	709	109	66	25	4	1	2	25	88	706	33	14		
19	9	25	3	1	1	25	3	1	1					
9,479	7,761	30,853	15,647	1,599	435	576	8	11	5,181	31,165	10,150	4	2,397	918

III. 412 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
VIII.										
1. Of Silk.										
Brooklyn.....	9	1	1	8	349	681	679	23	29	377
Manhattan and Bronx.....	43		4	39	1,962	3,540	3,069	161	255	1,487
Queens.....	1			1	116	366	366			
Total.....	53	1	5	48	2,427	4,587	4,114	184	284	1,864
2. Of Wool.										
a. Carpets and Rugs.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	7	1	1	6	956	1,462	1,451	31		70
b. Felt Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	1	1		1	3	153	128			128
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2			2	13	17	17	17		
Total.....	3	1		3	16	170	145	17		128
c. Woollens and Worsted.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	175	231	231			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	2		6	219	312	264	16		248
Richmond.....	2			2	13	45	38	13	25	
Total.....	9	2		9	407	588	533	29	25	248
3. Of Cotton.										
Brooklyn.....	2			2	30	41	41	6	35	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6			6	348	570	514	21	43	
Total.....	8			8	378	611	555	27	78	
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	29	4	6	23	806	1,178	1,018	106	139	306
Manhattan and Bronx.....	27	4	2	25	688	884	703	130	126	447
Total.....	56	8	8	48	1,494	2,062	1,721	236	265	845
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool, Cotton.										
a. Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3	15	74	36	36		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	46	1	4	42	196	1,014	854	323	298	
Total.....	49	1	4	45	213	1,088	890	364	298	
b. Upholstery Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	1	2		1	10	35	16	16		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	35	2	2	33	735	1,009	855	119	480	276
Total.....	36	4	2	34	745	1,044	871	135	480	276
c. Braids, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings.										
Brooklyn.....	11	1	1	10	597	909	905	11	154	225
Manhattan and Bronx.....	199	9	11	188	5,291	6,769	4,509	1,069	1,287	1,062
Queens.....	3	2		3	18	26	20	20		
Total.....	213	12	12	201	5,906	7,704	5,434	1,099	1,441	1,287

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 413

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

TEXTILES.

250	332	347	11	6	16					367	312		21	6
1,166	1,468	1,601	56	18	91	1	1		8	759	2,302		89	25
366	250	116	60	42	30						366		5	1
1,782	2,050	2,064	127	66	137	1	1		8	1,126	2,980		115	32
	1,350	496	955	114	33	27				31	1,420		7	3
		125	3	4						40	88		3	1
		4	13						12	5			5	2
		129	16	4					12	45	88		8	3
231	56	175	4	2	25						231		3	1
	67	197	14	6	26						6		10	4
	27	11									38		4	2
231	150	383	18	8	51					258	275		17	7
	11	30			3						41		1	1
450	203	311	56	17	15				8		506		14	5
450	214	341	56	17	18				8		547		15	6
375	306	712	16	7	36	1			506	512		54	19	
	146	557	9	2	15		1	191	182	330		59	22	
375	452	1,269	25	9	51	1	1	191	688	842		113	41	
	34	2								12	24		4	1
228	736	118	35	13					23	550	281		56	26
228	770	120	35	13					23	562	305		60	27
	10	6									16			
	237	618	21	9	7		2	126	453	276		66	25	
	247	624	21	9	7		2	126	453	292		66	25	
	515	312	593	54	10	50			590	315		19	7	
1,092	1,165	3,344	70	31	93	1	2	158	3,126	1,225		319	143	
	8	12								20		6	2	
1,092	515	1,485	3,949	124	41	143	1	2	158	3,716	1,560		344	152

III. 414 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

VIII. TEXTILES

6. Of Flax, Hemp, Jute and Other Fibers.										
Brooklyn.....	7		1	6	2,220	3,776	3,706			60
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1	6	7	7			
Queens.....	1			1		15	15	15		
Total.....	9		1	8	2,226	3,798	3,728	22		60
7. Oilcloth, Crinoline, Window Shades, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1	5	80	80			80
Manhattan and Bronx.....	7	1		6	9	49	43	43		
Queens.....	2		1	1	2	177	167			167
Richmond.....	1			1	27	477	368			
Total.....	11	1	2	9	43	783	658	43		247
Total—Group VIII.....	454	31	35	419	14,811	23,867	20,100	2,187	2,551	5,025

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dress-making.										
a. Men' and Boys' Clothing.										
Brooklyn.....	1,163	180	269	862	5,256	13,797	11,627	5,734	4,577	1,066
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2,526	307	230	2,260	9,565	39,652	34,491	13,447	10,040	8,002
Queens.....	2			2	5	21	14			
Total.....	3,691	487	499	3,124	14,826	53,470	46,122	19,195	14,617	9,068
b. Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Wrappers, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	132	12	17	113	1,111	2,311	1,897	778	596	304
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1,639	184	128	1,507	22,212	51,071	37,997	8,556	12,031	12,049
Total.....	1,771	196	145	1,620	23,323	53,382	39,894	9,334	12,627	12,353
2. White Goods, Shirt Waists.										
a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Col- lars and Cuffs.										
Brooklyn.....	37	5	3	34	615	902	777	232	363	182
Manhattan and Bronx.....	320	25	20	295	8,884	14,012	10,999	1,300	2,772	3,914
Total.....	357	30	23	332	9,499	14,914	11,776	1,622	3,135	4,096
b. Women and Children's White Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	40	4	6	33	1,515	1,602	1,480	93	244	937
Manhattan and Bronx.....	206	19	16	177	8,972	9,935	8,738	873	1,569	3,651
Queens.....	1			1	5	6	6	6		
Total.....	247	23	22	211	10,492	11,543	10,224	972	1,813	4,588
3. Men's Hats and Caps.										
Brooklyn.....	7	3	1	6	514	1,265	1,261	33	27	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	205	14	15	189	1,289	3,850	2,986	1,228	752	1,006
Total.....	212	17	16	195	1,803	5,115	4,247	1,261	779	1,006

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 415

New York City.

EMPLOYERS AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

—Concluded.

1,030	2,616	1,522	2,184	297	160	177	5	2	.....	.....	3,706	.....	.....	19	5
.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	15	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
1,030	2,616	1,538	2,190	303	163	177	5	2	7	.....	3,721	.....	.....	20	6
.....	.....	75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	16	.....	.....	9	3
.....	.....	165	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	1	1
368	.....	341	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	1	1
368	.....	616	42	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	631	.....	.....	11	5
5,556	4,481	5,147	11,953	829	360	611	8	8	525	6,914	12,661	.....	.....	776	307

LAUNDRY, ETC.

250	.....	7,180	4,447	121	70	143	6	3	75	1,653	9,894	.....	5	1,541	613
1,826	1,156	26,095	8,836	419	206	101	16	24	726	10,764	22,815	.....	176	6,302	1,337
.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	1
2,066	1,156	33,285	12,837	540	278	244	22	27	801	12,417	32,723	.....	181	7,845	2,451
219	.....	966	941	2	1	13	1	.....	.....	703	1,174	.....	20	214	96
2,573	2,788	21,001	16,996	166	65	195	2	7	3,090	24,556	9,982	.....	367	3,315	1,087
2,792	2,788	21,957	17,937	168	66	208	3	7	3,090	25,261	11,156	.....	387	3,529	1,183
.....															
.....	.....	200	577	5	2	39	1	2	.....	351	426	.....	.....	80	28
2,148	775	4,009	6,990	106	43	172	1	20	469	8,433	2,068	.....	9	935	258
2,148	775	4,209	7,567	111	45	211	2	22	469	8,784	2,514	.....	9	1,015	286
.....															
206	.....	71	1,409	4	2	120	.....	.....	.....	929	551	.....	.....	75	26
1,475	1,170	813	7,925	25	14	221	1	5	389	8,132	217	.....	.....	460	142
.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	1	1
1,681	1,170	885	9,339	29	16	341	1	5	389	9,061	774	.....	.....	536	169
.....															
.....	1,201	749	512	5	.....	8	.....	.....	16	1,211	34	.....	.....	8	4
.....	.....	2,052	934	38	19	24	.....	.....	71	2,237	673	.....	5	516	161
.....	1,201	2,801	1,446	43	19	32	.....	.....	87	3,448	707	.....	5	524	165

III. 416 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,										
4. Millinery, Art Em- broideries, Lace, Etc.										
a. Ladies' Hats, Artificial Flowers, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	7	2	7	128	141	119	35	84		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	400	37	18	382	10,595	12,798	7,881	1,967	2,674	2,998
Total.....	407	39	18	389	10,723	12,939	8,000	2,002	2,758	2,998
b. Art Embroideries and Lace Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	5		5	159	180	148	17			131
Manhattan and Bronx.....	93	9	4	89	3,861	4,314	3,114	402	514	1,168
Total.....	98	9	4	94	4,020	4,494	3,262	419	514	1,299
5. Miscellaneous.										
a. Neckwear (Men's).										
Brooklyn.....	2		2	201	228	174	3			171
Manhattan and Bronx.....	131	3	10	121	2,933	3,819	3,312	757	825	1,730
Total.....	133	3	10	123	3,134	4,047	3,486	760	825	1,901
b. Corsets, Leggings, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	2		2	138	146	95	9			86
Manhattan and Bronx.....	22	2	22	1,109	1,434	1,170	40	74		706
Total.....	24	2	24	1,247	1,580	1,265	49	74		792
c. Suspenders and Hose Sup- porters.										
Brooklyn.....	2	1	2	30	34	25	25			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	70	5	6	64	882	1,713	1,538	331	442	508
Total.....	72	6	6	66	912	1,747	1,561	356	442	508
d. Umbrellas and Parasols.										
Brooklyn.....	1		1	1	2	2	2			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	45	3	1	44	772	1,222	1,016	230	310	486
Total.....	46	3	1	45	773	1,224	1,018	222	310	486
e. Quilts, Comfortables, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	1		1	20	22	10	10			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	14		2	12	218	368	357	48	55	254
Total.....	15		2	13	238	410	367	58	55	254
f. Bags and Bagging.										
Brooklyn.....	1		1	125	200	100				100
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2		2	110	139	139		39		100
Total.....	3		3	235	339	239		39		200
g. Sails, Flags, Tents and Sporting Goods.										
Brooklyn.....	9		9	22	53	50	50			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	29	3	29	310	641	427	115	147		165
Total.....	38	3	38	332	694	477	165	147		165

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 417

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

242	1,564	109	73	43	17	145	2	2	1,390	5,788	89	30	10	5
242	1,574	6,317	73	43	162	2	2	2	1,390	5,877	703	733	705	293
1,030	403	184	5	3	4	106	2	2	115	92	55	3	14	5
1,030	417	2,711	37	16	106	2	2	2	115	2,883	113	3	206	67
1,030	417	2,845	42	19	110	2	2	2	116	2,975	168	3	220	72
801	23	151	1	3	59	1	1	1	556	171	130	4	2	2
801	801	2,511	45	20	59	1	1	1	556	2,626	130	286	286	91
824	824	2,662	46	20	61	1	1	1	559	2,797	130	290	290	93
350	6	89	32	7	34	237	95	237	237	638	295	3	2	2
350	284	886	32	7	34	237	638	237	237	638	295	40	16	16
350	290	975	32	7	34	237	733	237	237	733	295	43	18	18
255	4	21	2	1	1	94	6	94	94	19	25	3	1	1
255	730	806	185	43	49	3	3	3	94	782	635	25	202	56
255	734	827	137	44	50	3	3	3	94	788	654	25	205	57
410	1	1	25	9	4	1	1	1	2	627	388	2	1	1
410	410	606	25	9	4	1	1	1	2	627	388	118	33	33
411	411	607	25	9	4	3	3	3	3	627	388	120	33	33
156	2	8	9	7	3	5	5	5	10	213	139	2	1	1
156	156	201	9	7	3	5	5	5	10	213	139	39	39	11
158	158	200	9	7	3	5	5	5	223	139	41	41	12	12
29	40	60	1	1	1	39	100	39	100	100	2	2	1	1
29	29	110	1	1	1	39	100	39	100	100	6	6	2	2
69	69	170	1	1	1	39	200	39	200	200	8	8	3	3
215	33	17	31	18	14	1	7	39	10	33	15	15	8	8
215	215	212	31	18	14	1	39	251	137	137	33	33	17	17
248	248	229	31	18	14	1	46	261	170	170	48	48	27	27

III. 418 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			NUMBER OF EMPLOY		
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- MENT		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

5. Miscellaneous—Con.

h Department Store Work- rooms.

Brooklyn.....	2			2	16	33	33	3	30	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	1	1	7	780	1,087	872	4		353
Total.....	10	1	1	9	776	1,120	905	7	30	353

6. Laundry, Cleaning, Dyeing.

a (1) Laundries (Not Chinese).

Brooklyn.....	90	4	3	87	1,101	1,499	1,366	389	315	683
Manhattan and Bronx.....	398	19	3	395	3,181	4,534	4,252	1,506	848	1,385
Queens.....	5	1		5	30	57	40	40		
Richmond.....	3			3	84	115	115	25		90
Total.....	496	24	6	490	4,405	6,205	5,782	1,940	1,183	2,157

a (2) Laundries (Chinese).

Brooklyn.....	241	3		241	1	471	465	465		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	730	6	6	724		1,611	1,603	1,603		
Total.....	971	9	6	965	1	2,082	2,068	2,068		

b. Cleaning and Dyeing.

Brooklyn.....	14	1	1	13	68	182	169	51	23	95
Manhattan and Bronx.....	41	3		41	236	577	458	163	242	53
Total.....	55	4	1	54	304	759	627	214	265	148
Total—Group IX.....	8,646	806	755	7,795	87,043	176,064	141,320	40,653	30,563	42,372

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vege- tables.

a. Grain Handling and Milling.

Brooklyn.....	3	1		3		242	143	2	41	100
Manhattan and Bronx.....	10			10	175	576	303	62	35	63
Richmond.....	2			2		10	8	8		
Total.....	15	1		15	175	828	544	72	76	163

b. Canned Fruit and Vege- tables.

Brooklyn.....	4	1		4	150	283	176	6	30	140
Manhattan and Bronx.....	30		2	28	852	1,309	1,022	106	188	728
Richmond.....	1			1		70	70			70
Total.....	35	1	2	33	1,002	1,722	1,268	112	318	938

c. Sugar, Starch, Yeast.

Brooklyn.....	6	1	2	4	84	2,262	2,237	18	40	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4			4	53	93	83	30		68
Total.....	10	1	2	8	87	2,355	2,330	48	40	68

d. Coffee Roasting and Grind- ing, Spices, Etc.

Brooklyn.....	14		1	13	367	883	864	53	25	115
Manhattan and Bronx.....	45		1	44	362	1,054	851	229	224	368
Total.....	59		2	57	759	1,937	1,715	282	249	513

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 419

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac'a.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.		Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.		

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Concluded.

515	17	16	2	2	8	75	33	224	4	2				
	282	610					573		16	6				
515	279	626	2	2	8	75	606	224	20	8				
513	365	1,001	7	2	19	2	49	176	1	182	68			
	1,262	2,990	13	5	15		503	1,098	2,487	164	753	314		
	16	33	1				25		24		5	2		
	31	84	2	2	1			19	96		9	3		
513	1,674	4,108	24	9	35	2	577	1,293	3,747	165	919	387		
	464	1						72	393	574	240			
	1,603						2	5	267	1,329	1,727	707		
	2,067	1					2	5	339	1,722	2,301	947		
	103	66	5		2		7	162		13	9			
	283	175					11	161	284	2	54	31		
	386	241	5		2		11	168	446	2	67	40		
11,612	7,090	72,268	69,052	1,317	602	1,520	32	75	7,951	75,363	55,507	2,499	18,436	6,244

AND LIQUORS.

234	143 338 8	55	6	1	12	88	2 141 81 8	212	5 7	3 8	
234	489	55	6	1	12	90	230	212	12	6	
	108 438 70	68 584	20 3	19 1 13	44 4	102 450	30 568 70	7 59 3	3 18 1		
	616	652	23	20	13	3	48	552	668	69	22
	2,179	2,203 40	34 53	21	1	11	40 82	2,197	27 3	4 2	
	2,179	2,243	87	21	1	11	122	2,197	30	6	
	671	497 327	367 324	20 9	45 4 6	26 58	131 498	707 295	13 45	8 27	
	671	1,024	691	29	4	51	84	629	1,002	58	3

III. 420 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables—Con.										
<i>c. Salt Packing.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	2		1	1	20	40	40		40	
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.										
<i>a. Slaughtering and Packing.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	2			2		42	42	12	30	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	19	2		19	105	711	563	76	115	372
Total	21	2		21	105	753	605	88	145	372
<i>b. Butter, Cheese, Milk and Dairy Preparations.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		49	49			49
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5	1		5	7	56	56	36	20	
Total.....	6	1		6	7	105	105	36	69	
3. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods.										
<i>a. Macaroni and Other Food Pastes.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	9		2	7	70	256	242	27	73	142
Manhattan and Bronx.....	18	6		18	32	190	189	47		142
Total.....	27	6	2	25	102	446	431	74	73	284
<i>b. c. Crackers and Other Bakery Products.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	420	62	10	410	13	1,744	1,734	1,297	67	70
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1,190	231	50	1,138	1,539	7,542	7,353	3,998	440	630
Queens.....	55	9		55		166	126	126		
Richmond.....	27	4		27	2	65	63	63		
Total.....	1,692	306	60	1,630	1,554	9,517	9,276	5,482	507	690
<i>d. Confectionery (Including Ice Cream).</i>										
Brooklyn.....	38	3	3	35	814	1,477	1,340	102	207	531
Manhattan and Bronx.....	118	6	6	112	2,719	5,078	4,046	338	659	1,439
Total.....	156	9	9	147	3,533	6,555	5,386	440	866	1,970
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.										
Brooklyn.....	107	2	6	100	125	625	570	366	139	65
Manhattan and Bronx.....	476	38	35	440	12,323	23,529	19,885	1,732	1,291	4,161
Queens.....	2			2	122	166	166	16		150
Richmond.....	3			3	1	11	10	10		
Total.....	588	40	41	545	12,571	24,331	20,631	2,124	1,430	4,376
5. Liquors (Including Ice).										
<i>a. Artificial Ice.</i>										
Brooklyn.....	3			3		58	58	23	35	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5			5		147	146	34	22	90
Queens.....	3	1		3		23	9	9		
Total.....	11	1		11		228	213	66	57	90

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 421

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Male under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

[illegible]

III. 422 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
X. FOOD, TOBACCO										
5. Liquors (Including Ice) —Continued.										
b. Cider.										
Brooklyn.....	2			2		9	8	8		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2			2		27	22	22		
Total.....	4			4		36	30	30		
c. Carbonated Beverages.										
Brooklyn.....	9		1	8		54	48	48		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	45			45	6	591	505	241	106	158
Queens.....	2	1		2		19	10	10		
Richmond.....	1			1		12	6	6		
Total.....	57	1	1	56	6	676	569	305	106	158
d. Malting.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	3	1		3		68	62	22	40	
e. Malt Liquors.										
Brooklyn.....	14	1		14	7	598	553	52	128	378
Manhattan and Bronx.....	36	1		36		2,193	2,128	88	290	1,037
Richmond.....	4			4		271	263		36	226
Total.....	54	2		54	7	3,052	2,943	140	454	1,631
f. Wine and Distilled Liquors.										
Brooklyn.....	1	1		1		18	18	18		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	6			6	6	95	87	36		51
Total.....	7	1		7	6	113	105	54		51
Total—Group X.....	2,747	373	120	2,623	19,934	52,762	46,258	9,375	4,370	11,296
XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,										
1. Water.										
Queens.....	1			1		7	5	5		
Richmond.....	1	1		1		4	4	4		
Total.....	2	1		2		11	9	9		
2. Gas.										
Brooklyn.....	2		1	1		388	388			
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5			5		1,032	854	11		300
Queens.....	2			2		20	14	14		
Richmond.....	1			1		12	12	12		
Total.....	10		1	9		1,452	1,268	37		300
4. Electric Light and Power.										
Brooklyn.....	6			6		288	288	23	75	190
Manhattan and Bronx.....	11			11		1,213	1,209	27	33	125
Queens.....	3			3		56	50	20	30	
Richmond.....	1			1		5	5	5		
Total.....	21			21		1,562	1,552	75	138	315
5. Power and Heat (Steam).										
Brooklyn.....	2			2		4	4	4		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	9	3		9		37	37	37		
Total.....	11	3		11		41	41	41		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 423

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS INC—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

		8									8			
		22									22		1	1
		30									30		1	1
		48		1						9	39		6	6
		501	4							66	434	5	43	28
		10								10				
		6									6		2	1
		565	4	1						85	479	5	51	35
		62								40	22		1	1
		551	7	2	1					35	452	71	13	8
723		2,128							56	153	1,917	2	23	14
		262							38	95	131		7	1
723		2,941	7	2	1				92	263	2,500	73	42	23
		18									18		1	1
		84	3	1	1				4	20	63		8	4
		102	3	1	1				4	20	81		9	5
9,903	11,312	29,400	16,858	363	123	582	9	14	7,853	12,757	24,982	666	6,043	2,019

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2
.....														
388	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	280	4	1
.....	543	854	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	704	150	4	2
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	3	2
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	1
.....														
388	543	1,268	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	812	444	12	6
.....														
.....														
1,024	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	197	55	3	3
.....	.....	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	408	232	79	12	6
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	40	5	3
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1
1,024	.....	1,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	454	429	179	21	18
.....														
.....														
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1
.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	20	10	5
.....														
.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	20	11	6

III. 424 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY: INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

6. Garbage Disposal, Street Cleaning.										
Queens.....	2			2		20	13	13		
Total—Group XI.....	46	4	1	45		3,086	2,883	175	138	615

XII. BUILDING

2. Masonry, Bricklaying, Etc.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1		8	4	4		
3. Carpentry.										
Brooklyn.....	4			4		46	40	19	21	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	21	1		21		231	154	88		66
Total.....	25	1		25		277	194	107	21	66
4. Stair Building and In- terior Woodwork.										
Brooklyn.....	3	1		3		43	28	28		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	7			7		84	64	44	20	
Total.....	10	1		10		127	92	72	20	
6. Painting and Decorat- ing.										
a. Painting, Paperhanging, Etc.										
Brooklyn.....	1			1		3	2	2		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	25	1		25	10	271	201	131	70	
Total.....	26	1		26	10	274	203	133	70	
b. Ornamental Plastering and Stucco Work.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	1		8		137	127	34	93	
7. Roofing and Sheet Iron Work.										
Brooklyn.....	9			9		237	178	68	20	80
Manhattan and Bronx.....	24	3		24		365	296	146	50	100
Total.....	33	3		33		602	474	214	70	180
8. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.										
Brooklyn.....	3			3		24	24	24		
Manhattan and Bronx.....	10			10		250	225	55	40	130
Total.....	13			13		274	249	79	40	130
10. Miscellaneous.										
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1			1		25	20		20	
Total—Group XII.....	117	7		117	10	1,724	1,363	643	334	386

XIII. COLD STORAGE,

Manhattan and Bronx.....	9			9	56	173	133	63		75
Total—Group XIII.....	9			9	56	173	133	63		75

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 425

New York City.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Concluded.

			13						13				1	1
1,412	543	2,883		3					515	457	1,250	652	47	28

INDUSTRY.

			4								4		1	1
		40							40				2	1
		154							154				27	15
		194							194				29	16
		28							28				2	1
		64							58	6			6	3
		92							86	6			8	4
		2								2			1	1
		192	9	2					65	109	27		28	17
		194	9	2					65	111	27		30	18
		127							117	10			8	5
		178							144	34			3	3
		296		3					248	22	26		14	10
		474		3					392	56	26		17	13
		24							5		19		3	1
		225							11	212	2		4	3
		249							16	212	21		7	4
		20								20			1	1
		1,354	9	5					870	415	78		110	62

WAREHOUSING, ETC.

		117							114	17	7	12	8
		117	21						114	17	7	12	8

III. 426 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
NIAGARA COUNTY.....	238	23	3	235	1,662	9,936	9,147	838	1,140	3,075
La Salle.....	1			1		10	10	10		
Lockport.....	106	9	2	104	671	3,147	2,709	372	480	1,046
II-3-t.....	4			4		249	310	15		
II-3-u.....	5			5		74	83	28	35	
III-2-a.....	5	1		5		69	56	13	43	
VII-3-a.....	9		1	8	62	115	78	58	25	
VIII-3.....	4			4	26	73	73	16	57	
IX-1-a.....	13	1		13	16	39	34	34		
X-3-c.....	6	3		6	17	55	55	13	42	
X-4.....	5	1		5		17	11	11		
Middleport.....	15	5		15	236	350	190	75	25	90
III-2-a.....	4			4	18	61	39	39		
Niagara Falls.....	75	4	1	74	535	3,933	3,820	274	353	1,314
III-1.....	4			4		73	73	18	55	
V-1-b.....	5			5		766	744		94	150
V-1-d.....	4			4		415	415	10		155
VII-3-a.....	7			7	6	65	64	30	34	
IX-1-a.....	7	1	1	6	9	31	29	29		
X-1-a.....	4			4	21	276	274	5	32	237
X-8-c.....	9	1		9	2	28	26	26		
North Tonawanda.....	41	5		41	220	2,496	2,418	107	261	625
III-1.....	11			11		387	378	29	138	211
IX-1-a.....	4	1		4	32	96	62	7		55
ONEIDA COUNTY.....	537	56	12	525	8,418	21,698	19,316	1,962	1,285	5,995
Boonville.....	20	9		20	14	92	82	62	20	
III-1.....	4	1		4		20	17	17		
Camden.....	25	4		25	310	732	545	89	35	421
III-5-a.....	4	1		4		236	224	14	35	175
Cassville.....	2	1		2		7	6	6		
Chadwick.....	3	3		3	178	300	305	3	41	
Clarks Mills.....	1	1		1	96	261	256			
Clayville.....	6	1		6	67	168	161	16		145
Clinton.....	9	1		9	31	159	152	22		130
Franklin Springs.....	6	3		6	4	40	27	27		
X-5-c.....	4			4	4	10	10	10		
Kirkland.....	2			2	31	109	108	2		106
New Hartford.....	1			1	23	35	16	16		
New York Mills.....	3			3	551	1,497	1,490			233
Oriakany.....	2			2	62	231	261			261
Oriakany Falls.....	9			9	219	359	327	37		390

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 427

Niagara and Oneida Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
2,420	1,665	7,840	1,307	477	109	44	.....	.....	244	493	6,998	1,412	245	136
.....		10	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	1
811		2,216	493	107	20	11	.....	.....	168	42	2,186	363	156	61
296		310	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	6	3
.....		63	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	51	.....	2	2
.....		56	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	5	2
.....		47	31	6	.....	1	.....	.....	5	28	45	.....	8	3
.....		47	26	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	9	4
.....		20	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	4	3
.....		38	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	21	5
.....		11	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	2
.....		90	100	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	13	152	25	9	5
.....		32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,349	500	3,295	525	85	28	20	.....	.....	71	357	2,978	414	115	42
.....		73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	7	2
.....	500	744	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	11	4
250		415	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	350	.....	11	3
.....		59	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	10	.....	2	1
.....		20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	21	.....	4	3
.....		254	20	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	15	3
.....		24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	24	7
300	1,165	2,229	189	279	56	11	.....	.....	5	81	1,722	610	63	27
.....		378	.....	60	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	18	8
.....		11	51	3	3	10	.....	.....	.....	50	3	.....	7	4
2,516	7,538	11,952	7,364	670	335	332	2	2	454	658	18,065	124	265	130
.....		69	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	8	71	1	7	2
.....		17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	1
.....		375	170	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	3	13	7
.....		224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	.....	2	1
.....		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1
261		158	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	1	1
256		169	96	10	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....
.....		97	64	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	7	3
.....		121	31	15	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	147	2	2	2
.....		23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	1
.....		6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....		77	31	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	1	1
.....		6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,257	939	551	100	62	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	.....	19	3
.....		209	52	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	.....	.....
.....		128	199	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	3	5

III. 428 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In-spec-tions.	Fac-tories closed, burn-ed, mov-ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH-EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
ONEIDA COUNTY—Con.										
Rome.....	81	9		81	810	3,475	3,121	329	141	1,239
VIII-4.....	4			4	673	733	658			358
IX-6-a.....	4	1		4	10	21	21	21		
X-3-c.....	5			5		13	13			
X-4.....	14	4		14	1	67	64	64		
Sangerfield.....	3			3		19	10	10		
Sauquoit.....	9	2		9	270	507	374	29	40	105
Stittsville.....	2	1		2	180	230	230			230
Utica.....	336	19	12	324	5,300	12,578	11,557	1,280	984	2,325
I-1-b.....	6	1		6		27	23	23		
II-3-c.....	4			4		115	81	21		60
II-3-u.....	4			4		42	30	30		
II-5-a.....	8			8		125	104	49		55
III-1.....	4	1		4		188	166	11		155
VI-1.....	5	1		5	32	56	43	21	22	
VII-3-a.....	21	2		21	18	322	307	79	158	70
VIII-3.....	5			5	1,116	2,478	2,116	7	65	
VIII-4.....	18		1	17	2,583	3,806	3,310	17	81	781
IX-1-a.....	72	7	8	64	806	1,470	1,414	288	80	206
IX-1-b.....	4			4	25	27	24	24		
IX-4-a.....	13			13	115	115	44	44		
IX-6-a.....	18		1	17	83	147	121	90	31	
X-2-a.....	5			5		40	35	35		
X-3-c.....	22			22	26	139	118	57		61
X-3-d.....	6	1		6	2	17	14	14		
X-4.....	31	3	1	29	8	203	178	97	81	
X-5-c.....	7			7		136	115	42	73	
Washington Mills.....	1			1		90	85			85
Waterville.....	9	2		9	24	136	132	42		90
Whitesboro.....	7			7	303	563	471	12	24	435
ONONDAGA COUNTY.....										
	805	109	51	754	5,048	22,967	20,583	3,474	2,445	5,107
Apulia.....	2			2		30	30	30		
Baldwinsville.....	28	12		28	84	458	463	100	133	230
X-1-a.....	4	2		4		42	26	26		
X-4.....	4	4		4		159	13	13		
Brewerton.....		1								
Camillus.....	6	1		6	178	271	260	16	35	209
Clay.....	1			1		3	3	3		
De Witt.....	1	1		1		5	5	5		
East Syracuse.....	4			4	49	217	217	9		
Eastwood.....	2			2	3	618	618			168
Elbridge.....	7	2		7	3	90	47	47		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 429

Oneida and Onondaga Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
600 300	812	2,395 80 11 13 63	726 598 10 1 10	47 8 3 3 2	18 3 1 1 1	34 33 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	64 2 2 2 64	52 2 2 2 2	2,996 658 21 13 6	9 2 2 2 2	54 6 7 8 2	28 2 4 3 2	
200		174 100	200 130	21 1	13 1	5 1	2 2		40	317	17	14	6	
1,199	5,469	6,464 23 81 30 104	4,698 23 778 23 44	432 236 256 236 236	256 236 236 236 236	236 236 236 236 236		382 18 36 104	549 1 63 7	10,134 4 18 30 97	92	118	59	
		166 14 290 2,044	29 17 967	10 8 87	8 8 42				203	2,116		6 7	3 2	
236 306	2,195 565	988 636 1	2,322 778 23 44	155 12 8	85 8 8	131 20			3 32	3,307 1,382 24 44		39 4 10 1	12 4 2 1	
		55 35 101 12 2 170 115	66 17 2 8 115	6 1 1 5 4	3 1 1 2 2	3 3 3 3 3			31 8 1 2 128 4	90 16 117 8 40 111	16	8 2 4 1	5 2 2 4 1	
		85 106 248	24 1 223	5 1 19	2 1 6	4 4 4			2 1	130 470		10 2	6 3	
5,357	4,200	16,170	4,413	524	209	165		499	3,129	16,724	231	630	371	
		30 380 26 13	83					5		450 26 8	8	45 4 6	24 3 34	
		87	173			2				260		9	5	
		3								3		3	1	
		5								5				
206		168	49	25	6	1			1	216		9	4	
450		615	3	9	1					618		8	1	
		44	3							47		6	4	

III. 430 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Con.										
Fayetteville.....	16	2		16	157	383	199	74	65	60
Hard Lot.....	1			1	8	38	28		28	
Jordan.....	8	2		8	8	43	34	34		
Liverpool.....	36	4		36	28	154	75	75		
III-3.....	33	4		33	3	81	67	67		
Manlius.....	11	4		11	31	331	201	24	27	
Marcellus.....	4	1		4	105	301	270	10		
Marcellus Falls.....	2			2	4	28	28	28		
Mottville.....	4	1		4	11	51	51	28	23	
Orville.....	1			1		5	4	4		
Rose Hill.....	2	1		2	154	190	34	4	30	
Skanateles.....	9	1		9	5	27	23	23		
Skanateles Falls.....	4			4	113	300	300	12	20	75
Solvay.....	4			4		2,828	2,828	3	30	95
Syracuse.....	641	75	51	500	4,106	16,188	14,612	2,937	1,000	4,270
II-2-c.....	4	1		4		60	55	30	25	
II-3-c.....	5			5		1,435	1,410			50
II-3-g.....	5			5	76	674	669	3	25	67
II-3-o.....	4			4	20	59	40	8	32	
II-3-q.....	4			4		28	27	27		
II-3-t.....	9			9		266	218	45	45	125
II-3-u.....	14		1	13		322	310	59	131	120
II-3-v.....	6	1		6		505	565	17	73	235
II-5-a.....	9			9	4	332	322	53	30	
II-5-b.....	4	2		4		469	185	8		177
II-7.....	5			5		657	447	12	25	110
II-10-c.....	4	1		4		60	48	18	30	
III-1.....	26		2	24	5	434	359	100	71	128
III-2-a.....	8	1		8		123	109	64	45	
III-5-a.....	7	2		7	9	375	352	18		100
III-6-c.....	8	2		8		60	44	44		
III-7.....	4			4		78	76	13	63	
V-1-d.....	4			4		49	49	9	40	
VII-2-a.....	6		1	5	102	129	129	26		103
VII-3-a.....	49	4	4	45	90	678	582	223	145	209
VIII-4.....	5	1	1	4	342	423	372	2		370
IX-1-a.....	122	19	12	110	834	1,354	1,294	764	187	343
IX-1-b.....	17	5	2	15	654	683	676	58	90	
IX-4-a.....	20	1	1	19	405	426	421	88	88	
IX-6-a.....	16	2	1	15	159	319	319	90	120	
IX-6-b.....	5	1	1	4	8	23	23	23		
X-2-a.....	4			4		39	25	25		
X-3-c.....	64	10	4	60	72	273	269	156		113

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III.431

Onondaga County.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		152	47						2	12	184	1	23	13
		20	8									28	2	1
		26	8						10	12	12		12	8
		72	3						6		64	5	35	25
		64	3						4		58	5	33	33
240		290	1						2		285	4	15	8
260		176	94	42	7	13					270		9	4
		24	4									28		
		40	11								10	41	6	3
		4									4		3	1
		17	17								34		1	1
		18	5						2	10	11		14	6
253		247	113	25	8	4					331	29	9	4
	2,700	2,828		9	2						2,828			
3,946	1,500	10,822	3,790	414	185	145			471	3,092	10,970	70	397	237
		55								2	53		1	1
760	600	1,410		24	5						1,410		1	1
574		593	76	89	51	4				3	666		6	4
		28	12								40		4	3
		27		2							27		1	1
		218									218		4	4
		310									277		2	2
240		565		21	6					33	565		1	1
		318	4								322		2	1
339		185		6	2						185		7	4
300		447		1						300	147		3	2
		48								30	18			
		356	3	3	2				51	17	291		10	7
		109		2						39	70		1	1
234		343	9	23	10					39	352		4	3
		44									44		3	2
		76		5	1						76		3	1
		49									49		2	2
		27	102	3	3	12				6	123		8	5
		497	85	10	1				109	409	64		21	11
		75	297	9	4	42				2	370		5	3
		502	792	13	5	22			80	415	799		75	42
619		27	649	3	1	3			3	454	219		14	8
245		21	400							384	37		3	3
		80	159	2		3				12	207		14	7
		15	8	1						10	13		2	2
		25									25		4	4
		197	72			1			2	113	154		42	36

III. 432 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In-spec-tions.	Fac-tories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—Con.										
Syracuse—Con.										
X-3-d.....	8		1	7	38	106	95	25	70	
X-4.....	24	2	1	33	180	712	658	136	40	282
X-5-c.....	5	1		5	2	60	31	31		
X-5-e.....	8	1	1	7		285	285	28	106	151
XI-5.....	5	1	1	4		11	11	11		
XII-7.....	5			5		27	26	26		
Tully.....	6	1		6	1	15	15	15		
Warners.....	5			5		133	88	3	85	
ONTARIO COUNTY.....	168	18	1	167	538	3,344	3,326	690	240	1,043
Canandaigua.....	41	4	1	40	127	768	750	173	27	130
VII-3-a.....	6		1	5	6	28	28	28		
X-3-c.....	5			5	2	22	22	22		
Chapinville.....	2			2		14	14	14		
Clifton Springs.....	11	1		11	29	103	103	37	66	
IX-6-a.....	3	1		3	22	32	32	6	26	
Flint.....	4			4		16	16	16		
Geneva.....	57	6		57	354	1,885	1,885	272	147	723
II-3-r.....	4			4		443	443	13		220
VII-3-a.....	4	1		4	40	82	82	41	41	
IX-1-a.....	4			4	21	29	29	29		
IX-6-a.....	5			5	22	31	31	31		
X-3-c.....	5	1		5		16	16	16		
X-3-d.....	4			4		11	11	11		
X-4.....	4			4	4	24	24	24		
Gort am.....	5	3		5	9	24	24	24		
Manchester.....	4	1		4		7	7	7		
Littleville.....	2			2		54	54	4		50
Naples.....	14	1		14	10	45	45	45		
Phelps.....	11	2		11	3	103	103	48		60
Rushville.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Shortsville.....	8			8	3	225	225	25		
Stanley.....	2			2		5	5	5		
Victor.....	6			6	3	93	93	28		70
ORANGE COUNTY.....	228	24		228	3,107	10,764	10,582	854	748	3,475
Central Valley.....	1			1		8	8	8		
Cornwall-on-Hudson.....	6			6	1	169	169	9	20	140
Firthcliffe.....	1			1	142	367	367			
Goshen.....	10			10	3	177	176	45	41	90

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 433

Onondaga, Ontario and Orange Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 15.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
200		50	36	3		4			3		92		15	5
		505	153	6	3	12			202	269	187		19	14
		30	1								31		2	2
		285								174	111		3	3
		11							3		6	2	1	1
		28							5	21			2	2
		14	1								8	5	10	5
		88							1		86	1	8	5
1,353	2,788	538	105	60	1				90	161	3,012	63	287	143
420		623	127	39	12				9	56	676	9	65	36
		22	6	2	2				10	18			7	3
		20	2	1	1					5	17		9	5
		14								6	8		7	2
		74	29	5	4				41	4	58		11	7
		10	22						26		6		4	2
		16		1	1						16		10	4
733	1,531	354	58	43	1				20	31	1,778	50	108	47
200	443										443		10	3
	42	40	4	3							82		8	4
	8	21								13	16		9	4
	9	22									31		8	5
	16										16		2	2
	11										11		4	3
	20	4							24				1	1
	15	9							1		23		11	5
	7								2		5		7	4
	54									50		4	1	1
	35	10							8	4	33		22	13
	100	3	2						3		100		13	9
	2										2		2	1
200	222	3									225		18	8
	5										5		2	2
	90	3								10	83		14	4
4,321	1,184	7,549	3,033	367	192	135	2		70	1,376	8,958	278	135	86
		8									8			
		166	1	1						90	79		1	1
367		225	142	30	15	22	2				367		1	1
		173	3	1					11		165		5	4

III. 434 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20	20-49.	50- 199.
ORANGE COUNTY—Con.										
Highland Falls.....	5			5	11	37	37	15	22	
Mechanicstown.....	1	1		1		4	4	4		
Middletown.....	45	3		45	457	1,723	1,661	199	208	679
III-1.....	4			4		50	45	18	27	
VII-3-a.....	6			6	3	58	58	58		
X-3-c.....	6			6		18	18	18		
Monroe.....	5			5		56	55	25	30	
Montgomery.....	2			2	51	96	93	3		90
Moodna.....	1			1	35	65	65			65
Newburgh.....	93	12		93	1,926	4,721	4,669	391	216	1,196
III-1.....	5			5		67	67	17		50
III-5-a.....	4	1		4		52	50	20	30	
VII-3-a.....	6	1		6	8	89	89	25	64	
X-3-c.....	18	2		18	1	60	60	60		
New Windsor.....	6	3		6	70	460	460		47	413
Port Jervis.....	27	3		27	261	1,041	979	102	108	457
Roseton.....	3			3		600	600			175
Salisbury Mills.....	1			1	20	90	90			90
Walden.....	13	1		13	127	1,091	1,091	30	21	80
Warwick.....	8	1		8	3	59	58	23	35	
ORLEANS COUNTY.....										
	66	12		66	318	1,377	1,106	322	155	639
Albion.....	20	4		20	82	202	134	134		
X-1-b.....	3	2		3	65	71	20	20		
Holley.....	12	3		12	82	146	96	40	56	
X-1-b.....	4	2		4	79	99	50	29	21	
Medina.....	29	3		29	136	971	845	117	99	629
II-3-v.....	4			4		277	277	18		250
III-5-a.....	4			4	17	442	402		32	370
Shelby.....	5	2		5	18	58	31	31		
OSWEGO COUNTY.....										
	255	34		255	1,762	7,505	7,420	872	728	2,888
Altmar.....	4			4		48	48	3	45	
Colosse.....	2			2		3	3	3		
Fulton.....	52	8		52	679	2,379	2,360	213	153	944
III-1.....	4			4		21	21	21		
VII-3-a.....	4			4	13	32	32	10	22	
X-1-a.....	5	1		5		32	32	32		
X-3-c.....	5	1		5	6	13	13	13		
Kasoag.....	1			1		3	3	3		
Lacona.....	5	2		5		16	16	16		
Mexico.....	12	1		12	6	70	69	40	20	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 435

Orange, Orleans and Oswego Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.			Over 63 hrs.
		26	11	3	3						37		1	1
		4									4			
575		1,227	434	49	27	12			2	388	1,254	16	19	14
		45								36	9		3	3
		55	3	1						48	10		3	3
		18									18		3	2
		55									43	12	13	5
		43	50	10	9	6					93			
		30	35								35	30		
2,207	659	2,793	1,876	130	83	75			2	671	3,874	123	67	37
		67								50	17		5	5
		50									50		6	2
		81	8							84	5		4	3
		59	1	1	1				2		58		16	7
		390	70	23	12	1					439	21	1	1
312		718	261	29	9				52	127	793	7	16	13
425		600		19	2						600			
		70	20								20	70		
435	525	964	127	72	32	19			2		1,089		10	9
		55	3								58		1	1
		946	100	59	35	4	1		32	32	1,021	21	85	39
		109	25			1			12	11	102	9	25	11
		6	14						12		8		2	1
		51	45	2	2				1		95		9	5
		7	43	1	1						50		4	1
		758	87	52	30	3	1		9	21	803	12	45	19
		277		3	2						277		5	4
		385	17	42	28	1	1				402		12	4
		28	3	5	3				10		21		6	4
2,382	1,050	5,658	1,762	366	135	91		2	94	444	6,449	433	336	174
		48									46	2	11	4
		3										3	6	2
	1,050	1,781	579	111	44	33			19	19	2,023	209	59	29
		21								10	11		5	2
		19	13	1						7	25			
		32									32		5	2
		7	6						2		11		5	3
		3									3		1	1
		16									10	6	7	4
		63	6								50	10	18	10

III. 436 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
OSWEGO COUNTY—Con.										
Minetto.....	1			1	85	325	325			
New Centerville.....	2			2		6	6	6		
Orwell.....	5			5	2	50	50	15	35	
Oswego.....	106	13		106	906	3,969	3,904	388	358	1,101
II-3-t.....	8			8		809	802	21		463
II-3-u.....	4			4		101	101	26		75
III-1.....	4			4		54	54	14	40	
VII-3-a.....	7	1		7	26	85	85	32	53	
IX-1-a.....	4	1		4	11	20	20	20		
IX-6-a.....	9			9	7	27	27	27		
X-3-c.....	12	1		12	10	38	38	38		
X-3-d.....	5	2		5	30	47	47	14	33	
X-5-d.....	4	1		4		32	52	27	25	
X-5-e.....	6			6		43	43	43		
Oswego Falls (see Fulton).										
Parish.....	6	1		6		13	13	13		
Phoenix.....	21	4		21	64	262	262	49	95	118
Pulaski.....	20	1		20	74	203	203	50	22	125
Redfield.....	3			3		19	19	19		
Ricard.....	3			3		9	9	9		
Richland.....	2	1		2		5	5	5		
Sandy Creek.....	6	1		6	45	119	119	19		100
Williamstown.....	4	2		4	1	6	6	6		
OSWEGO COUNTY.....										
Burlington.....	3	2		3		6	5	5		
Cherry Valley.....	7	2		7	5	51	37	16	21	
Collinsville.....	2			2		8	7	7		
Cooperstown.....	10			10	24	102	73	53	20	
Cooperstown Junction.....	1			1		2	2	2		
East Springfield.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Edmeston.....	7	1		7	1	25	19	19		
Exeter.....		1								
Hartwick.....	3			3		4	4	4		
Hope Mills.....	1			1	87	148	146			146
Lentsville.....	1	1		1		2	2	2		
Middlefield.....		1								
Milford.....	3			3	2	28	25	25		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 437

Oswego and Otsego Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
325		240	85							325			2	1
		6									6		7	2
		48	2	1							49	1	17	5
2,057		2,998	908	210	86	56		2	62	93	3,698	51	134	69
318		802		7	1						802		12	7
		101								11	90		4	3
		54		2	1				7	7	40		4	2
		59	28	2					20	37	28		6	5
		9	11	1							20		2	1
		20	7						3	3	21		14	8
		28	10	1	1				5	2	31		20	10
		17	30						2		45		12	4
		52		1						15	1	36	1	1
		43		1					5	12	26		6	5
		13							5	2	6		6	4
		198	64	17	3	2					212	50	15	12
		129	74	3					5	3	190	5	22	15
		19							2		16	1	7	3
		9								2	7		5	3
		5									3	2	5	2
		74	45	24	2				1		118		7	4
		5	1								3	3	7	4
202	680	1,646	565	37	10	21	1	.....	247	229	1,601	34	120	68
		5								3		2	7	3
		32	5						10		22	5	2	2
		7								5		2	2	2
		64	9	2	2				2	5	66		11	6
		2									2		3	1
		2							2				1	1
		19							12	5	2		8	4
		4									2	2	9	3
		59	87	2	1	5					146		1	1
		2							2				1	1
		23	2								25		1	1

III. 438 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
OTAGO COUNTY—Con.										
Morris.....	5			5	2	20	17	17		
Oakville.....		2								
Oneonta.....	37	4		37	289	1,291	1,179	179	105	245
VII-3-a.....	4			4	2	29	26	26		
X-3-c.....	5			5	2	17	14	14		
Otego.....	4	1		4	6	36	36	9	27	
Phoenix Mills.....	1			1	120	247	202			
Plainfield.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Richfield Springs.....	9	2		9	84	164	107	22	85	
Rosebloom.....		1								
Schenevus.....	3			3	2	10	9	9		
Schuyler Lake.....	1			1		7	7	7		
Springfield Centre.....	1			1		3	3	3		
Unadilla.....	13			13	79	220	191	63	60	66
Warren.....		1								
West Burlington.....		1								
West Elmston.....	2			2		5	4	4		
West Exeter.....	2			2		8	8	8		
Worcester.....	7			7	8	27	25	25		
PUTNAM COUNTY.....										
QUEENS COUNTY.										
(See under New York City).										
RENSSELAER COUNTY.....										
	509	55		509	12,506	27,901	26,800	1,938	2,133	3,023
Averill Park.....	3	2		3	58	122	122	7		115
Berlin.....	4			4	112	161	142	8	57	77
Bunker Hill.....	1			1	35	90	65			65
Castleton.....	2			2	54	175	175			175
Cropsyville.....	2			2		2	2	2		
Eagle Mills.....	3			3	9	29	29	29		
Grafton Center.....	1			1	75	81	81			81
Hoosick.....	1			1		4	4	4		
Hoosick Falls.....	22	3		22	408	1,965	1,726	64	40	
IX-4-a.....	4			4	12	12	12	12		
Johnsonville.....	3			3		20	20	20		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 439

Otsego, Putnam, Queens and Rensselaer Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
			17						6	8	3		5	3
	650	923	256	11	4	13			96	41	1,084	8	20	15
		24	2	1	1						26		4	3
		12	2	1							9		2	2
		30	6								27	9	6	3
202		127	75	10	2	2				85	117		3	1
		1										1	2	1
		62	45	1		1				8	92	7	4	3
		7	2							1	8			
		7									7		4	1
		8									3		1	1
		121	70	1	1		1		109	41	38	3	12	7
		4									2	2	5	2
		8									8		4	2
		17	8						8		15	2	8	4
6,543	13,163	14,810	11,990	565	137	345	7	.....	636	7,376	18,560	228	656	347
		64	53	5	2	5					122		4	2
		45	97							35	107		3	3
		40	25								65		4	1
		121	54	19	5	7	1				180	25	3	2
		2									2		2	2
		20	9	1							29		5	3
		6	75								81			
		4										4	2	1
450	1,166	1,327	899	24	11	7	.....		4	5	1,710	7	25	14
			12							5	7		4	3
		20									20		6	3

III. 440 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
RENSSELAER COUNTY—Con.										
Nassau.....	4	1		4	12	21	17	17		
North Hoosick.....	2			2	4	54	52	3	49	
Petersburg.....	2			2		26	23	3	20	
Rensselaer.....	23	5		23	101	645	586	78	30	
VII-3-a.....	5			5	8	24	24	24		
X-3-c.....	6			6		19	19	19		
Schaghticoke.....	5			5	145	368	368	3	30	125
Troy.....	424	43		424	11,300	23,690	22,940	1,681	1,901	2,256
I-1-b.....	4	1		4		30	22	22		
I-4-a.....	4			4		78	73	31	42	
II-3-e.....	4			4		1,784	1,784	8	26	
II-3-o.....	6			6		91	82	34	48	
II-3-q.....	4			4		46	44	9	35	
II-3-r.....	4			4		405	405	8		147
II-3-u.....	15			15		233	215	79	80	56
II-5-a.....	9			9		64	61	61		
III-1.....	4	1		4		81	60	20	40	
III-5-a.....	5			5	3	40	37	15	22	
IV-2-b.....	11	1		11	12	333	315	18	207	90
IV-3-b.....	4			4		30	29	29		
VII-2-a.....	7			7	185	419	409		84	325
VII-3-a.....	26	1		26	19	346	338	181	106	102
VIII-4.....	5	1		5	819	1,235	1,198			135
IX-1-a.....	25	4		25	13	117	115	115		
IX-1-b.....	7	1		7	99	120	84	64	20	
IX-2-a.....	35	3		35	8,582	14,244	13,731	47	247	684
IX-4-a.....	25	3		25	140	140	125	125		
IX-6-a.....	16	3		16	1,064	1,183	1,148	40	90	177
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	14			14		27	26	26		
IX-6-b.....	12			12		36	37	37		
X-3-c.....	43	10		45		150	148	148		
X-3-d.....	11	1		11	20	72	69	41	28	
X-4.....	19	1		19	2	231	220	73	72	85
X-5-c.....	4			4		29	29	29		
X-5-e.....	10			10		206	190	74	116	
XII-3.....	9			9		137	110	42	68	
XII-8.....	6	1		6		28	28	28		
Valley Falls.....	4			4	100	316	316	16		
Walloomsac.....	1			1	2	57	57			57
West Sand Lake.....	2	1		2	31	75	75	3		72
RICHMOND COUNTY.										
(See under New York City).										
ROCKLAND COUNTY.....										
Congers.....	103	7	1	102	534	5,226	4,892	270	955	1,807
Garnersville.....	1	2								
Garnersville.....	1			1	165	845	845			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 441

Rensselaer, Richmond and Rockland Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 13 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—					Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500 +.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.		51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		7	10									17		1	1
		48	4									7	45	1	1
		23										23		2	1
478		485	101	14	8	2			6	327	248	5	33	20	
		21	3	1	1				4	14	6		8	5	
		19								3	16		8	4	
210		223	145	40	11	6					369		5	4	
5,105	11,997	12,060	10,880	445	141	318	6		615	7,009	15,232	84	577	285	
		22							10	4	8		1	1	
		73								16	57		8	3	
250	1,500	1,794		1							1,784		2	1	
		82		4	2				21	6	55		9	4	
		44		3					4	9	31		10	3	
250		405		2	1					87	318		7	4	
		215		1							215		16	10	
		61									61		13	7	
		60								10	50		9	4	
		34	3							3	34		12	4	
		303	12	20	3					30	285		6	5	
		29									29		2	2	
		234	175	36	29	17				129	280		9	5	
		319	19	19	7				80	246	12		23	17	
1,058		395	798	44	11	31					1,193		5	3	
		102	13	3	1					14	101		28	10	
		21	63							14	70		10	6	
2,356	10,497	5,306	8,425	249	53	181			230	5,569	8,032		73	27	
		125								21	104		28	13	
841		118	1 030	5	3	84	1		15	461	672		33	14	
		26									26		25	13	
		37							3		34		19	10	
		148		4	2				2		146		85	33	
		49	20	6	2	5	3			14	55		17	9	
		228	2	38	23		2		229		1		16	10	
		29									29		4	2	
		190		1						57	133		14	7	
		110		1	1					110			8	6	
		28		2					2	26			8	5	
300		216	100	7	4				11		305		11	3	
		55	2								2	55			
		44	31	10	5						72	3	2	1	
1,015	845	4,366	496	217	89	24	2		1	395	4,375	121	45	27	
	845	690	165	85	55	8					845		1	1	

III. 442 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ROCKLAND COUNTY—Con.										
Grassy Point.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	87	80	.....	80	.....
Haverstraw.....	47	1	.....	47	64	1,954	1,720	74	604	1,042
I-4-a.....	30	1	.....	30	.....	1,724	1,490	15	560	915
X-3-c.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....
Hillburn.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300	300	.....	.....	.....
Nyack.....	23	1	.....	23	169	566	535	135	99	301
IX-6-a.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	26	26	26	.....	.....
X-3-c.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	11	11	11	.....	.....
Orangeburg.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	35	35	35	.....	.....
Pearl River.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	252	252	2	.....	.....
Piermont.....	4	1	1	3	3	115	115	4	.....	111
Ramapo.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	70	50	.....	.....	30
Rockland Lake.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	216	216	1	.....	.....
Spring Valley.....	9	.....	.....	9	133	319	277	12	87	178
Stony Point.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	168	168	3	40	125
Suffern.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....
Tompkins Cove.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	295	295	.....	45	.....
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.....										
	309	42	3	306	586	4,243	3,110	1,067	602	718
Brasher Falls.....	12	3	.....	12	2	43	34	19	20	.....
Canton.....	29	6	.....	29	7	226	171	89	22	60
III-1.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	99	77	17	.....	60
Colton.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	29	26	6	20	.....
De Kalb Junction.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	110	14	14	.....	.....
Dodgeville.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....
Edwards.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	28	25	25	.....	.....
Emeryville.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	37	31	.....	31	.....
Fine.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	44	8	8	.....	.....
Fort Jackson.....	5	2	1	4	.....	17	14	14	.....	.....
Fowler.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	19	17	17	.....	.....
Fullersville.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	35	24	24	.....	.....
Gouverneur.....	28	2	.....	28	21	481	404	94	103	207
IX-1-a.....	4	.....	.....	4	13	21	18	18	.....	.....
Hailesboro.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	46	37	4	33	.....
Hammond.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	21	16	16	.....	.....
Helena.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	4	4	.....	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 443

Rockland and St. Lawrence Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		80		4	2						80		1	1
		1,656	64	88	20	1	2		1	127	1,588	4	17	12
		1,490		86	19		2				1,490		8	5
		18									18		2	2
300		300									300			
		391	144	11	3	3				18	514	3	8	5
		19	7								26		4	2
		11									8	3	1	1
		35									28	7		
250		252								250	2			
		112	3	1							8	107	7	1
		50									50			
215		216									216		2	2
		157	120	15	6	12					277		4	2
		168		9	3						168		2	1
		4									4		1	1
250		295		4							295		2	1
723		2,747	363	24	8	17	1		203	203	1,725	979	666	226
		37	2						3		36		8	4
		167	4	3	2		1		8	18	49	96	73	24
		77		3	2		1			8	3	66	28	5
		26									6	20	7	3
		14								2	11	1	19	4
		14										14		
		25									21	4	10	5
		31		1								31	4	1
		8									8		4	1
		14		1	1				2		12		5	2
		17								3	13	1	10	4
		24		3	1						3	21	13	3
		388	16	5	2				11	30	312	51	55	22
		7	11								18		6	4
		37									2	35	3	2
		15	1								14	2	23	6
		4									2	2	4	2

III. 444 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—CON.										
Hermion.....	8	1		8	5	33	20	20		
Hopkinton.....	2			2		5	4	4		
Lawrenceville.....	3	1		3		6	5	5		
Lisbon.....	3			3	1	8	7	7		
Madrid.....	12			12	45	84	70	26	44	
Massena.....	12	7		12	1	97	90	40		50
Massena Springs.....	2	1		2		3	3	3		
Morristown.....	5	1		5	23	49	36	11	25	
Newton Falls.....	1			1	7	257	257			
Nicholville.....	6	2		6		24	15	15		
Norfolk.....	4			4	3	35	29	29		
North Lawrence.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Norwood.....	13	1	2	11	11	89	81	35	46	
Ogdensburg.....	70	6		70	350	1,176	794	288	185	321
III-1.....	4	1		4	2	244	240	3	52	185
VII-3-a.....	6			6	21	57	47	47		
IX-1-a.....	7	1		7	15	24	21	21		
X-1-a.....	6			6		76	61	41	20	
X-3-c.....	5	1		5	24	57	45	13	32	
X-4.....	7	1		7		31	26	26		
X-5-c.....	5			5		13	8	8		
Oswegatchie.....	3			3		43	25	25		
Parishville.....	6			6		141	62	27	35	
Piercefield.....	1			1	22	322	265			
Potsdam.....	32	3		32	85	533	366	127	38	
IX-1-a.....	5			5	61	87	54	16	38	
IX-6-a.....	4			4	4	19	13	13		
Pyrites.....	1			1		80	80			80
Rensselaer Falls.....	7			7	1	50	24	24		
South Colton.....	3			3		19	6	6		
South Edwards.....	2			2		19	15	15		
Talcville.....	2			2	1	5	4	4		
Yaleville.....	1	2		1		8	7	7		
SARATOGA COUNTY.....	182	38	1	181	2,161	7,346	7,159	665	422	2,802
Ballston Spa.....	17	2		17	111	655	654	84		170
Corinth.....	4	1		4	4	13	12	12		
Hadley.....	2	2		2	5	95	90		23	67

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 445

St. Lawrence and Saratoga Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		16	4						9		11		11	6
		4									4		6	2
		5							2		1	2		
		6	1						2	2	3		15	3
		29	41						3		59	8	25	10
		59	1						11		66	13	7	3
		3									3			
		15	21						26		8	2	14	5
257		250	7									257	8	1
		15									14	1	7	3
		26	3						16		9	4	10	4
		1									1			
		70	11	2	1				2		39	40	30	11
		610	184	3		17			101	121	540	32	104	43
		238	2	11							240		17	4
		32	15	2							45		8	4
		8	13	1							17	4	7	3
		61									3	40	13	6
		29	16								8		5	3
		26		7					8		13		8	5
		8		2					1		7		4	2
		25									11	14	15	3
		62								1	59	2	30	6
265		250	15								265		11	1
201		316	50	6	1				5	26	109	226	79	26
		25	29	3	1					4	43	7	8	3
		9	4								13		9	2
		80										80	4	1
		23	1								22	2	21	7
		6							2		4		14	3
		15									4	11	7	2
		2	1								4		6	2
		7										7	4	1
2,103	1,167	5,121	2,038	147	46	52	1		43	398	5,790	928	136	91
400		544	110	21	4	1			6	10	638		11	8
		11	1							3	9		3	2
		85	5	1	1						23	67		

III. 446 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fam.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
SARATOGA COUNTY—Con.										
Mechanicville.....	33	6		33	310	1,588	1,580	107	99	792
Palmer.....	1			1	8	585	585			
Saratoga.....	72	17	1	71	265	933	784	322	138	324
VII-3-a.....	7	1	1	6	2	65	56	30	26	
IX-1-a.....	9			9	1	29	24	24		
IX-4-a.....	4			4	22	22	16	16		
IX-6-a.....	7	1		7	106	146	70	44	26	
X-3-c.....	5	5		5	4	60	56	25	31	
X-4.....	6	2		6		26	22	22		
X-5-c.....	9	2		9	2	98	73	53	20	
Schuylerville.....	7	1		7	101	317	317	11	36	270
South Glens Falls.....	6	1		6		495	495	10	77	
Stillwater.....	6	3		6	75	181	181	31		150
Victory Mills.....	1			1	133	420	420			
Waterford.....	33	5		33	1,099	2,064	2,041	88	49	1,029
VIII-4.....	8	2		8	1,066	1,609	1,599			724
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.....										
	134	9	1	132	1,701	16,087	15,895	501	331	640
Carmen.....		1								
Rotterdam.....	4	1		4	34	127	120	15		105
Schenectady.....	128	7	1	127	1,667	15,949	15,766	477	331	535
VII-3-a.....	7			7	17	85	71	28	43	
IX-1-a.....	5			5	1	15	15	15		
IX-4-a.....	10	1		10	52	52	45	45		
IX-6-a.....	7	2		7	44	68	64	42	22	
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	19			19		39	38	38		
X-3-c.....	24		1	23	14	76	74	74		
X-4.....	4			4	1	37	30	30		
X-5-c.....	5	1		5		30	29	29		
XII-8.....	6			6		153	130	22	106	
Scotia.....	2			1		11	9	9		
SCHUYLER COUNTY.....										
	55	10		55	87	563	559	191	86	263
Altay.....	2			2		8	8	8		
Burdett.....	3			3		11	10	10		
Hector.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Montour Falls.....	13	2		13	12	184	184	34	60	90
North Hector.....	3	1		3	11	38	38	12	26	
Odessa.....	3	1		3		10	10	10		
Reading Center.....	2			2	22	102	100	3		97
Tyrone.....	1			1		2	2	2		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 447

Saratoga, Schenectady and Schuylar Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
.....	582	1,270	310	18	5	5	.....	.....	8	74	787	711	28	20
.....	585	577	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	.....	.....	.....
.....	586	198	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	211	551	.....	43	33
.....	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	3	2
.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	8	8
.....	24	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	3	2
.....	24	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	3	2
.....	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	5	2
.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	3	2
.....	71	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	4	3
.....	216	101	26	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	276	38	5	4
408	495	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	44	15	6
.....	106	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	1	1
420	237	183	10	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	8	1
875	994	1,047	57	23	33	.....	.....	.....	4	100	1,869	68	27	17
875	583	1,016	41	15	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,499	.....	7	3
305	14,118	14,274	1,621	475	147	35	.....	.....	1,126	9,923	4,839	7	116	66
.....	87	33	14	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	112	.....	2	2
305	14,118	14,178	1,588	461	148	32	.....	.....	1,126	9,907	4,726	7	112	63
.....	50	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	3	2
.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	3	2
.....	23	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	8	13	.....	16	6
.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	20	19
.....	61	13	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	29	15
.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	4	3
.....	130	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	2	2
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	2	1
.....	473	86	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	459	81	133	48
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	2
.....	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	9	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1
.....	172	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	176	2	34	12
.....	27	11	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	38	.....	11	3
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	9	3
.....	78	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	75	8	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1

III. 448 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
SCHUYLER COUNTY—Con.										
Waterbury.....	1			1		3	3	3		
Watkins.....	25	6		25	38	192	191	96		95
Weston.....	1			1	4	11	11	11		
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.....										
Central Bridge.....	3			3		13	13	13		
Cobleskill.....	17	4		17	126	205	171	69	25	77
Middleburg.....	12	4		12	4	36	32	32		
Schoharie.....	5	2		5	2	16	13	13		
SENECA COUNTY.....										
Border City.....	1	1		1		2	2	2		
Farmers.....	7	5		7	39	86	40	15	25	
Lodi.....	2			2		7	6	6		
Ovid.....	6	1		6	2	16	14	14		
Ovid Center.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Seneca Falls.....	40	7		40	175	1,470	1,470	134	31	724
II-3-t.....	4			4	18	935	935		31	323
VII-3-a.....	4			4	13	22	22	22		
X-3-c.....	4			4		11	11	11		
Waterloo.....	28	5		28	213	739	718	89	20	169
STEBEN COUNTY.....										
Addison.....	25	1		25	11	242	173	83		90
Atlanta.....	2	1		2		3	3	3		
Avoca.....	9	1		9	4	83	83	38	45	
Bath.....	24	4		24	9	154	155	86	69	
Bennetts Creek.....	1			1		3	3	3		
Bradford.....	2			2		7	4	4		
Campbells.....	2			2		7	7		7	
Canisteo.....	20	4		20	142	451	269	48	129	92
Cohocton.....	10	2		10	4	47	46	21	25	
Corning.....	66	25		66	183	2,400	2,394	250	176	280
I-5-c.....	9			9	114	1,434	1,434	6	85	110
VII-3-a.....	6			6	20	49	49	49		
IX-1-a.....	7	5		7	12	24	24	24		
X-3-c.....	5	2		5	2	11	11	11		
X-3-d.....	6	1		6	3	14	14	14		
X-4.....	5	4		5	8	20	20	20		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 449

Schuyler, Schoharie, Seneca and Steuben Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS INC—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.		Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.			58-63 hrs.
			3								3		2	1
		154	37	2					7	6	174	4	49	19
		7	4								11		3	1
		127	102	1	1		1		21	25	181	2	11	10
		13									13			
		75	96	1	1		1		16	25	128	2	6	5
		28	4						5		27		5	5
		11	2								13			
440	581	1,852	400	86	23	13			36	800	1,385	31	106	64
		2									2		2	1
		36	4						6		34		10	5
		6									6		5	2
		12	2						2		11	1	7	6
		2									2		3	1
	581	1,280	181	48	10	1			11	300	1,085	14	46	29
	581	917	18	32						181	754		2	2
		9	13							6	16		1	1
		11		2	1					3	8		7	4
440		505	213	38	13	12			17	440	245	16	33	20
1,024	1,114	4,800	1,007	142	46	13	1		87	799	4,794	187	473	238
		162	4						7	2	156	8	24	10
		3									3		7	2
		79	4	1							78	5	17	8
		149	6						13	2	135	5	42	20
		3									3		1	1
		4									4		3	2
		7									7		4	2
		190	79	9	2				10		238	1	56	18
		42	4						3		18	25	13	8
1,024	564	2,212	182	93	41				28	300	1,834	133	77	48
660	564	1,320	114	91	41						1,434		18	7
		29	20						2	11	38		4	3
		12	12							8	16		4	4
		9	2								11		8	5
		11	3								14		5	5
		12	8						10		10		1	1

III. 450 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
S. EUREN COUNTY—Con.										
Curtis.....	1			1		51	33		33	
Freeman.....	1	1		1		3	3	3		
Greenwood.....	6			6	2	23	21	21		
Hammondsport.....	14			14	116	196	187	61		126
X-5-f.....	4			4	43	72	72	21		51
Hornellsville.....	61	4		61	606	2,121	1,910	237	126	997
IX-1-a.....	8	3		8	17	35	30	30		
IX-4-a.....	4			4	23	23	23	22		
X-3-c.....	7	1		7	2	18	18	18		
X-4.....	5			5	4	31	24	24		
Kanona.....	3			3		10	10	10		
Lindley.....	2			2	1	23	23	3	20	
Painted Post.....	8	2		8	1	204	204	31	23	150
Perkinsville.....	2			2	1	67	67	2		65
Prattsburg.....	4	2		4	21	33	32	9	23	
Pultney.....	3			3		19	19	19		
Rheims.....	3			3		69	67	4	63	
Savona.....	4	1		4	1	13	10	10		
Stevens Mills.....		1								
Urbana.....	4	1		4	15	58	53	7	45	
Wayland.....	13	4		13	3	97	93	31		62
SUFFOLK COUNTY.....	186	7		186	608	3,119	3,011	791	293	267
Amityville.....	5			5		12	12	12		
Babylon.....	12	1		12	11	65	63	63		
Bay Shore.....	10			10	11	40	40	40		
Bellport.....	1			1		10	10	10		
Bridgehamton.....	1			1		9	9	9		
East Islip.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Greenport.....	19	1		19		185	172	87	25	60
Huntington.....	13			13	6	108	99	69		
Islip.....	7	1		7		57	57	29	28	
Lindenhurst.....	9	1		9	95	206	204	43	63	100
VIII-5-c.....	4			4	33	49	49	29	20	
Mattituck.....	2			2	25	37	37	2	35	
New Suffolk.....	1			1		55	40		40	
Northport.....	13			13	65	279	279	34	35	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 451

Steuben and Suffolk Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.										WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.	
200- 499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.			
			32								32		3	1	
			3								3		2	1	
			19	2						2	19		10	6	
			77	110	1	1	2		3	75	109		32	14	
			29	43	1	1	2				72		6	4	
	550	1,317	503	36	2	11	1		19	146	1,740	5	79	40	
		15	15								30		15	6	
			22								18		2	2	
			16	2							18		6	6	
			21	3					19		5		2	2	
			10								8	2	5	2	
			22	1							23		4	2	
			203	1						173	29	2	8	5	
			66	1							67		5	2	
			31	1							32		6	2	
			19								19		10	3	
			67								67		6	3	
			9	1							10		11	4	
			37	15							52		6	4	
			90	3	2				4		88	1	32	11	
785	775	2,400	602	83	46	37			157	805	1,900	140	194	70	
			12								6	6	3	2	
			54	8	1				3	2	46	11	11	4	
			29	11							32	8	10	3	
			10							10					
			9								9				
			1								1				
			172								140	18	14	4	
			63	6	1	1					14	45	10	4	
			57		3	1					3	48	6	6	
			111	95	6						13	193			
			16	33							49				
			12	25	6	5					35	2	3	1	
			40						40				2	1	
210		214	65	3						215	57	7	7	5	

III. 452 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspections.	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
SUFFOLK COUNTY—Con.										
Patchogue.....	23			23	200	660	647	147		150
II-6.....	4			4		43	43	43		
Port Jefferson.....	12	1		12	1	83	63	43	20	
Promised Land.....	2			2		237	237	12		
Riverhead.....	16			16	35	127	127	45	25	57
Sag Harbor.....	12			12	133	806	806	31		
St. James.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Sayville.....	5			5	3	33	33	33		
Setauket.....	1			1		1	1	1		
Shelter Island.....	2	2		2	20	24	24	2	22	
Smithtown.....	1			1		12	6	6		
Southampton.....	11			11	3	54	54	54		
Southold.....	3			3		6	6	6		
Stony Brook.....	3			3		12	12	12		
SULLIVAN COUNTY.										
Liberty.....	11	1		11	23	54	46	46		
Livingston Manor.....	6	1		6		90	64	29	35	
Monticello.....	9	1		9	12	81	81	37	44	
Roscoe.....	6			6	1	41	41	41		
TIOGA COUNTY.										
Candor.....	7	2		7	74	166	166	15	26	125
Lockwood.....	4	1		4		9	8	8		
Newark Valley.....	8			8	2	122	118	18		100
Nichols.....	3	3		3		8	8	8		
Owego.....	25	2		25	92	558	533	144	154	235
X-3-c.....	7			7	5	19	19	19		
Richford.....	4			4		22	22	22		
Spencer.....	6			6	3	31	31	31		
Waverly.....	23	4		23	24	234	217	97	26	94
X-3-c.....	4			4	2	10	8	8		
TOMPKINS COUNTY.										
Brookton.....	4			4		9	7	7		
Dryden.....	7	1		5	1	20	19	19		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 453

Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga and Tompkins Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-499.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
350		450	197	25	16	27			10	265	254	18	30	12
		43									43		2	2
		62	1							6	50	7	2	2
225		237									237			
		92	35	6					82		40	5	14	7
	775	673	133	30	23	10					797	9	26	6
		1									1		1	1
		30	3							16	14	3	4	1
		1									1		2	1
		4	20									24	5	2
		6									6			
		51	3	2					22	8	16	8	11	7
		6								3	1	2	3	1
		12								10	2			
		203	29	2	1					11	205	16	14	13
		30	16								42	4	4	3
		64		2	1						64		3	3
		69	12							11	69	1	5	5
		40	1								30	11	2	2
		921	132	36	6				85	10	976	32	157	70
		92	74							2	161	3	15	7
		8		1	1						6	2	4	3
		116	2						3		110	5	23	8
		8									7	1	5	3
		453	80	21	2				64	3	463	3	40	21
		14	5	1	1				10	1	8		7	4
		22		1					2	5	15		8	3
		28	3	1					1		28	2	15	6
		194	23	12	3				15		186	16	38	19
		7	1						2		6		9	4
		1,507	292	2		1			99	405	1,042	253	299	116
		7							1		6		2	1
		18	1						4	2	13		7	3

III. 454 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	Inspection ^s	Factories closed, burned, moved, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.
TOMPKINS COUNTY—Con.										
Etna.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Freeville.....	1	1		1		3	3	3		
Forest Home.....	1	1		1		15	15	15		
Groton.....	12	1		12	6	232	230	50		171
Halseyville.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Ithaca.....	100	16		100	278	1,285	1,167	519	355	293
III-1.....	8	1		8		82	72	72		
VII-3-a.....	10			10	47	124	124	37	87	
IX-1-a.....	14	1		14	29	82	77	77		
IX-6-a.....	5			5	45	64	61	39	22	
X-3-c.....	7			7	7	27	27	27		
X-4.....	6			6	4	71	69	25	44	
Lansing.....	2			2	22	155	155	5		150
Ludlowville.....	2			2		4	4	4		
Malloryville.....	1			1		2	2	2		
McLean.....	5			5		11	9	9		
Newfield.....	1	5		1		3	3	3		
Portland Point.....	1			1		125	125			125
Taughannock Falls.....	2			2		5	5	5		
Trumansburg.....	10	4		10	5	51	51	28	23	
Varna.....		1								
ULSTER COUNTY										
	139	13		139	1,831	7,010	6,990	565	517	2,482
Binnewater.....	1			1		286	286			
Eddyville.....	1			1		175	175			175
Ellenville.....	14			14	55	316	316	66		250
Flatbush.....	2	1		2		80	80		20	60
Glasco.....	4	2		4		444	433		63	85
High Falls.....		1								
Kingston.....	84	3		84	1,395	3,912	3,908	390	295	1,398
I-4-a.....	8			8		626	626		89	537
III-1.....	7			7		70	70	40	30	
VII-3-a.....	5			5	6	80	80	40	40	
X-3-c.....	16			16		40	40	40		
X-4.....	4			4	1,080	1,632	1,632	10	22	
Kingston Point.....	2			2		320	320			120
Le Fever Falls.....		1								
Marlboro.....	6			6	41	112	112	9	103	
Milton.....	2			2	23	75	75	18		57

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 455

Tompkins and Ulster Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-400.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illt-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		2									2		3	1
		3									3		1	1
		15								15			3	1
		224	6						2	2	225	1	36	12
		2									2		2	1
		909	258	1		1			84	350	609	115	207	77
		72								71	1		35	8
		77	47							55	99		23	6
		50	27						3	7	54	13	18	6
		16	45						7	32	22		16	5
		20	7						1	24		2	23	7
		65	4						69				9	4
		133	22							23	126	6	1	1
		4									2	2	2	2
		2		1							2		1	1
		9							1		6	2	3	2
		3									3		2	1
		125										125	5	1
		5								3	2		6	2
		46	5						7	1	41	2	19	9
1,806	1,000	5,168	1,822	504	242	141			46	238	6,643	63	64	42
286		286		16	8						286		1	1
		175		6	1						175		3	1
		261	55	18	11	8					314	2	16	8
		80		5	2						80			
285		433		44	21						433		1	1
225	1,000	2,517	1,301	331	162	121			26	234	3,634	14	23	17
		626		31	7						626		3	3
		70								9	61		1	1
		74	6	3	2					40	40			
		40									40		9	5
	1,000	552	1,060	264	139	113			26		1,066		1	1
200		320		26	4						320			
		71	41	3		1					112		5	5
		62	23								75		2	1

111.456 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
ULSTER COUNTY—Con.										
Napanoch.....	5	1		5	6	76	76	40	36	
Port Ewen.....		2								
Rifton Glen.....	2			2	109	409	409			87
Saugerties.....	12			12	163	398	398	52		124
Snyder.....	1	1		1		266	266			
Whiteport.....		1								
Walkill.....	3			3	39	141	136	10		126
WARREN COUNTY										
Glens Falls.....	59	22		59	1,359	2,804	1,861	223	275	298
VII-3-a.....	5			5	4	43	43	25	20	
IX-1-a.....	5	1		5	4	20	16	16		
IX-2-a.....	8	1		8	1,278	1,690	983	8	140	1
IX-4-a.....	4	3		4	30	30	18	18		
IX-6-a.....	5	2		5	13	29	28	28		
X-3-c.....	5	3		5	3	19	19	19		
X-4.....	5	3		5		33	19	19		
WASHINGTON COUNTY										
Battenville.....	109	10		109	1,230	4,077	3,786	334	226	1,674
Battenville.....	1			1		15	15	15		
Cambridge.....	12			12	131	260	130	43	32	53
Center Falls.....	1			1		18	18	18		
East Greenwich.....	2	1		2		3	3	3		
Easton.....	1			1		60	60			60
Fort Ann.....	4			4	27	83	73	31	42	
Fort Edward.....	13	3		13	84	685	663	33	20	75
Fort Miller.....	1			1		35	35		35	
Granville.....	12			12	73	102	93	26		67
Greenwich.....	12	2		12	288	561	558	19	32	257
Middle Falls.....	6			6		107	107	25	30	53
Salem.....	6	1		6	155	196	196	16		180
Sandy Hill.....	22	3		22	257	1,490	1,353	53		798
Shushan.....	1			1	38	50	50			50
Thomson.....	1			1		89	89			89
Whitehall.....	14			14	177	342	332	47	35	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 457

Ulster, Warren and Washington Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.		Males under 18 yrs.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-400.	500+.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
		70	6	5	3					4	72		1	1
322		300	109	37	24	11					409		4	2
222		235	163	2					20		331	47	2	2
266		266		10	6						266		1	1
		102	34	1							136		5	2
1,055		1,053	808	38	10	25	1		32	117	1,661	31	119	51
1,055		1,053	808	38	10	25	1		32	117	1,661	31	119	51
		42	3	2					5	40			12	5
		13	3								16		10	5
715		242	746	18	8	25	1				968		18	5
			18							4	14		8	4
		15	13							20	8		17	5
		16	3						4		15		10	4
		19		2					19				10	5
1,002	550	2,687	1,099	162	94	45	1	1	10	36	2,800	931	160	83
		15										15	2	1
		69	61								130		12	9
		18										18	1	1
		3									2	1	3	1
		60										60	2	1
		46	27								58	15	9	4
	550	601	82	6					9	5	424	245	9	6
		35										35		
		24	69			1					90	3	22	10
250		270	288	29	7	8	1		1		543	14	18	10
		107									33	74	9	6
		41	155	1	1						196		9	4
502		1,151	202	99	67	15				10	974	300	37	16
		12	38								50		1	1
		89										80	1	1
250		155	177	27	19	21		1		21	300	2	25	12

III. 458 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- tories closed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH EMPLOY		
								Under 20.	20-49.	50- 199.
WAYNE COUNTY	152	14		152	344	1,854	1,756	623	195	733
Clyde.....	16	1		16	19	95	95	75	20	
Lyons.....	21	1		21	35	450	419	124		295
Macedon.....	3			3		205	205	5		
Marion.....	5	1		5	30	78	20	20		
Newark.....	40	3		40	155	533	533	159	69	303
VII-3-a.....	4			4	10	26	26	26		
X-4.....	9			9	8	33	33	33		
Ontario.....	6	1		6		24	24	24		
Palmyra.....	19	2		19	10	210	210	73	77	60
Pultneyville.....	1			1		2	2	2		
Sodus.....	16	4		16	20	89	89	60	29	
Williamson.....	11			11	69	103	103	30		73
Wolcott.....	14	1		14	6	56	56	56		
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	350	1	83	267	4,819	15,383	14,600	1,161	713	1,614
Bronxville.....	5		2	3	6	112	112	1	25	86
Dobbs Ferry.....	5			5		61	59	15	44	
Harrison.....	4		1	3		4	4	4		
Hastings.....	3			3	20	388	388	20		
Irvington.....	5			5	55	333	333	18		110
Larchmont.....	4		1	3		10	10	10		
Mamaroneck.....	22		7	15	5	178	176	61	35	90
Mount Vernon.....	87		27	60	213	912	863	254	185	424
VII-3-a.....	15		5	10	12	76	75	75		
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	15			15		34	34	34		
X-3-c.....	23		9	14		47	47	47		
Nepara Park.....	2			2	30	190	188			188
New Rochelle.....	58		18	40	148	724	718	206	107	95
VII-3-a.....	10		4	6	116	359	359	39		
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	8			8		21	21	21		
X-3-c.....	13		3	10		44	44	44		
Ossining.....	1			1		50	50			50
Pelham.....	3			3		9	9	9		
Port Chester.....	54		22	32	770	2,179	2,140	151	45	200
III-1.....	8		4	4		205	205	20	45	140
IX-6-a (Chinese).....	7			7		13	13	13		
X-3-c.....	15		7	8		27	27	27		
Rye.....	3		1	2		6	6	6		

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 459

Wayne and Westchester Counties.

EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.	
MENTS ING—		BY SEX.			UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WORKING—				Total no.	No. fac's.
200-400.	400+.	M.	F.	Males under 18 yrs.	M.	F.	Under 14.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hrs.	57-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.		
200	1,430	317	80	23	31			90	6	1,437	223	248	122
	76	19						3		92		24	14
	284	35	17	4				7		228	184	40	17
200	205		10	3				2		203		9	3
	17	3								17	3	13	5
	378	155	44	23	17			34	2	472	25	64	36
	16	10						3		23		7	4
	25	8						29		4		12	9
	24									22	2	10	5
	200	10	3						4	205	1	28	17
	2									2		3	1
	60	20	5	1				35		40	5	20	14
	34	60	1	1	14			5		95		18	8
	50	6						4		49	3	19	12
2,950	8,222	9,983	4,072	312	167	206		501	7,149	6,294	716	371	107
	106	6	2						6	25	81	4	1
	50									59		5	2
	4									2	2	8	3
368	368	20	10	4						368		2	1
206	278	55	10	4					330	3		1	1
	10									7	3	11	3
	171	5	3					6	30	124	16	30	9
	692	171	3		1			245	157	398	63	110	26
	63	12	2						42	33		1	1
	34										34	62	13
	47									47		30	7
	158	30								188			
320	573	145	17	7	6			144	283	145	46	64	20
320	243	116	15	5	6			7	344	8		1	1
	21										21	30	8
	44		1	1						44		24	6
	50									50		1	1
	9										9	2	1
350	1,385	1,377	763	32	15	50		185	1,927	28	41	12	
	205							185	20		13	24	7
	13											13	2
	37												
	0									2	4	8	2

III. 460 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Factories Inspected: By Counties and Towns—Concluded.

COUNTY AND TOWNS. [For key to industry designations, see page 47.]	In- spec- tions.	Fac- to- ries clos- ed, burn- ed, mov- ed, etc.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.		NUMBER OF			
			More than once.	Total no.	Fem.	Total.	Total.	IN ESTABLISH- EMPLOY		
								Un- der 20.	20-49.	50 199
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Con.										
Tarrytown.....	13			13	110	1,012	691	53	46	92
X-3-c.....	4			4		15	15	15		
Tuckahoe.....	9	1	3	6	130	333	333	27		
Westchester.....	4			4		13	13	13		
White Plains.....	13			13	3	69	66	66		
VII-3-a.....	4			4		28	28	28		
X-3-c.....	6			6	3	30	19	19		
Yonkers.....	55		1	54	3,330	8,360	3,361	247	226	239
VII-3-a.....	5			5	3	65	63	43	31	
X-3-c.....	18			18		63	61	61		
WYOMING COUNTY.....										
Arcade.....	10			10	56	108	103	28		75
Attica.....	15			15	19	84	83	83		
Perry.....	21	2		21	641	1,308	1,303	104	23	178
Portage.....	2	1		2		33	33	3	30	
Rock Glen.....	1	2		1		30	30		30	
Silver Springs.....	6			6	48	230	230	30		
Warsaw.....	27	4		27	208	742	737	96	87	555
VII-3-a.....	4			4	9	31	31	31		
YATES COUNTY.....										
Branchport.....	4			4	32	52	10	10		
Dresden.....	1			1		6	5	5		
Dundee.....	17	2		17	35	94	63	63		
Glenora.....	2			2		4	4	4		
Guyanoga.....	1	1		1		2	2	2		
Italy Hill.....	1			1	7	15	15	15		
Mays Mills.....	1	1		1		1	1	1		
Milo.....	1	1		1		18	18	18		
Penn Yan.....	63	10	1	63	211	711	500	275	184	101
III-2-a.....	6			6	62	177	85	50	35	
VII-3-a.....	6			6	2	26	25	25		
IX-1-a.....	6			6	30	34	34	34		
X-4.....	4	1		4		12	12	12		
X-5-f.....	4	2		4	6	37	30	20		
Seneeca Mills.....	2			2		47	42	2	40	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 461

Wentchester, Wyoming and Yates Counties.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—ORDERS AND COM

[Note.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. (With reference to section of Labor Law violated.)		
	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
I. ADMINISTRATION.		
Post law (§ 105).....		
Post schedule of hours (§ 77).....		
Post permit changing period of noonday meal (§ 89).....		2
Keep register of children employed (§ 76).....	2	6
Report intention of operating mill overtime (§ 78).....	2	6
Report cessation of overtime (§ 78).....		
Keep record of overtime (§ 78).....		
Report accidents (§ 87).....	2	29
Total I.....	4	35
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.		
1. Lighting.....	2	21
Properly light workrooms (§ 81).....	1	
Properly light halls, stairs or water-closets (§ 81).....	2	21
2. Ventilation and overcrowding.....		11
Provide 250 cubic feet of air space for each employee between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. (§ 85).....		
Provide 400 cubic feet of air space for each employee between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. (§ 85).....		
Provide proper and sufficient means of ventilation (§ 86).....		11
3. Time allowed for meals.....		1
Allow 60 minutes for noonday meal (§ 89).....		1
Allow 20 minutes for lunch at 6 p. m. (§ 89).....		
4. Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences.....	23	483
Walls or ceilings ordered limewashed (§ 84).....	4	71
Walls or ceilings ordered painted (§ 84).....		26
Walls or ceilings ordered repaired (§ 84).....	2	7
Clean workroom, halls, stairs or yard (§§ 62, 100).....	1	8
Provide additional water closets or separate water closets for sexes (§ 88).....	15	33
Clean, disinfect or flush water closets (§ 88).....	9	15
Screen water closets (§ 88).....	13	80
Repair water closets (§ 88).....	10	37
Ventilate water closets (§ 88).....	10	106
Screen water closets (§ 88).....		74
Repair water closets (§ 88).....		7
Ventilate water closets (§ 88).....		4
Repair water closets (§ 88).....	12	63
Ventilate water closets (§ 88).....	10	39
Ventilate water closets (§ 88).....		9

a Includes 1 in industry group VII withdrawn. b Includes 1 in VII and 1 in IX with
d Includes 1 in X withdrawn. e Includes 1 in VII withdrawn. f Includes 1 in IX withdrawn.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 465

(A) New York State.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Indus- try not speci- fied.	Total.
Wood manu- factures.	Leather and rubber goods.	Chem- icals, oils, etc.	Paper and pulp.	Print- ing and paper goods.	Text- iles.	Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	Food and liquors.	Water, gas, elec- tricity	Build- ing indus- try.	Trans- porta- tion.		
5	20		3	30	4	153	13	1	1	1		253
3	8		1	13	1	76	10					134
1	3			1		13	2					4
1	3			1		7						23
				1								15
4	6	8		9	10	80	3				3	119
3	4			7	8	37	2				3	65
1	5	1	5	15	11	235	20					294
1	1	1	2	6	7	136	12					173
16	23		1	15	12	201	13	1	2	1		313
9	11			7	5	84	4	1	1	1		129
3	5			6	1	17	10					46
1	3			3	1	8	5					24
				1								3
				1								2
												1
												1
1,134	233	137	203	476	230	684	940	133	40	13	106	5,333
828	219	111	130	355	103	505	653	95	23	9	106	4,304
148	36	13	65	33	19	89	106	41	3	1	6	630
100	21	15	45	26	16	23	81	29	2	1	6	454
315	93	67	63	290	108	159	289	7	16	1		1,907
221	78	43	49	220	96	112	219	5	10	1		1,445
23	35	1	3	9	37	235	23	3			18	6394
20	29		2	6	29	159	16	2			15	293
11	5	13	9	4	22	10	34	1				154
8	5	13	7	4	18	9	22	1				121
53	17	9	13	31	9	31	28	11		1		250
43	15	9	7	29	8	15	23	7		1		198
39	8			1		11	7	1	1			83
26	5			1		9	5	1				54
201	4	1	16	2		1	16		6			256
134	4	1	9	1		1	5		3			229
53	29	5	9	33	11	33	42	13	3	2		353
41	19	4	14	14	6	20	27	8	1	2		208
31	8	4		1		5		1				2946
17	4	3		1		2	1					125
10						2	6	2				25
8						2	4	2				20
12	9	3	1		2	1	9	4				49
8	7	3			1	1	2	2				31
231	39	26	24	68	22	172	377	51	12	7		2,349
202	32	20	16	53	19	152	278	38	7	4		1,041
							1				85	85
											85	85
				1								1
77	72	27	34	84	37	233	70	2	9	2	1	345
57	43	18	16	50	24	193	55	1	8		1	587
7	3	3	2	16	5	33	10	1		1		107
6	2	2	2	12	3	22	8	1				72
5	4	1	3	3	1	3	2					26
5	2	1	1	3	1	1	1					18
49	40	23	13	33	20	135	45		8		1	455
34	24	14	9	22	14	101	35		7		1	324
4	4	1	1	5	2	13	3	1	1	1		749
3	2	1	1	4		9	3		1			36
2	3			13	6	66	2					113
	6			10	4	46	1					80

dawn. d Includes 3 in II withdrawn. e Includes 3 in II, 3 in III, 1 in IX, 1 in X, and 2 in

III. 466 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Continued.

[Note.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.		II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.	
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—Continued.				
6. Elevators, hoistways, etc.—Continued.				
Provide new ropes or cables.....			2	1
Provide safety attachments for elevator doors.....			2	2
Provide signal to call elevator.....			2	2
Repair elevator or elevator machinery.....			6	4
7. Protection from fire.....	45	536		
	34	228		
Erect fire escapes with balconies on each floor (§ 82).....	6	24		
	2	15		
Provide shutters to fire escape (§ 82).....		2		
		5		
Paint fire escape (§ 82).....		4		
Provide ladders or stairways to roof (§ 82).....	5	21		
	4	13		
Provide iron ladder from cellar to sidewalk (§ 62).....				
Remove obstruction from exits or fire escape (§ 82).....	9	35		
	7	21		
Keep door unlocked during working hours (§ 80).....		3		
		3		
Provide rubber treads on stairs (§ 80).....	1	3		
	1	3		
Provide hand rails on stairways (§ 80).....	23	199		
	20	152		
Provide screens for stairway (§ 80).....		5		
		4		
Construct doors to open outwardly (§ 80).....		1		
		1		
Connect balconies by including stairways and provide drop ladders to ground (§ 80).....		23		
		10		
Make doors to elevators or stairways fire proof (§ 62).....				
8. Unsafe buildings.....	5	40		
	4	26		
Make repairs or improvements in factory buildings outside New York City (§ 90).....		4		
		3		
Comply with municipal ordinance (§ 62).....	5	36		
	4	23		
Total II.....	323	2,390		
	189	1,575		
III. CHILDREN.				
Discharge children under 14 years of age (§ 70).....	1			
	1			
Discharge illiterate children under 16 (§ 73).....				
	1	3		
Discharge children under 16 without certificate (§ 70).....	1	3		
	4	19		
File certificate of children under 16 (§§ 70-73).....	4	15		
		2		
Cease employing children under 16 on dangerous machinery (§ 81).....		1		
Cease employing children under 15 on elevators (§ 79).....				
Total III.....	6	34		
	6	19		

a Includes 1 in industry group I, 2 in II, 1 in III, 2 in IV, 1 in V, 4 in VII, 1 in

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 467

(A) New York State.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III. Wood manu- factures.	IV. Leather and rubber goods.	V. Chemicals, oils, etc.	VI. Paper and pulp.	VII. Printing and paper goods.	VIII. Textiles.	IX. Clothing, millinery, etc.	X. Food and liquors.	XI. Water, gas, electricity.	XII. Building industry.	XIII. Transportation.	Industry not specified.	Total.
4	5		1	2		11		8				22
3	1			1		6		1				12
2	2			4		7						17
2	1			4		6						15
				2	1							5
				2	1							5
4	6		4	1	2	17		7				47
2	5		3	1	1	2	6					24
294	228	69	51	294	108	779	691	14	20	9	21	2,948
208	131	48	38	180	76	404	472	11	11	6	21	1,863
17	51	7	5	45	21	105	27		8	2		294
10	21		3	19	11	61	18			2		162
				4		7	1					14
				4		4	1					11
				11			2					20
				6			1					12
18	32	4		19	5	46	6		1			141
7	13	4		12	3	20	6		1			83
						2						2
18	38	8	8	50	10	122	16		3	1	17	245
10	22	6	7	41	10	57	10		2	1	17	212
2	11	1		17	6	29	5				3	51
3	5	1		12	4	52	5				3	88
6	4			7	2	7	21					51
4	4			6	2	6	18					44
235	25	33	36	90	44	242	530	14	13	5	1	1,895
163	56	28	28	62	36	150	401	11	8	1	1	1,126
8	1	3		6	3	13	8					44
2	1	2		4	3	1	4					21
	1	1		1	2	2						9
	1	1		1	2	2						7
10	14	10		29	11	73	16			2		182
4	8	5		13	5	29	8			2		94
						2						2
						2						2
19	33	10	6	20	11	109	106	5	1		3	445
12	13	4	4	23	9	88	54	3			3	243
5	1			1		9	5					26
2				2		7	3					17
14	33	10	6	23	11	160	163	5	1		5	420
9	13	4	4	22	9	81	51	3			3	226
1,861	1,858	806	594	1,436	569	3,045	2,534	177	29	23	294	10,697
1,240	727	215	226	927	426	2,226	1,616	121	40	21	224	11,405
						5	1				179	179
						1	1				173	173
1					2						86	86
1					1						92	92
					1						2,201	2,206
2	8		1	13	7	48	7					108
2	5		1	11	4	10	1					53
6				1							13	21
5				1							13	20
2	5		1	14	10	52	2				2,479	2,607
8	5		1	12	7	11	2				2,479	2,560

VIII, 7 in IX, and 2 in X withdrawn. b Includes 1 in IV and 1 in IX withdrawn.

III. 468 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Continued.

(Note.—Orders are printed in heavy face)

ORDERS.	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
[With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]		
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS.		
Cease employing males under 18 years and women more than 60 hours per week (§ 77).....	.....	8 3
Cease employing males under 18 and women at night (between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.) (§ 77).....	8 2	.....
Cease employing males under 18 and women at polishing or buffing (§ 92).....	.....	17 17
Cease employing minors under 18 to take care of or operate an elevator running at a speed of more than 200 feet a minute (§ 79).....	.....	.....
Cease employing males under 18 and females under 21 to clean machinery while in motion (§ 81).....	.....	.....
Provide seats for female employees (§ 17).....	.....	.....
Permit use of seats to female employees (§ 17).....	.....	.....
Total IV.....	8 2	20 20
V. LAUNDRIES (Special Law—§ 92).		
Cease using workrooms for sleeping or living purposes.....	.....	.....
Keep workrooms in clean condition.....	.....	.....
Total V.....	.....	.....
VI. WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS (Special Law—Art. VII of the Labor Law).		
Frame and post license (§ 100).....	.....	.....
Keep and file register of outside help (§ 101).....	.....	.....
Discharge persons not members of families (§ 100).....	.....	.....
Cease using shop for living purposes (§ 100).....	.....	.....
Cell door between shop and living rooms (§ 100).....	.....	.....
Provide shelving for goods (§ 100).....	.....	.....
Total VI.....	.....	.....
VII. BAKERIES (Special Law—Art. VIII of the Labor Law).....		
For list of orders, see table 20 in the text, page 41.	.....	.....
VIII. MINES AND QUARRIES (Art. IX of the Labor Law).....		
For list of orders, see table 22 in the text, page 43.	.....	.....
IX. WAGES.		
Pay wages in cash (§ 9).....	.....	1 1
Pay wages weekly (§ 10).....	8 2	7 5
Total IX.....	8 2	8 6
GRAND TOTAL.....	299 208	2,423 1,655

a Includes two orders withdrawn.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 469

(A) New York State.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III. Wood manu- fac- tures.	IV. Leather and rubber goods.	V. Chem- icals, oils, etc.	VI. Paper and pulp.	VII. Print- ing and paper goods.	VIII. Tex- tiles.	IX. Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	X. Food and liquors.	XI. Water, gas, elec- tricity	XII. Build- ing indus- try	XIII. Trans- porta- tion.	Indus- try not speci- fied.	Total.
4	3		4	7	6	51	23					100
4	2		4	6	6	30	19					74
1			2	1		10	15					50
1			1	1		8	10					23
3	5					1	3					23
3						6						25
						5						6
				1								5
				1								1
	1			1		1	1					6
	1				2	1	1					5
				1	2							1
8	9		9	10	8	69	38					171
8	8		5	8	8	44	30					133
						2864						2864
						267						267
						199						199
						60						60
						1,063						1,063
						327						327
	5				4	374	65				26	474
	3				2	201	48				26	290
											296	296
											296	296
	1					37	4				4	46
						23	3				4	30
											7	7
						21	4				4	29
						12					4	16
	6				4	453	73				337	833
	3				2	236	51				337	629
							4,082				16	4,104
							2,029				16	2,045
												39
												19
												1
												1
4		1	4		5	2	16	24	1			66
3		1	1		1	2	6	15	1			37
4		1	4		5	2	16	24	1			67
3		1	1		1	2	6	15	1			38
1,008	1,839	515	358	1,478	635	9,681	6,778	238	81	33	82,870	646,577
1,287	753	220	249	965	451	4,458	3,752	137	51	21	23,870	38,081

Includes 100 withdrawn.

III. 470 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TABLE III B.—ORDERS TO NEW YORK CITY FACTORIES ISSUED

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]		I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
I. ADMINISTRATION.			
Post law (§ 105).....			
Post schedule of hours (§ 77).....			
Post permit changing period for noonday meal (§ 89).....			2 1
Keep register of children employed (§ 76).....			2 1
Report intention of operating mill overtime (§ 78).....			
Report cessation of overtime (§ 78).....			
Keep record of overtime (§ 78).....			12
Report accidents (§ 87).....			11
Total I.....			16 13
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.			
1. Lighting.....		6 3	37 16
Properly light workrooms (§ 81).....		1	
Properly light halls, stairs, or water-closets (§ 81).....		6 3	37 16
2. Ventilation and over-crowding.....			6 3
Provide 250 cubic feet of air-space for each employee between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. (§ 85).....			
Provide 400 cubic feet of air-space for each employee between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. (§ 85).....			
Provide proper and sufficient means of ventilation (§ 86).....			6 3
3. Time allowed for meals.....			
Allow 60 minutes for noonday meal (§ 89).....			
Allow 20 minutes for lunch at 6 p. m. (§ 89).....			
4. Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences.....		37 24	380 173
Walls or ceilings ordered limewashed (§ 84).....		4	65 21
Walls or ceilings ordered painted (§ 84).....			30 5
Walls or ceilings ordered repaired (§ 84).....		2 1	9 5
Clean workroom, hall, stairs or yard (§§ 62, 100).....		3	28 11
Provide additional water closets or separate water closets for sexes (§ 88) ..		5 4	48 14
Clean, disinfect or flush water closets (§ 88).....		9 7	78 49
Screen water closets (§ 88).....			6 3
Repair water closets (§ 88).....		9 8	39 24
Ventilate water closets (§ 88).....			18 9
Whitewash or paint water closets (§ 88).....		1 1	28 19
Provide inside water closets (§ 88).....			
Provide separate approaches to water closets (§ 88).....			1
Keep water closets unlocked (§ 88).....			1

Includes 1 in group IX withdrawn. Includes 2 in II, 1 in IV, 1 in VII, 1 in VIII, 1 in

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 471

FROM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS, WITH NUMBER OF COMPLIANCES.
and compliances in [light face figures.]

III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Total.
Wood manu- factures.	Leather and rubber goods.	Chem- icals, oils, etc.	Paper and pulp.	Print- ing and paper goods.	Tex- tiles.	Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	Food and liquors.	Water, gas, elec- tricity	Build- ing indus- try.	Trans- porta- tion, etc.	
											1
					1			1			2
						1					3
1	2										1
1	2			5		5					13
				2		4					10
						1					1
					1						1
3	4	2		5	2	4	4				30
	3	1		2		1	2				20
4	5	2		9	3	11	6				57
1	5	1		4		5	2				31
31	63	11	2	116	36	435	18	7	1	2	867
11	30	8		59	26	242	8				403
				1		2	1				5
				1		1					2
31	63	11	2	115	36	431	17	1	1	2	863
11	30	8		58	26	241	8				401
1	2	1		3	1	13	5	2			30
		1		3	1	7	2				17
				1	1	13	3				17
				1		5	1				8
						2					2
						1					1
1	2	1		2		4	2	2			30
	1			2		1	1				8
				1		2					3
						1					1
				1		2					3
						1					1
172	613	44	41	355	152	5,354	493	7	15	7	7,550
77	249	20	16	203	77	2,157	206	2	4	6	3,220
28	97	5	8	44	13	672	38		2		972
8	42	3	2	19	6	268	21				390
2	13		3	3	4	286	11		1		358
1	4		3	4	3	100	8				128
6	35	2	2	10	3	203	190				483
	4	1	1	3	1	33	33				82
15	104	4	6	94	10	713	24	1	1	1	934
4	35	2	1	10	4	233	16			1	317
40	98	9	7	57	29	738	58	2	4	1	81,064
15	41	5	2	37	11	332	24	1	1	1	488
31	137	10	7	74	29	1,323	64	1	2	2	1,738
18	54	4	5	49	19	550	36		2		795
1	2	2	3	3	15	44	4				280
	1		2	2	4	18	2				23
15	61	8		41	16	446	35	1	2		672
12	33	4		31	10	243	27		1		363
5	14	1	1	33	2	203	24		1	1	302
2	9			21	2	49	11				104
5	16		2	19	3	150	12	1	1	1	329
3	4			12	1	73	9				122
1	5			1		13	2				23
1	3			1		7	2				15
				1							1

IX, and 1 in XII withdrawn. c includes 1 in X withdrawn. d includes 1 in VII withdrawn.

III. 472 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Continued.

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—Continued.		
4. Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences—Continued.		
Remove obscene writing from water closets (§ 88).....	.....	3
Provide dressing room (§ 88).....	2	4
Provide running water in workrooms (§ 88).....	1	3
Provide running water in workrooms (§ 88).....	.....	20
Repair sink and plumbing in workrooms (§ 88).....	1	2
Clean and cover tank for drinking water (§ 88).....	1	2
Clean and cover tank for drinking water (§ 88).....	.....	1
Heat workrooms (§ 62).....	1	1
Heat workrooms (§ 62).....	1	.....
5. Dangerous machinery.....	94 22	487 292
Encase or box belting (§ 81).....	1	36
Countersink protruding set screws (§ 81).....	1	26
Guard shafting (§ 81).....	12	223
Guard shafting (§ 81).....	12	155
Guard gearing (§ 81).....	1	7
Guard gearing (§ 81).....	1	3
Guard pulleys and fly wheels (§ 81).....	.....	17
Guard pulleys and fly wheels (§ 81).....	.....	12
Provide belt shifters and loose pulleys (§ 81).....	8	10
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	5	15
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	1	5
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	.....	1
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	2	.....
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	1	29
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	1	12
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	4	28
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	2	20
Provide guards for vats, pans, etc. (§ 81).....	1	108
Provide exhaust fans (§ 81).....	.....	48
Provide steam or water gauge for boiler (§ 91).....	.....	.....
Provide steam gauge for engine room (§ 91).....	.....	.....
Have boiler inspected (§ 91).....	.....	.....
File certificate of boiler inspection (§ 91).....	.....	.....
Provide signal to engine room (§ 81).....	.....	.....
Arrange machinery so as to stop vibration therefrom (§ 81).....	.....	.....
6. Elevators, hoistways, etc. (§ 79).....	11 8	79 49
Provide automatic or other doors or gates for elevators.....	1	18
Attach automatic trap doors to elevators.....	.....	8
Attach automatic trap doors to elevators.....	.....	1
Provide guard rails at elevator or hoistway openings.....	8	46
Repair automatic or other doors of elevators.....	4	28
Repair automatic or other doors of elevators.....	1	8
Lock elevator doors so that they can be opened only from elevator.....	1	2
Lock elevator doors so that they can be opened only from elevator.....	8	11
Provide new ropes or cables.....	8	7
Provide safety attachments for elevator doors.....	.....	8
Provide safety attachments for elevator doors.....	.....	1
Provide signal to call elevator.....	.....	2
Repair elevator or elevator machinery.....	.....	8

includes 1 in

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 473

(B) New York City.

and compliances in light face figures.]

[illegible]

II withdrawn.

III. 474 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Continued.

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]		I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—Continued.			
7. Protection from fire.....		20 14	152 86
Erect fire escapes with balconies on each floor (§ 82).....		4 2	28 11
Provide shutters to fire escapes (§ 82).....			2 2
Paint fire escapes (§ 82).....			5 4
Provide ladders or stairways to roofs (§ 82).....		2 1	11 6
Provide iron ladder from cellar to sidewalk (§ 62).....			
Remove obstructions from exits or fire escapes (§ 82).....		9 7	54 21
Keep doors unlocked during working hours (§ 80).....			1 1
Provide rubber treads on stairs (§ 80).....			1 1
Provide handrails on stairways (§ 80).....		5 4	40 29
Provide screens for stairways (§ 80).....			4 3
Construct doors to open outwardly (§ 80).....			
Connect balconies by inclined stairways and provide drop ladders to ground (§ 82).....			36 8
Make doors to elevators or stairways fireproof (§ 62).....			
8. Unsafe buildings.....		6 4	33 21
Make repairs or improvements in factory buildings, outside of New York City (§ 90).....			
Comply with municipal ordinance (§ 62).....		6 4	33 21
Total II.....		113 76	1,204 640
III. CHILDREN.			
Discharge children under 14 (§ 70).....		1 1	
Discharge illiterate children under 16 (§ 73).....			
Discharge children under 16 without certificate (§ 70).....			
File certificate of children under 16 (§§ 70-73).....		4 4	19 15
Cease employing children under 16 upon dangerous machinery (§ 81).....			1
Cease employing children under 15 on elevator (§ 79).....			
Total III.....		6 5	30 15
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS.			
Cease employing males under 18 and women more than 60 hours per week (§ 77).....			
Cease employing males under 18 and women at night (between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.) (§ 77).....		1 1	
Cease employing males under 18 and women at polishing or buffing (§ 92).....			13 12
Cease employing minors under 18 to take care of or operate an elevator running at a speed of more than 200 feet a minute (§ 79).....			

α Includes 1 in I, 2 in II, 2 in IV, 1 in V, 4 in VII, 1 in VIII.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 475

(B) New York City.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III. Wood manu- fac- tures.	IV. Leather and rubber goods.	V. Chem- icals, oils, etc.	VI. Paper and pulp.	VII. Print- ing and paper goods.	VIII. Tex- tiles.	IX. Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	X. Food and liquors.	XI. Water, gas, elec- tricity	XII. Build- ing indus- try	XIII. Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
78 49	140 69	42 27	11 8	196 119	86 33	686 329	237 168	1	11 5	6 5	1,665 912
13 7	29 10	5	4 3	32 12	12 4	149 54	26 11		8	3 2	2306 116
				4		7	1				14
				4		4	1				11
				11		2	2				30
				6			1				12
3	16	4		9	2	46	4				97
2	9	4		5	2	19	4				52
						2					2
13	33	8	5	50	2	114	15		3	1	287
5	17	6	4	35	2	55	9		2	1	164
3	9	1		14	6	33	2				6124
3	4	1		10	4	51	2				76
3	1			2	1	3	16				27
3	1			2	1	3	13				24
34	42	11	2	42	23	168	203	1	6		677
24	21	9	1	30	16	102	118		3		357
3		1		6	1	15	8				38
2				4	1	1	4				15
	1	1		1	1	8					7
		1		1	1	2					5
7	9	9		25	7	68	10			2	168
3	7	5		10	2	35	5			2	77
						3					3
						3					
13	31	10	2	33	9	137	89		1		338
8	13	4	1	22	7	78	45				203
13	31	10	2	33	9	137	89		1		338
8	13	4	1	22	7	78	45				203
544	982	190	70	1,040	363	7,197	1,066	21	50	13	12,868
236	457	120	32	650	227	3,222	546	8	24	12	6,312
						3	1				5
						1	1				2
						1	1				2
						1	1				2
2	6		1	13	7	48	7				106
2	5		1	11	4	10	1				53
1											2
1											1
3	5		1	13	8	52	8				115
3	5		1	11	5	11	2				58
	2			2	2	42	7				55
	1			2	2	23	7				35
						6	9				16
						4	7				12
2	6					1	2				22
2	5										19

7 in IX, and 2 in X withdrawn. b Includes 1 in IV and 1 in IX.

III. 476 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Continued.

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS—Continued.		
Cease employing males under 18 and females under 21 to clean machinery while in motion (§ 81).....	}	}
Provide seats for female employees (§ 17).....	}	}
Permit use of seats to female employees (§ 17).....	}	}
Total IV.....	} 1 1	} 13 12
V. LAUNDRIES (SPECIAL) (§ 92*).		
Cease using workroom for sleeping or living purposes.....	}	}
Keep workroom in clean condition.....	}	}
Total V.....	}	}
VI. WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS (SPECIAL).		
Frame and post license (§ 100).....	}	}
Keep and file register of outside help (§ 101).....	}	}
Discharge persons not members of family (§ 100).....	}	}
Cease using shop for living purposes (§ 100).....	}	}
Ceil door between shop and living rooms (§ 100).....	}	}
Provide shelving for goods (§ 100).....	}	}
Total VI.....	}	}
VII. BAKERIES (SPECIAL).		
Reduce hours of labor to 10 a day (§ 110).....	}	}
Water closet ordered from bakeroom and provided outside (§ 113).....	}	}
New sinks ordered (§ 111).....	}	}
Sinks ordered repaired (§ 111).....	}	}
Other orders relating to plumbing and drainage (§ 111).....	}	}
Remove beds and bedding from, and cease sleeping in, bake or storage room (§ 113).....	}	}
Provide pipe or hood or ventilate bakerrooms (§ 111).....	}	}
Bakeshops ordered to be cleaned and kept clean (§ 112).....	}	}
Rubbish and ashes ordered from bakeroom (§ 112).....	}	}
Walls or ceilings to be whitewashed (§ 112).....	}	}
Woodwork to be painted (§ 112).....	}	}
Sidewalls or ceilings to be plastered or wainscoted (§ 112).....	}	}
Food products to be stored in dry rooms (§ 112).....	}	}
Storage facilities to be arranged for cleaning (§ 112).....	}	}
Keep dogs, chickens or other animals out of bakeroom (§ 112).....	}	}
Ceiling ordered raised to at least eight feet (§ 112).....	}	}

a Includes 1 in IX withdrawn. b Includes 1 in X

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 477

(B) New York City.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Total.
Wood manu- factures.	Leather and rubber goods.	Chem- icals, oils, etc.	Paper and pulp.	Print- ing and paper goods.	Tex- tiles.	Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	Food and liquors.	Water, gas, elec- tricity	Build- ing indus- try.	Trans- porta- tion, etc.	
				1							1
				1							1
						1	1				2
						1	1				2
				1							1
2	7			4	2	48	19				86
2	6			3	2	28	15				60
						774					774
						247					247
						149					149
						48					48
						823					823
						295					295
	5				4	361	60				480
	3				2	193	47				245
						85	4				40
	1					22	3				25
						21	4				25
						12					12
	6				4	417	68				485
	3				2	227	50				282
							61				61
							28				28
							29				29
							26				26
							23				23
							12				12
							108				108
							51				51
							93				93
							49				49
							30				30
							6				6
							208				208
							93				93
							232				232
							153				153
							246				246
							110				110
							881				881
							372				372
							307				307
							77				77
							50				50
							29				29
							3				3
							2				2
							11				11
							6				6
							18				18
							5				5
							224				224
							61				61

withdrawn. c Includes 23 in X withdrawn.

III. 476 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliance—Continued.

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS—Continued.		
Cease employing males under 18 and females under 21 to clean machinery while in motion (§ 81).....	{	{
Provide seats for female employees (§ 17).....	{	{
Permit use of seats to female employees (§ 17).....	{	{
Total IV.....	{ 1 1	{ 12 12
V. LAUNDRIES (SPECIAL) (§ 92*).		
Cease using workroom for sleeping or living purposes.....	{	{
Keep workroom in clean condition.....	{	{
Total V.....	{	{
VI. WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS (SPECIAL).		
Frame and post license (§ 100).....	{	{
Keep and file register of outside help (§ 101).....	{	{
Discharge persons not members of family (§ 100).....	{	{
Cease using shop for living purposes (§ 100).....	{	{
Ceil door between shop and living rooms (§ 100).....	{	{
Provide shelving for goods (§ 100).....	{	{
Total VI.....	{	{
VII. BAKERIES (SPECIAL).		
Reduce hours of labor to 10 a day (§ 110).....	{	{
Water closet ordered from bakeroom and provided outside (§ 113).....	{	{
New sinks ordered (§ 111).....	{	{
Sinks ordered repaired (§ 111).....	{	{
Other orders relating to plumbing and drainage (§ 111).....	{	{
Remove beds and bedding from, and cease sleeping in, bake or storage room (§ 113).....	{	{
Provide pipe or hood or ventilate bakerooms (§ 111).....	{	{
Bakeshops ordered to be cleaned and kept clean (§ 112).....	{	{
Rubbish and ashes ordered from bakeroom (§ 112).....	{	{
Walls or ceilings to be whitewashed (§ 112).....	{	{
Woodwork to be painted (§ 112).....	{	{
Sidewalls or ceilings to be plastered or wainscoted (§ 112).....	{	{
Food products to be stored in dry rooms (§ 112).....	{	{
Storage facilities to be arranged for cleaning (§ 112).....	{	{
Keep dogs, chickens or other animals out of bakeroom (§ 112).....	{	{
Ceiling ordered raised to at least eight feet (§ 112).....	{	{

a Includes 1 in IX withdrawn. b Includes 1 in X

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 477

(B) New York City.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	Total.
Wood manu- factures.	Leather and rubber goods.	Chem- icals, oils, etc.	Paper and pulp.	Print- ing and paper goods.	Tex- tiles.	Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	Food and liquors.	Water, gas, elec- tricity	Build- ing indus- try.	Trans- porta- tion. etc.	
				1							1
				1							1
						1	1				2
						1	1				2
				1							1
2	7			4	2	46	19				96
2	6			3	2	28	15				69
						774					a774
						247					247
						149					149
						48					48
						933					933
						295					295
	5				4	381	60				430
	3				2	193	47				245
	1					35	4				40
						22	3				25
						21	4				25
						12					12
	6				4	417	63				485
	3				2	227	50				282
							61				61
							28				28
							29				29
							26				26
							23				23
							13				13
							108				b108
							51				51
							93				683
							49				49
							30				30
							6				6
							209				209
							93				93
							222				222
							153				153
							249				249
							110				110
							881				881
							372				372
							207				207
							77				77
							50				50
							29				29
							2				2
							2				2
							11				b11
							6				6
							18				18
							5				5
							224				c224
							61				61

withdrawn. c Includes 23 in X withdrawn.

III. 478 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Orders and Compliances—Concluded.

[NOTE.—Orders are printed in heavy face

ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	I. Stone and clay prod- ucts.	II. Metals, mach- inery, etc.
VII. BAKERIES (SPECIAL)—Continued. Repair, scrape or oil floor, or provide new floors (§ 112)..... } Provide fly screens at windows (§ 112)..... } Cease using building for bakeryhop (§§ 111, 112)..... } Total VII..... }		
IX. WAGES. Pay wages in cash (§ 9)..... } Pay wages weekly (§ 10)..... } Total IX..... }		
GRAND TOTAL.....	120 83	1,353 660

a Includes

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 479

(B) New York City.

and compliances in light face figures.]

III. Wood manu- fac- tures.	IV. Leather and rubber goods.	V. Chem- icals, oils, etc.	VI. Paper and pulp.	VII. Print- ing and paper goods.	VIII. Tex- tiles.	IX. Cloth- ing, milli- nery, etc.	X. Food and liquors.	XI. Water, gas, elec- tricity	XII. Build- ing indus- try.	XIII. Trans- porta- tion, etc.	Total.
.....							830	.....	.....	.....	830
.....							308	.....	.....	.....	308
.....							1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....							1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....											
.....							8,045	.....	.....	.....	8,045
.....							1,390	.....	.....	.....	1,390
.....											
.....											
.....							2	3	4	.....	10
.....							2	3	2	.....	8
.....											
.....							2	3	4	.....	10
.....							2	3	2	.....	8
558	1,016	183	71	1,066	820	8,651	4,315	28	50	18	17,809
304	476	121	33	668	236	3,790	2,608	19	24	12	8,445

68 withdrawn.

TABLE IV.—COMPLAINTS ALLEGING VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAW AND DISPOSITION OF SAME.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT. [With reference to the article or section of the Labor Law of which violation is charged.]	Sus- tained.	Sus- tained in part.	Not sus- tained.	Total.
1. Failure to post law, give notice, etc. (§§76-78, 87, 89, 105):				
Failure to post law (§105).....	10			10
Failure to post schedule of hours (§77).....	9			9
Failure to post permit changing noonday meal time.....	3			3
Total.....	22			22
2. Sanitation and safety (§§62, 79-86, 88-91):				
a. Lack of light (§81):				
Insufficient light in workrooms.....			2	2
Insufficient light in halls or stairways.....	26	2	6	34
b. Lack of ventilation, overcrowding (§§85, 86):				
Insufficient airspace for daywork.....	7		12	19
Insufficient ventilation.....	10		10	20
c. Insufficient time for meals (§89):				
Allowance of less than one hour for noonday meal.....	3		5	8
d. Uncleanliness, lack of sanitary conveniences (§§84, 88):				
Unclean shop or yard.....	175	3	29	207
Walls or ceilings not limewashed (§84).....	14		5	19
Lack of sufficient water closets (§88).....	1			1
Lack of separate water closets (§88).....	16		4	20
Water closets unclean, not disinfected or not flushed (§88).....	25	1	5	31
Unscreened water closets (§88).....	55		6	61
Water closets out of repair (§88).....	2			2
Water closets insufficiently ventilated (§88).....	14		1	15
Lack of inside water closets (§88).....	4		3	7
Obscene writing in water closets (§88).....	5			5
Dressing room not provided (§88).....	1			1
Failure to provide running water in workrooms (§88).....	2		3	5
e. Dangerous machinery, boilers, etc. (§§81, 91):	36	2	2	40
Protruding set screws (§81).....	37	1	5	43
Unguarded shafting (§81).....	3			3
Unguarded gearing (§81).....	2		1	3
Unguarded pulleys (§81).....	1			1
Lack of belt shifters or loose pulleys (§81).....	1			1
Unguarded vats, fans, etc. (§81).....	3		1	4
Other machinery unguarded (§81).....	3			3
Lack of exhaust fans (§81).....	20	1	1	22
Vibration from machinery (§81).....	3			3
Unsafe boiler or engine (§91).....	1		2	3
f. Elevators and hoistways (§79):				
Lack of guard rails at elevator or hoistway openings.....	2			2
Elevator doors out of repair.....	1			1
Failure to secure elevator doors against opening from outside of elevator.....	1			1
Need of new ropes or cables.....	2			2
g. Insufficient fire protection (§§80, 82-83):	15		15	30
Lack of fire escapes (§82).....	5		6	11
Obstruction to exits or fire escapes (§82).....	3		9	12
Doors not unlocked during working hours (§80).....	4			4
Lack of rubber treads on stairs (§80).....	1			1
Lack of handrails on stairs (§80).....	2			2
h. Unsafe buildings (§§62, 90):				
Repairs or improvements needed in buildings outside of New York City (§90).....	1			1
Noncompliance with municipal ordinance (§62).....	2		1	3
Total.....	282	6	85	373
3. Illegal employment of children (§§70, 73, 79, 81)				
Employment of children under 14 (§70).....	17		27	44
Employment of illiterate children under 14 (§73).....	6		1	7
Employment of children under 16 without filing certificate (§§70, 73).....	29	2	13	44
Employment of children under 16 on dangerous machinery (§81).....	1			1
Total.....	53	2	41	96

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 481

Table IV.—Concluded.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT. [With reference to the article or section of the Labor Law of which violation is charged.]	Sus- tained.	Sus- tained in part.	Not sus- tained.	Total.
4. Illegal employment of women and minors (§§77, 79, 81, 92):				
Employment of women or minors more than 60 hours per week (§77).....	34	.....	29	63
Employment of women or minors at night (§77).....	12	1	17	30
Employment of women or minors at polishing or buffing (§92).....	3	.....	.....	3
Total.....	49	1	46	96
5. Laundries (Special Law, §92).				
6. Tenement work (Art. VII):				
Work carried on without license (§100).....	86	4	79	169
Work carried on under unsanitary conditions (§100).....	12	.....	26	38
Workroom connected with living room (§100).....	7	.....	9	16
Failure to keep and file register of outside help (§101).....	1	.....	1	2
Employment of persons not members of family (§100).....	5	.....	3	8
Work carried on in apartment occupied by two families (§100).....	5	.....	2	7
Total.....	116	4	120	240
7. Bakeries (Special, Art. VIII):				
Working more than 10 hours per day (§110).....	4	1	2	7
Water closet connected with bakeroom (§113).....	1	.....	.....	1
Sinks out of repair (§111).....	3	.....	.....	3
Beds and bedding in bakeroom, sleeping in bakeroom (§113).....	1	.....	.....	1
Defective ventilation, lack of pipe or hood (§111).....	8	.....	1	9
Unclean bakeshops (§112).....	13	1	8	22
Rubbish or ashes in bakeroom (§112).....	8	.....	.....	8
Walls or ceilings not whitewashed (§112).....	15	.....	.....	15
Wood work not painted (§112).....	4	.....	.....	4
Side walls unplastered or not wainscoted (§112).....	1	.....	.....	1
Food products not stored in dry rooms (§112).....	1	.....	.....	1
Dogs, chickens or other animals allowed in bakerooms (§112).....	1	.....	.....	1
Ceilings less than 8 feet high (§112).....	8	.....	1	9
Defective floors (§112).....	12	.....	1	13
Total.....	80	2	13	95
8. General violation of factory law.....	4	.....	6	10
GRAND TOTAL.....	606	15	311	932

(Number of complaints outside of New York City, 160).

TABLE V.—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF PROSECUTIONS

TOWN.	Defendant.	Offense.	No. of cases in court.
II. SANITATION			
New York City.	Julius Brown and Herman Gerstein, 31 E. Broadway, Manhattan.	Failure to light halls and stairs leading to workrooms and to maintain clean and properly screened water closets in the yard.	1
New York City.	Henry, Isidor and Morris Fine, 44 Walker street, Manhattan.	Failure to keep water closet properly ventilated and clean.	1
New York City.	O. C. Meyer, 88-90 Walker street, Manhattan.	Failure to provide an exhaust fan to carry off dust from emery and polishing wheels.	1
New York City.	O. C. Meyer, 88-90 Walker street, Manhattan.	Failure to properly guard set screws on shafting.	1
III. CHILD			
Buffalo.....	Joseph Adams, 45 North Division street.	Employing children under 16 without board of health certificate.	1
Buffalo.....	James Pearl, 6 East Seneca street.	Employing children under 16 without board of health certificate.	1
New York City.	Leopold Ehrlich and Moses Rapp, 278-286 Greene street, Brooklyn.	Employing children under 16 without board of health certificate.	2
New York City.	Solomon Wisotsky, 174 Worth street, Manhattan.	Employing children under 16 without board of health certificate.	1
IV. WOMEN			
New York City	Martin Steinthal, 267 West Broadway, Manhattan.	Employing females more than 60 hours per week.	1
VI. TENEMENT			
New York City.	B. B. Goldberg, 787 Broadway, Manhattan.	Giving out clothing to be manufactured in unlicensed tenement room.	1
New York City.	B. B. Goldberg, 787 Broadway, Manhattan.	Giving out clothing to be finished in a tenement house without keeping register of persons to whom work was given.	1
New York City.	Paul Goldstein, 5 Elizabeth street, Manhattan.	Giving out clothing to be manufactured in unlicensed tenement room.	1

FOR VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAWS.

Name of inspector.	Court and date.	Result.	Penalty.
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AND SAFETY.

J. M. Brody.....	Special Sessions, April 8, 1902.	Demurrer on ground that complaint failed to state the authority of defendants over the premises sustained, but with leave to re-submit in case of noncompliance with Department's orders. A re-submission on April 8th resulted in vacation of premises by defendant.	
M. J. Flanagan.....	Special Sessions, Nov. 24, 1902.	Convicted.....	Fines of \$25 each upon Henry and Isidor Fine, sentence suspended in case of Morris Fine.
M. J. Flanagan.....	Magistrates' Court, 1st Dist., June 7, 1902.	Case dismissed, as defendant had sold factory and new owner had provided exhaust fans.	
M. J. Flanagan.....	Magistrates' Court, 1st Dist., June 7, 1902.	Case dismissed, defendant having sold factory and new owner had guarded set screws.	

DREN.

H. L. Schnur.....	Police Court, April 19, 1902.	Convicted.....	Fined \$20.
H. L. Schnur.....	Police Court, No- vember 30, 1901.	Convicted.....	Sentence suspended.
Daniel Kelly.....	Special Sessions, Nov. 29, 1901.	Convicted.....	Fined \$20 each on each case.
M. J. Flanagan.....	Magistrates' Court, June 5, 1902.	Discharged on claim that all children illegally employed had been discharged.	

AND MINORS.

J. M. Brody.....	Magistrates' Court, April 17, 1902.	Plea of guilty.....	Fined \$20.
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WORK.

L. A. Havens.....	Special Sessions, March 10, 1902.	Convicted.....	Fined \$20.
L. A. Havens.....	Special Sessions, March 10, 1902.	Convicted.....	Sentence suspended.
C. L. Halberstadt, Jr.	Special Sessions, March 10 1902.	Convicted.....	Fined \$25.

TABLE VI.—BOARD OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

A. Certificates for Regular Employment.

COUNTY.	Locality.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Albany.....	Albany.....	305	201	506
	Cohoes.....	125	167	292
Broome.....	Binghamton.....	93	67	160
	Lestershire.....	4	2	6
Cattaraugus.....	Allegany.....	6	15	21
	Carrollton.....	1	.....	1
	Cattaraugus.....	4	.....	4
	Little Valley.....	1	.....	1
	Olean.....	46	10	56
	Salamanca.....	1	.....	1
Cayuga.....	Auburn.....	170	79	249
Chautauqua.....	Dunkirk.....	32	.....	32
	Falconer.....	10	9	19
	Fredonia.....	8	16	24
	Jamestown.....	123	96	219
	Silver Creek.....	11	8	19
Chemung.....	Elmira.....	126	66	192
Chenango.....	Norwich.....	1	2	3
Columbia.....	Coxsackie.....	14	4	18
	Hudson.....	49	30	79
	Kinderhook.....	4	4	8
	Philmont.....	14	11	25
	Stockport.....	17	13	30
	Valatie.....	2	5	7
Cortland.....	Cortland.....	9	4	13
Delaware.....	Sidney.....	3	6	9
Dutchess.....	Fishkill Landing.....	5	1	6
	Matteawan.....	9	6	15
	Red Hook.....	2	3	5
	Wappingers Falls.....	37	32	69
Erie.....	Buffalo (b).....	1,641	458	2,099
	North Collins.....	13	17	30
	Tonawanda.....	48	6	54
Essex.....	Ausable Forks.....	2	.....	2
	Keeseville.....	8	10	18
Fulton.....	Gloversville.....	93	74	167
	Johnstown.....	23	22	45
Genesee.....	Le Roy.....	.....	3	3
Greene.....	Athens.....	5	8	13
	Catskill.....	14	14	28
	Coxsackie.....	1	1	2
Herkimer.....	Dolgeville.....	6	2	8
	Herkimer.....	14	13	27
	Ilion.....	7	3	10
	Little Falls.....	52	48	100
	Mohawk.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson.....	Adams.....	1	.....	1
	West Carthage.....	10	.....	10
Kings.....	(See N. Y. City, Brooklyn Borough)	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	Croghan.....	1	.....	1
	Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Livingston.....	Mount Morris.....	5	.....	5
Monroe.....	Rochester.....	484	535	1,019
Montgomery.....	Amsterdam.....	147	158	305
	Fort Plain.....	20	24	44
	St. Johnsville.....	21	9	30
New York City.....	Bronx Borough (d).....	272	218	490
	Brooklyn Borough (e).....	2,376	2,110	4,486
	Manhattan Borough (d).....	2,035	2,503	4,538
	Queens Borough.....	7523	6354	877
	Richmond Borough.....	137	73	210
Niagara.....	Lockport.....	51	26	77
	Niagara Falls.....	33	22	55
	North Tonawanda.....	63	9	72

a Inclusive of 8 reissues. b Both manufacturing and mercantile. c Inclusive of 268 reissues. d All manufacturing. e Including vacation certificates. / Eighty of these are mercantile. g Eighty-seven of these are mercantile.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 485

Table VI.—Employment Certificates—Continued.

COUNTY.	Locality.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Onesida.....	Camden.....	1	5	6
	Clinton.....	6	6	12
	New Hartford.....	25	20	45
	Oriakany Falls.....	7	12	19
	Rome.....	24	26	50
	Utica.....	52	57	109
	Vernon.....	15	8	23
	Waterville.....	4	.....	4
	Whiteboro.....	17	29	46
	Camillus.....	1	.....	1
Onondaga.....	Delhi.....	5	3	8
	Marcellus.....	2	7	9
	Solvay.....	2	.....	2
	Syracuse.....	346	202	548
Ontario.....	Clifton Springs.....	4	.....	4
Orange.....	Cornwall.....	4	8	12
	Middletown.....	60	22	82
	New Windsor.....	1	.....	1
	Newburgh.....	14	13	27
	Port Jervis.....	6	1	7
Orleans.....	Walden.....	21	14	35
	Medina.....	30	2	32
Oswego.....	Clayville.....	3	5	8
	Phoenix.....	2	2	4
	Fulton.....	49	19	68
	Oswego a.....	40	24	64
Otsego.....	Cooperstown.....	19	11	30
	Oneonta.....	14	16	30
	Waterloo.....	9	8	17
Queens.....	(See New York City.)	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	Averill Park.....	10	3	13
	Schaghticoke.....	3	.....	3
	Rensselaer.....	8	5	13
	Troy.....	252	274	526
Richmond.....	(See New York City.)	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	Haverstraw.....	38	19	57
	Spring Valley.....	14	14	28
Saratoga.....	Clifton Park.....	3	.....	3
	Mechanicville.....	5	3	8
	Saratoga Springs.....	5	9	14
	Waterford.....	1	3	4
Schenectady.....	Glenville.....	7	4	11
	Rotterdam.....	35	6	41
	Schenectady.....	188	52	240
Schuyler.....	Montour Falls.....	2	.....	2
Seneca.....	Farmer.....	1	.....	1
	Seneca Falls.....	12	3	15
	Sherburn.....	3	3	6
	Addison.....	2	.....	2
Steuben.....	Avon.....	.....	1	1
	Corning.....	60	.....	60
	Hornellsville.....	15	21	36
Suffolk.....	Sag Harbor.....	13	5	18
Tioga.....	Waverly.....	3	.....	3
Tompkins.....	Ithaca.....	2	7	9
	Ellenville.....	11	12	23
Ulster.....	Napanoch.....	2	.....	2
	Kingston.....	100	106	206
	Rosendale.....	33	3	36
Warren.....	Glens Falls.....	23	10	33
	Queensbury.....	6	.....	6
Washington.....	Fort Edward.....	15	3	18
	Greenwich.....	3	2	5
	Whitehall.....	6	4	10
Wayne.....	Newark.....	28	30	58
	Williamson.....	1	12	13
Westchester.....	Dobbs Ferry.....	2	.....	2
	Irvington.....	8	1	9
Yates.....	Peekskill.....	27	4	31
	Branchport.....	63	.....	63
Total.....		11,072	8,717	c19,789

aReturns for June, July and August.

bMonth of July.

cInclusive of 276 reissues.

III. 486 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table VI.—Employment Certificates—Concluded.

B. Vacation Certificates.

COUNTY.	City or Village.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		Total.
		Under 14 years of age.	14 years or older.	Under 14 years of age.	14 years or older.	
Albany.....	Albany.....	18	10	1	.....	29
	Cohoes.....	.....	18	.....	8	26
Broome.....	Binghamton.....	.....	10	1	11	22
Cayuga.....	Auburn.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Chautauqua.....	Jamestown.....	.....	61	.....	46	107
Delaware.....	Sidney.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
Dutchess.....	Fishkill Landing.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Erie.....	Buffalo.....	35	99	10	47	191
Fulton.....	Gloversville.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Herkimer.....	Little Falls.....	.....	16	.....	4	20
Monroe.....	Rochester.....	.....	36	.....	23	59
New York City.....	Bronx Borough.....	.....	86	.....	89	175
	Brooklyn Borough & Manhattan Borough.....	5	802	4	1,042	1,853
	Queens Borough.....	518	6115	63	274	210
	Richmond Borough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	Niagara Falls.....	1	23	.....	13	27
Oneida.....	Oriakany Falls.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Steuben.....	Avon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	.....	78	1,290	19	1,363	2,750

aIncluded in report of regular certificates.

bMercantile employment.

cThereof 39 for mercantile employment.

dThereof 24 for mercantile employment.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND AGE OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES
REPORTED INJURED.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- port- ed.	Total.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone				1		1
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.						
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt, etc.				1		1
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt				55	2	57
c. Plaster (including gypsum)				3		3
4. Brick, tile and pottery.						
a. Common brick				4		4
c. Pottery products				1		1
5. Glass.						
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware				1		1
Total—Group I.				66	2	68
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver-plated ware				3		3
b. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf				1		1
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.				1		1
e. Jewelry (not of silver)				1		1
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
a. Smelting and refining				4	2	6
b. Coppersmiths				1		1
d. Valves, hydrants, soda water apparatus, etc.			1			1
e. Gas and electric fixtures			1	21	1	23
f. Plumbers' supplies			1	2		2
g. Other brass and bronze goods				6	1	7
h. Lead and zinc goods			4	8	3	15
3. Iron and steel.						
c. Architectural and structural iron			8	142	2	152
d. Car wheels and railway equipment			1	11		12
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works			9	114	6	129
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.			1	21	4	26
g. Hardware not specified			5	19	3	27
h. Cutlery				5		5
i. Tools			4	17	1	22
j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc.				5		5
k. Firearms	1	2	1	22		26
l. Typewriting, registering and sewing machines				2		2
m. Metal beds, wire springs and mattresses, etc.			10	12		22
n. Other wire goods				2	1	3
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.		10	51	126	5	192
p. Toys, buttons and fancy metal goods				2	1	3
q. Plating, enameling, galvanizing, etc.			1	3		4
r. Cooking and heating apparatus			1	8		9
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.	1	2	10	578	6	597
u. Other machinery	2	2	10	105	7	126
v. Foundries and machine shops	2	2	4	103	3	112
4. Railway repair shops (locomotive and car)			1	80		81
5. Vehicles.						
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs			2	16		18
b. Cycles and parts (except wheels)		2	8	18	1	29
c. Vehicle wheels (carriage, wagon and cycle)				1		1
e. Cars (except railway car shops)				4		4
7. Agricultural implements			6	39		45
8. Musical instruments.						
a. Pianos and parts			2	3		5
b. Organs and other instruments			1			1
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
a. Scientific instruments and apparatus					1	1
b. Optical and photographic apparatus	1		3	21		25
c. Scales				1		1
d. Clocks and time-recording apparatus				3		3
e. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc.		1	1	5	3	10
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopticons	1	2	10	35		48

Table VII.—Number and Age of Factory Employees Injured—Con.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not reported.	Total.
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus—Con.						
10. Electrical apparatus.						
a. Telephone, telegraph, fire alarm apparatus.		1	5	14	1	21
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies.			12	160	9	181
Total—Group II.	6	24	173	1,745	61	2,009
III. Wood Manufactures.						
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills).	3	1	20	76		100
2. Boxes and barrels.						
a. Packing boxes, barrels, shooks, etc.	2		5	15	1	23
3. Baskets and other woven work.				3		3
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery.	1	1	1	39	3	45
b. Caskets.				4		4
c. Store and office fixtures.	1			15		16
c. Other cabinet work.				5	1	6
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
a. Articles of cork.				2		2
c. Wooden toys and novelties.			2	16		18
d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances.				3		3
e. Other articles and appliances of wood.			4	10		14
7. Picture frames and moldings.				2		2
Total—Group III.	7	2	32	190	5	236
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
1. Manufacture of leather.	1		4	17		22
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.						
a. Furs and fur goods.				3		3
b. Brushes.				1		1
c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc.				1		1
3. Leather goods.						
a. Belting, washers, etc.			2	2		4
b. Saddlery and harness.			1	1		2
c. Traveling bags and trunks.			1	1		2
d. Boots and shoes.	2	3	1	13		19
f. Fancy leather goods.			1	3		4
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.				6		6
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.				3		3
Total—Group IV.	3	3	8	51		65
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.						
1. Chemicals and drugs.						
b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, ammonia).			1	231	23	255
d. Other chemicals and drugs.				3		3
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.				5	1	6
b. Dyes and colors.				1		1
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.						
b. Linseed oil.				1		1
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap.			1	8		9
5. Mineral oils and by-products.				7		7
6. Fertilizers and miscellaneous products.				1		1
7. Matches and explosives.						
a. Matches.		2		3		5
Total—Group V.		2	2	260	24	288
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp.				4	1	5
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).			3	25	1	29
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.		1	4	101	1	107
Total—Group VI.		1	7	130	3	141

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 489

Table VII.—Number and Age of Factory Employees Injured—Con.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not reported.	Total.
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
2. Paper goods.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....		1	8	27		36
c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper, etc.....				2		2
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing.....	2	1	13	39	2	57
b. Blank books and stationery.....				3		3
d. Playing cards, games and novelties.....				4		2
4. Wall paper.....		1				1
Total—Group VII.....	2	3	21	73	2	101
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk.....		1	2	6	2	11
2. Of wool.						
a. Carpets and rugs.....	8	10	24	154		196
b. Felt goods.....		2	2			4
c. Woolens and worsteds.....	11	9	8	64	1	93
3. Of cotton.....		1		39	2	42
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool).....	3	1	9	44	2	59
5. Other textiles of silk, wool or cotton.						
a. Dyeing, finishing etc. (silk, wool or cotton goods).....		3		11	1	15
b. Upholstery goods.....			1	1		2
c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings and machine work.....				1		1
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....	4	1	8	22	1	36
7. Oilcloth, crinoline, window shades, etc.....				4		4
Total—Group VIII.....	26	28	54	346	9	463
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing.....				3	1	4
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....	1		1	4		6
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.....	2		7	22		31
b. Women's and children's white goods.....		1		1		2
3. Men's hats and caps.....		1	1			2
5. Miscellaneous.						
a. Neckwear (men's).....			1			1
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.....				1		1
c. Suspenders and hose supporters.....		2		1		3
g. Sails, flags, tents and sporting goods.....				1		1
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.						
a. Laundries.....			1	1	1	3
Total—Group IX.....	3	4	11	34	2	54
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling.....				6		6
b. Canned fruits and vegetables.....			1	3	1	5
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....				24	3	27
d. Coffee roasting and grinding, spices, etc.....			1			1
e. Salt (for Salt Mines, see I, 2, b).....				5		5
2. Meats, milk, etc.						
a. Slaughtering and packing.....				1		1
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....			1	1		2
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.						
a. Macaroni and other food pastes.....				2		2
b. c. Crackers and other bakery products.....				8		8
d. Confectionery (including ice cream).....				8		8
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....		3	8	7		18
5. Liquors (including ice).						
a. Carbonated beverages.....				3		3
c. Malt.....				3		3
e. Malt liquors.....				2		2
f. Wine and distilled liquors.....				1		1
Total—Group X.....		3	11	74	4	92

III. 490 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table VII.—Number and Age of Factory Employees Injured—Con.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not reported.	Total.
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas.....				1		1
3. Gas and electricity.....				3		3
4. Electric light and power.....				4	1	5
Total—Group XI.....				8	1	9
XII. Building Industry.						
3. Carpentry.....				2		2
GRAND TOTAL.....	47	70	319	2,979	113	3,528

TABLE VII b.—NUMBER AND AGE OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES REPORTED INJURED

II. Metals, Machinery, Etc.						
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.				2		2
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....				1	3	6
h. Lead and zinc goods.....			2			
3. Iron and steel.						
d. Car wheels and railway equipment.....				1		1
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....				2	1	3
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.....			3	6	4	13
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.....				1		1
u. Other machinery.....				2		2
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
b. Optical and photographic apparatus.....				2		2
c. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc.....					1	1
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.....			2	2		4
10. Electrical apparatus.						
a. Telephone, telegraph fire-alarm apparatus.....				2		2
c. Dynamos, motors, and electrical supplies.....				3		3
Total—Group II.....			7	24	9	40
III. Wood Manufactures.						
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
c. Store and office fixtures.....				1		1
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
a. Articles of cork.....				1		1
c. Wooden toys and novelties.....				1		1
7. Picture frames and moldings.....				1		1
Total—Group III.....				4		4
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.....				1		1
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper.						
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).....				1		1
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
2. Paper goods.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....			2	8		10
c. Envelopes, cards and perforated paper.....				1		1
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing.....	1			6	1	8
b. Blank books and stationery.....				1		1
d. Playing cards, games, novelties.....				1		1
Total—Group VII.....	1		2	17	1	21
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk.....				2		2
2. Of wool.						
a. Carpets and rugs.....	5	7	12	69		93
c. Woolens and worsteds.....	1		2	18	1	22

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 491

Table VII.—Concluded.

(b) FEMALE EMPLOYEES INJURED.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not reported.	Total.
VII. Textiles—Continued.						
3. Of cotton.....				3		3
4. Hosiery and knit goods.....	1		1	7		9
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton..						
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc. (silk, wool or cotton goods).....				1		1
b. Upholstery goods.....				1		1
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....		1	3	11		15
Total—Group VIII.....	7	8	18	112	1	146
IX. Clothi , Millinery, Laundry, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.....						
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....	1					1
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.....						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.....			1	8		9
b. Women's and children's white goods.....				1		1
5. Miscellaneous.....						
a. Neckwear (men's).....			1			1
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.....				1		1
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.....						
a. Laundries.....					1	1
Total—Group IX.....	1		2	10	1	14
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.....						
d. Coffee roasting and grinding spices, etc.....			1			1
2. Meats, milk, etc.....						
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....			1			1
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.....						
b.-c. Crackers and other bakery products.....				1		1
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....		3	5	3		11
Total—Group X.....		3	7	4		14
GRAND TOTAL.....	9	11	36	173	12	241

TABLE VIII A.—NUMBER AND AGE OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES
KILLED.*

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- port- ed.	Total.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone.....				1		1
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt.....				1	1	2
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....				1		1
Total—Group I.....				3	1	4
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.....				1		1
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
f. Plumbers' supplies.....				1		1
3. Iron and steel.						
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works.....			1	1		2
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....				1	1	2
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.....				1		1
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.....				1		1
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.....				9		9
u. Other machinery.....		1		3		4
v. Foundries and machine shops.....				1		1
4. Railway repair shops (locomotive and car).....				2		2
7. Agricultural implements.....				2		2
10. Electrical apparatus.						
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies.....				1		1
Total—Group II.....		1	1	24	1	27
III. Wood Manufactures.						
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills).....			1	3		4
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery.....				1		1
b. Caskets.....				1		1
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
c. Wooden toys and novelties.....				1		1
Total—Group III.....			1	6		7
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
3. Leather goods.						
f. Fancy leather goods.....				1		1
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.						
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.....				1		1
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap.....				1		1
5. Mineral oils and by-products.....				1		1
Total—Group V.....				3		3
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp.....				1		1
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.....				3		3
Total—Group VI.....				4		4
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
2. Paper goods.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....				1		1
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing.....			1	1		2
Total—Group VII.....			1	2		3

* No female employees were reported killed; hence the following figures apply to males only.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 493

Table VIII A.—Concluded.

NUMBER AND AGE OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES KILLED.*

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not reported.	Total.
VIII. Textiles.						
2. Of wool.						
c. Woolens and worsteds.....				1		1
3. Of cotton.....				1		1
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool).....			1			1
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....		1		1		2
7. Oilcloth, crinoline, window shades, etc.....				1		1
Total—Group VIII.....		1	1	4		6
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing.....				1		1
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....			1	1		2
5. Miscellaneous						
g. Sails, flags, tents and sporting goods.....				1		1
Total—Group IX.....			1	3		4
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling.....				3		3
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....				2		2
e. Salt.....				2		2
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....				1		1
5. Liquors (including ice).						
d. Malting.....				1		1
e. Malt liquors.....				1		1
Total—Group X.....				10		10
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas and electricity.....				1		1
4. Electric light and power.....				1		1
Total—Group XI.....				2		2
GRAND TOTAL.....		2	5	62	2	71

*No females employees were reported killed; hence the following figures apply to males only.

Table VIII B.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees Permanently Disabled.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.		
	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and under 18.	18 years and over.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and over.	Total.
I. Stone and Clay Products.							
3. Lime, cement and plaster.							
b. Cement and asphalt.....			2	2			
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.							
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.							
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....			1	1			
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.							
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....						2	2
h. Lead and zinc goods.....		1		1		1	1
3. Iron and steel.							
c. Architectural and structural iron....			11	*12			
d. Car wheels and railway equipment.....			2	2		1	1
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin-plate works.....			2	2			

* Age not reported for one.

III. 494 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table VIII B.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees Permanently Disabled—Con.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.		
	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and under 18.	18 years and over.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and over.	Total.
II. Metals, Machinery, Apparatus—Con.							
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.			7	7			
g. Hardware not specified		2	3	5			
i. Tools		1	3	4			
j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc.			2	2			
k. Firearms	1		3	4			
m. Metal beds, wire springs and mattresses			1	1			
n. Other wire goods			1	1			
o. Tinware, sheet-metal work, metal stamping	2	19	25	46		2	*3
r. Cooking and heating apparatus		2	1	2			
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.		1	63	65		1	1
u. Other machinery		1	15	*17			
v. Foundries and machine shops		1	7	8			
4. Railway repair shops (locomotive and car)			4	4			
5. Vehicles							
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs			5	5			
b. Cycles and parts (except wheels)		1	2	3			
c. Vehicle wheels (carriage, wagon and cycle)			1	1			
7. Agricultural implements		2	11	13			
9. Other instruments and appliances				*1			
a. Scientific instruments and apparatus		1	7	8			
b. Optical and photographic apparatus			1	1			
c. Scales			1	1			
d. Clocks and time-recording apparatus			1	1			
e. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges							*1
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.	2	4	17	*24		1	1
10. Electrical apparatus							
a. Telephone, telegraph, fire-alarm apparatus		4	4	*9		1	*2
c. Dynamos, motors, and electrical supplies		4	35	†43		2	2
Total—Group II	5	44	235	293		11	†14
III. Wood Manufactures.							
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills)		4	29	33			
2. Boxes and barrels							
a. Packing boxes, barrels, shooks, etc.		4	1	5			
3. Baskets and other woven work			2	2			
5. Furniture and cabinet work							
a. Furniture and upholstery	1		14	15			
b. Caskets			1	1			
c. Store and office fixtures		1	5	6			
e. Other cabinet work			4	4			
6. Wood, cork and amber working							
c. Wooden toys and novelties			1	1			
d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances			1	1			
e. Other articles and appliances of wood			3	3			
Total—Group III	1	9	61	71			
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.							
1. Manufacture of leather	1		5	6			
2. Leather goods							
a. Belting, washers, etc.		1		1			
c. Traveling bags and trunks			1	1			
d. Boots and shoes	1		6	7			
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods			1	1			
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.							
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.			2	2		1	1
Total—Group IV	2	1	15	18		1	1

*Age not reported for one.

†Age not reported for three.

‡Age not reported for four

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 495

Table VIII B.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees Permanently Disabled.—Con.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.		
	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and under 18.	18 years and over.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	16 years and over.	Total.
V. Chemicals, Oils, Explosives.							
1. Chemicals and drugs.							
b. Alkalies (soda, potash, ammonia).....			4	4			
2. Paints and colors.			2	*3			
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.....							
4. Soap, candles, etc.		1	1	2			
a. Soap.....							
Total—Group V.....		1	7	9			
VI. Paper and Pulp.							
2. Pulp and paper.							
a. Pulp (chemical, mechanical, mineral).....			1	1			
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).....			1	1			
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.....	1	1	9	11			
Total—Group VI.....	1	1	11	13			
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.							
2. Paper goods.							
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....	1		7	8		3	3
c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper, etc.							
3. Printing and stationery.							
a. Printing and publishing.....		3	3	*7	1	1	2
b. Blank books and stationery.....			2	2		1	1
d. Playing cards, games, novelties.....			1	1		1	1
Total—Group VII.....	1	3	13	18	1	6	7
VIII. Textiles.							
2. Of wool.							
a. Carpets and rugs.....	1	1	5	7		1	1
c. Woolens and worsteds.....	4		6	10		4	4
3. Of cotton.....	1		7	8			
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool).....		3	12	15		1	1
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton.							
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc.....			1	1			
c. Braids, embroideries, dress trimmings.....						1	1
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibres.....			1	1		3	3
Total—Group VIII.....	6	4	32	42		10	10
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.							
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.							
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....					1		1
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.							
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.....	1	3	1	*5		1	1
5. Miscellaneous.							
a. Neckwear (men's).....						1	1
Total—Group IX.....	1	3	1	5	1	2	3
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.							
a. Grain handling and milling.....			1	1			
b. Canned fruits and vegetables.....		1	1	*3			
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....			2	2			
d. Coffee roasting, grinding, spices, etc.....						1	1
2. Meats, milk, etc.							
a. Slaughtering and packing.....		1	1	1			
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....		1	1	1		1	1
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.							
b-c. Crackers and other bakery products.....			3	3			
d. Confectionery (including ice cream).....			2	2			
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....			3	3		3	3
5. Liquors (including ice).....							
d. Malting.....			1	1			
Total—Group X.....		1	15	17		5	5
XII. Building Industry.							
3. Carpentry.....			1	1			
GRAND TOTAL.....	17	67	393	†489	2	35	†40

* Including one age not stated. † Including twelve age not stated. ‡ Including three age not stated.

TABLE IX.—NATURE AND

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.						
	Lac- era- tions.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Frac- tures.	Other.
I. Stone and Clay Products.							
1. Stone.							
b. Cut stone.....							
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.						1	
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt, etc.							
3. Lime, cement and plaster.							
b. Cement and asphalt.....	7	6	11	21	4	4	
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....				1		1	
4. Brick, tile and pottery.							
a. Common brick.....		1	1			2	
c. Pottery products.....				1			
5. Glass.							
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware.....			1				
Total—Group I.....	7	7	13	23	5	7	
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.							
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.							
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....	1		1				
b. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf.....						1	
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.....							
e. Jewelry (not of silver).....				1			
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.							
a. Smelting and refining.....	1	4		1			
b. Copper-smiths.....						1	
d. Valves, hydrants, soda water appa- ratus, etc.....			1				
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....	3	9	5	5	1		
f. Plumbers' supplies.....	1						
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....	2			1		1	1
h. Lead and zinc goods.....	1		3	8			1
3. Iron and steel.							
c. Architectural and structural iron.....	18	7	47	54	4	9	1
d. Car wheels and railway equipment.....		1	5	1		2	
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works.	22	22	37	30	2	6	5
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....	9		5	1			
g. Hardware not specified.....	6		7	5		1	2
h. Cutlery.....			4			1	
i. Tools.....	3		5	4		5	1
j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc.....			2	1			
k. Firearms.....	3	1	5	4	2	2	5
l. Typewriting, registering and sewing machines.....		1				1	
m. Metal beds, wire springs and mat- tresses, etc.....	1	2	11	3	1		3
n. Other wire goods.....			1	1			
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.....	51	7	44	24		6	8
p. Toys, buttons and fancy metal goods.....	1		1			1	
q. Plating, enameling, galvanizing, etc.....	2			2			
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.....		3		1		2	
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.....	106	27	142	158	25	48	15
u. Other machinery.....	19	6	33	32	5	3	5
v. Foundries and machine shops.....	20	22	24	20	3	7	6
4. Railway repair shops.....	16	1	16	25	3	8	4
5. Vehicles.							
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	4		6	1	1		1
b. Cycles and parts (except wheels).....	3		15	3			4
c. Vehicle wheels (carriage, wagon and cycle).....							
e. Cars (except railway car shops).....	1		3				
7. Agricultural implements.....	9	4	10	2	1	3	1
8. Musical instruments.							
a. Pianos and parts.....			5				
b. Organs and other instruments.....			1				

EXTENT OF INJURIES REPORTED.

Total.	PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.									Total.	Death.	Not reported.	Grand total.
	PARTIAL: LOSS OF—					COMPLETE: LOSS OF—							
	Eye.	Limb.	Hand or foot.	Other parts.	Total.	Eyes.	Limbs.	Hands or feet.	Internal injuries.				
.....												1	1
1													1
53			1	1	2					2	2		57
2											1		3
4													4
1													1
1													1
62			1	1	2					2	4		68
2				1	1					1			3
1													1
1											1		1
6													6
1													1
1													1
23													23
1											1		2
5				2	2					2			7
13				2	2					2			15
140	1		1	10	12					12			152
9				3	3					3			12
124				2	2					2			126
15			6	1	7						2	1	26
21				5	5					5		1	27
5													5
18	1		1	2	4					4			22
3				2	2					2			5
22	1		1	2	4					4			26
2													2
21				1	1					1			22
2				1	1					1			3
140			1	48	49					49	1	2	192
3													3
4				2	2					2	1		4
6													6
521	5	3	4	50	62		2	2		4	66	9	597
103				16	16			1		1	17	4	126
102	2	1		5	8					8	1	1	112
73			2	2	4					4	2	2	81
13				5	5					5			18
25				3	3					3		1	29
4				1	1					1			1
30	1	1		11	13					13	2		45
5													5
1													1

Table IX.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.						
	Lac- era- tions.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Frac- tures.	Other.
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus— Concluded.							
9. Other instruments and appliances.							
a. Scientific instruments and appliances.	7	2	6	1		1	
b. Optical and photographic apparatus.							
c. Scales.	2						
d. Clocks and time-recording apparatus.	2						
e. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc.	2	2	5				
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereop- ticons, etc.	12	2	7	1		1	
10. Electrical apparatus.							
a. Telephone, telegraph and fire alarm apparatus.	2	1	4	2		1	
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical sup- plies.	32	7	39	29	3	9	16
Total—Group II.	360	131	500	421	51	120	79
III. Wood Manufactures.							
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills).	16	5	25	9		8	
2. Boxes and barrels.	4		10	3			1
3. Baskets and other woven work.			1				
5. Furniture and cabinet work.							
a. Furniture and upholstery.	4		20	1		2	2
b. Caskets.			1				1
c. Store and office fixtures.	3	1	5	1			
e. Other cabinet work.			2				
6. Wood, cork and amber working.							
a. Articles of cork.			2				
c. Wooden toys and novelties.	1	1	5	6		1	2
d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances.			1				1
e. Other articles and appliances of wood.	4		4	2		1	
7. Picture frames and moldings.	1		1				
Total—Group III.	33	7	77	22		12	7
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.							
1. Manufacture of leather.	5		2	2	1	3	2
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.							
a. Furs and fur goods.			2	1			
b. Brushes.		1					
c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc.				1			
3. Leather goods.							
a. Belting, washers, etc.			1			1	
b. Saddlery and harness.							1
c. Traveling trunks and bags.	1						
d. Boots and shoes.	3		1	1	1	6	1
f. Fancy leather goods.			1				1
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.	1		3			1	
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.							
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.							
Total—Group IV.	10	1	10	5	2	10	5
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.							
1. Chemicals and drugs.							
b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, ammonia).	11	48	37	91	25	16	23
d. Other chemicals and drugs.		1				2	
2. Paints and colors.							
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.	1				1		
b. Dyes and colors.						1	
3. Vegetable oil, perfumery, etc.							
b. Linseed oil.	1						

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 499

Nature and Extent of Injuries Reported.

[illegible]

III. 500 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table IX.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.						
	Lac- era- tions.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Fractures.	Other.
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives—Continued.							
4. Soap, candles, etc.							
a. Soap.....	5			1			
5. Mineral oils and by-products.....	1		4				1
6. Fertilizers and miscellaneous products.....						1	
7. Matches and explosives.							
a. Matches.....	2		2		1		
Total—Group V.....	21	49	43	92	27	20	24
VI. Paper and Pulp.							
2. Pulp and paper.							
a. Pulp.....	1			1			
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).....	4	2	4	12	3	3	
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc....	19	3	14	28	8	11	8
Total—Group VI.....	24	5	18	41	11	14	8
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.							
2. Paper goods.							
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....	13		4	6	1		
c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper etc	1			1			
3. Printing and stationery.							
a. Printing and publishing.....	19		9	12	2	2	2
b. Blank books and stationery.....							
d. Playing cards, games and novelties....			1				
4. Wall paper.....							
Total—Group VII.....	33		14	19	3	2	2
VIII. Textiles.							
1. Of silk.....	3		1	4			3
2. Of wool.							
a. Carpets and rugs.....	18	4	98	49	9	7	3
b. Felt goods.....				1		2	1
c. Woolens and worsteds.....	24	2	29	15	1	4	3
3. Of cotton.....	9		4	3	2	4	8
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool).	10	3	13	8	2	4	2
5. Other textiles of silk, wool or cotton.							
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc. (silk, wool, or cotton goods).....	4	1	2	5	1		1
b. Upholstery goods.....	1						1
c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings (machine work).....							
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....	7		6	8	2	5	2
7. Oilcloth, crinoline, window shades, etc..			1			1	1
Total—Group VIII.....	76	10	154	93	17	27	25
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.							
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.							
a. Men's and boy's clothing.....	2		1				
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....						3	
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.							
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.	5		11	2	3	3	1
b. Women's and children's white goods.	1					1	
3. Men's hats and caps.....			1				
5. Miscellaneous.							
a. Neckwear (men's).....							
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.....					1		
c. Suspenders and hose supporters.....					1		2
g. Sails, flags, tents and sporting goods..							
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.							
a. Laundries.....	1	1				1	
Total—Group IX.....	9	1	13	2	5	8	3

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 491

Table VII.—Concluded.

(b) FEMALE EMPLOYEES INJURED.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- port- ed.	Total.
VII. Textiles—Continued.						
3. Of cotton.....				3		3
4. Hosiery and knit goods.....	1		1	7		9
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton..						
a. Dyeing finishing, etc. (silk, wool or cotton goods).....				1		1
b. Upholstery goods.....				1		1
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....		1	3	11		15
Total—Group VIII.....	7	8	18	112	1	146
IX. Clothi , Millinery, Laundry, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.....						
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....						1
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.....						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.....			1	8		9
b. Women's and children's white goods.....				1		1
5. Miscellaneous.....						
a. Neckwear (men's).....			1			1
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.....				1		1
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.....						
a. Laundries.....					1	1
Total—Group IX.....	1		2	10	1	14
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.....						
d. Coffee roasting and grinding spices, etc.....			1			1
2. Meats, milk, etc.....						
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....			1			1
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.....						
b.-c. Crackers and other bakery products.....				1		1
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....		3	5	3		11
Total—Group X.....		3	7	4		14
GRAND TOTAL.....	9	11	36	173	12	241

III. 502 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table IX.—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.						
	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Fractures.	Other.
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.							
a. Grain handling and milling.....				1	1		
b. Canned fruits and vegetables.....	1	1					
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....	6	3	2	8	1	2	1
d. Coffee roasting and grinding, spices, etc.....							
e. Salt (for salt mines see I-2-b).....			1			2	
2. Meats, milk, etc.							
a. Slaughtering and packing.....							
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....							
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.							
a. Macaroni and other food pastes.....	1		1				
b-c. Crackers and other bakery products.....	1	1		2	1		
d. Confectionery (including ice cream).....			2	3			1
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....	4		5		1	1	
5. Liquors (including ice).							
c. Carbonated beverages.....		1	2				
d. Malting.....	1						
e. Malt liquors.....						1	
f. Wine and distilled liquors.....							1
Total—Group X.....	14	6	13	14	4	6	3
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.							
2. Gas.....						1	
3. Gas and electricity.....	1					1	
4. Electric light and power.....		1	2			1	
Total—Group XI.....	1	1	2			3	
XII. Building Industry.							
3. Carpentry.....		1					
GRAND TOTAL.....	588	219	857	732	125	229	156

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 503

Nature and Extent of Injuries Reported.

Total.	PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.										Total.	Total.	Death.	Not reported.	Grand total.
	PARTIAL: LOSS OF—					COMPLETE: LOSS OF—									
	Eyes.	Limb.	Hand or foot.	Other parts.	Total.	Eyes.	Limbs.	Hands or feet.	Internal injuries.	Total.					
2				1	1						1	3		6	
2		1		2	3						3			5	
23				2	2						2	2		27	
				1	1						1			1	
3												2		5	
		1			1						1			1	
				2	2						2			2	
2														2	
5			1	2	3						3			8	
6				2	2						2			8	
11			1	5	6						6	1		18	
3														3	
1				1	1						1	1		3	
1												1		2	
1														1	
60		2	2	18	22						22	10		92	
1														1	
2												1		3	
4												1		5	
7												2		9	
1				1	1						1			2	
2,906	14	14	43	449	520		2	4	3	9	529	71	22	3,528	

TABLE X.—CAUSES

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers, etc.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone	1					
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.	1					
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt, etc..	1					
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt	1	4	1			
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....	1					
4. Brick, tile and pottery.						
a. Common brick.....						
c. Pottery products.....						
5. Glass.						
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware.....						
Total—Group I.....	4	4	1			
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....				1		
b. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf.....						
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.....	1					
e. Jewelry (not of silver).....	1					
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
a. Smelting and refining.....						
b. Copper-smiths.....	1					
d. Valves, hydrants, soda water appar- atus, etc.....			1			
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....						
f. Plumbers' supplies.....	1		1			
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....				3		
h. Lead and zinc goods.....				6	2	
3. Iron and steel.						
c. Architectural and structural iron.....	3	11	3	13	4	
d. Car wheels and railway equipment.....	1		3	2		
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works.....	2	1	2	6	3	
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....	1	3		11	1	
g. Hardware not specified.....	2	2	1	9		
h. Cutlery.....				2	1	
i. Tools.....	2		6	3	2	
j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc.....			2		1	
k. Firearms.....	2	2	1	4	2	
l. Typewriting, registering and sewing machines.....		1		1		
m. Metal beds, wire springs, mattresses, etc.....	2		4	5	3	
n. Other wire goods.....	1			5		
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.....		3	3	96	22	
p. Toys, buttons and fancy metal goods.....				1		
q. Plating, enameling, galvanizing, etc.....		1		1		
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.....	3	2				
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.....	44	37	45	19	13	
u. Other machinery.....	9	5	27	7	12	
v. Foundries and machine shops.....	3	11	7	2	1	
4. Railway repair shops.....	1	1	7		3	
5. Vehicles.						
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	1		6			
b. Cycles and parts (except wheels).....			7	2	6	
c. Vehicle wheels (carriage, wagon and cycle).....			1			
e. Cars (except railway car shops).....						
7. Agricultural implements.....	5	4	18	2	3	
8. Musical instruments.						
a. Pianos and parts.....	1		3			
b. Organs and other instruments.....			1			

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 505

OF ACCIDENTS.

[illegible]

Table X.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers, etc.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus—Continued.						
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
a. Scientific instruments and appliances						
b. Optical and photographic apparatus	2		4	10		
c. Scales				1		
d. Clocks and time-recording apparatus						
e. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc.	1	1	2	2		
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopti- cons, etc.	1		2	41	1	
10. Electrical apparatus.						
a. Telephone, telegraph and fire alarm apparatus	3	2	5	5		
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical sup- plies	12	12	12	36	4	
Total—Group II.	106	99	169	291	83	
III. Wood Manufactures.						
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills)	4	1	58		2	
2. Boxes and barrels.						
a. Packing boxes, barrels, shooks, etc.		1	18	1		
3. Baskets and other woven work			2			
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery		1	26			
b. Caskets			4			
c. Store and office fixtures			9			
e. Other cabinet work			6			
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
a. Articles of cork			1			
c. Wooden toys and novelties		1	8	1	2	
d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances			2			
e. Other articles and appliances of wood	1		3	3		
7. Picture frames and moldings						
Total—Group III.	5	4	137	5	4	
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
1. Manufacture of leather	1		1	2		
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair etc.						
a. Furs and fur goods						
b. Brushes						
c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc.						
3. Leather goods.						
a. Belting, washers, etc.	1	1			1	
b. Saddlery and harness						
c. Traveling bags and trunks		1				
d. Boots and shoes	2	2	1	3		
f. Fancy leather goods		1				
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods						
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.				3		
Total—Group IV	5	5	2	8	1	
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.						
1. Chemicals and drugs.						
b. Alkalies (soda, potash, ammonia)	12	3	1		2	
d. Other chemicals and drugs		1				
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.	1	1		1		
b. Dyes and colors	1					
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.						
b. Linseed oil						

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 507

Causes of Accidents.

[illegible]

111.508 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table X.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers, etc.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives—Con.						
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap		1		3		
5. Mineral oils and by-products	1		4			
6. Fertilizers and miscellaneous products						
7. Matches and explosives						
a. Matches						
Total—Group V	15	6	5	4	2	
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper						
a. Pulp	2					
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported)	6			1		
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc	14	3	4	1		
Total—Group VI	22	3	4	2		
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
2. Paper goods						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes		1	2	5		
c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper, etc.						
3. Printing and stationery						
a. Printing and publishing	3	5	3	27		
b. Blank books and stationery				2		
d. Playing cards, games and novelties				1		
4. Wall paper						
Total—Group VII	3	6	5	35		
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk	3	1				1
2. Of wool						
a. Carpets and rugs	24	3	2	1		71
b. Felt goods	1	1				
c. Woolens and worsteds	13	2	1		2	42
3. Of cotton	9	2				15
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool)	14	7	1			17
5. Other textiles of silk, wool or cotton						
a. Dyeing and finishing (silk, wool or cotton goods)	1		1			1
b. Upholstery goods	2					
c. Braids, embroideries, dress trimmings (machine work)						
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers	11	1			1	1
7. Oilcloth, crinoline, window shades, etc.			1			
Total—Group VIII	78	17	6	1	3	148
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking						
a. Mens and boys' clothing		2				
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.		5				
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs	1	4	2	3		1
b. Women's and children's white goods	1					
3. Men's hats and caps						
5. Miscellaneous						
a. Neckwear (men's)	1					
b. Corsets, leggings, etc.						
c. Suspenders and hose supporters						
g. Sails, flags, tents and sporting goods						
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing						
a. Laundries		1				
Total—Group IX	3	12	2	3		1

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 509

Causes of Accidents.

Other machines and machine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc).	Explosives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Handling merchandise.	Vehicles animals.	All other.	Grand total.
3	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9
1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
22	54	22	5	50	30	32	16	33	46	288
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
5	12	1	.....	2	7	5	.....	1	1	29
38	60	1	.....	2	14	18	.....	.....	12	107
44	75	2	.....	4	21	24	.....	1	14	141
28	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
9	47	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	57
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
40	89	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	4	101
2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	11
34	135	3	.....	3	7	11	1	2	34	196
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
9	69	3	.....	3	5	5	.....	1	7	93
5	31	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	5	42
5	44	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	6	59
3	6	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	2	15
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	23	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	3	36
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
69	322	7	.....	10	18	40	4	4	58	463
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
10	21	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	2	31
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
15	36	.....	1	.....	2	12	.....	1	2	54

III. 510 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table X.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling.....	3	1				
b. Canned fruits and vegetables.....	1	1		2		
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....	3	1	1			
d. Coffee roasting and grinding, spices, etc.	1					
e. Salt (for salt mines, see I-2-b).....	1					
2. Meats, milk, etc.						
a. Slaughtering and packing.....						
b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....				1		
3. Bakers' and confectioners' goods.						
a. Macaroni and other food pastes.....						
b-c. Crackers and other bakery products...	1					
d. Confectionery (including ice cream)....	1				1	
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....	3					
5. Liquors (including ice).						
c. Carbonated beverages.....						
d. Malting.....	1					
e. Malt liquors.....		1				
f. Wine and distilled liquors.....						
Total—Group X.....	15	4	1	3	1	
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas.....						
3. Gas and electricity.....						
4. Electric light and power.....	1					
Total—Group XI.....	1					
XII. Building Industry.						
3. Carpentry.....			1			
GRAND TOTAL.....	257	160	333	352	94	149

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 511

Causes of Accidents.

Other machines and machine tools.	Total.	Hand-tools (saws, axes, etc.).	Explosives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Handling merchandise.	Vehicles, animals.	All other.	Grand total.
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2	7	.....	.....	4	6	3	.....	2	5	27
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	5
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
10	13	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	18
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
27	51	.....	2	7	13	8	.....	4	7	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
3	4	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	9
.....										
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
627	1,972	146	28	177	398	236	163	111	297	3,528

TABLE X.—(A) CAUSES OF

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers, etc.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone.....	1					
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt.....	1					
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....	1					
Total—Group I.....	2					
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.....	1					
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
f. Plumbers' supplies.....	1					
3. Iron and steel.						
e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works.	1					
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....		2				
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, metal stamping, etc.....						
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.....						
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.....	3	1				
u. Other machinery.....	1			1		
v. Foundries and machine shops.....						
4. Railway repair shops (locomotive and car)	1					
7. Agricultural implements.....	1	1				
10. Electrical apparatus.						
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical sup- plies.....						
Total—Group II.....	9	4		1		
III. Wood Manufactures.						
1. Lumber and house trim (saw and planing mills).....	1		3			
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery.....			1			
b. Caskets.....			1			
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
c. Wooden toys and novelties.....						
Total—Group III.....	1		5			
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
3. Leather goods.						
f. Fancy leather goods.....		1				
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.						
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.....	1					
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap.....		1				
5. Mineral oils and by-products.....						
Total—Group V.....	1	1				
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp.....						
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.....	2					
Total—Group VI.....	2					
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
2. Paper goods.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes.....						
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing.....		1				
Total—Group VII.....		1				

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 513

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Other machines and machine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc.).	Explosives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Handling merchandise.	Vehicles, animals.	All other.	Grand total.
.....	1									1
.....	1		1		1					2
.....	2		1		1					4
.....	1									1
.....	1									1
.....	1					1				2
.....	2									2
.....						1	1			1
.....	5		1		1		2			9
1	2					2				4
1	1					1				1
.....	2									2
.....									1	1
2	16		1		1	5	3		1	27
.....	4									4
.....	1									1
.....	1									1
.....						1				1
.....	6					1				7
.....	1									1
.....	1									1
.....	1								1	1
.....	2								1	3
.....	2								1	1
.....	2				1					3
.....	2				1				1	4
.....						1				1
1	2									2
1	2					1				3

III. 514 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table X.—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gear- ing, belts, pul- leys, shaft- ing, etc.	Eleva- tors, hoists, cranes, der- ricks.	Sawn, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines	Emery wheels, buffers, etc.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
VIII. Textiles.						
2. Of wool.						
a. Woolens and worsteds.....						
3. Of cotton.....		1				
4. Hosiery and knit goods (cotton or wool).....						1
5. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers.....						
7. Oilcloth, crinoline, window shades, etc.....						
Total—Group VII.....		1				1
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing.....		1				
b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.....		2				
5. Miscellaneous.						
g. Sails, flags, tents, and sporting goods..						
Total—Group IX.....		3				
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling.....	2					
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....	1					
e. Salt.....	1					
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....						
5. Liquors (including ice).....						
d. Malting.....	1					
e. Malt liquors.....	1					
Total—Group X.....	6					
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.						
3. Gas and electricity.....						
4. Electric light and power.....	1					
Total—Group XI.....	1					
GRAND TOTAL.....	22	11	5	1		1

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 515

(a) Causes of Fatal Accidents.

Other ma- chines and ma- chine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc.).	Explo- sives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Hand- ling mer- chan- dise.	Vehi- cles, ani- mals.	All other.	Grand total.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	10
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4	44	.....	3	1	6	9	3	.....	5	71

**TABLE XI.—CERTIFICATES OF BOILER INSPECTION FILED
WITH BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.**

COUNTY.	FACTORIES.			Hotels, office buildings, institu- tions, etc.
	Insured.	Not insured.	Total.	
Albany.....	190	22	212	3
Allegany.....	13	13	26	.....
Broome.....	108	29	137	4
Cattaraugus.....	54	22	76	.....
Cayuga.....	32	6	38	.....
Chautauqua.....	71	32	103	2
Chemung.....	71	33	104	4
Chenango.....	28	16	44	1
Clinton.....	15	11	26	.....
Columbia.....	35	5	40	1
Cortland.....	27	12	39	.....
Delaware.....	39	19	58	.....
Dutchess.....	53	6	59	.....
Erie.....	120	34	154	5
Essex.....	18	1	19	.....
Franklin.....	24	17	41	3
Fulton.....	92	26	118	.....
Genesee.....	38	23	61	2
Greene.....	26	7	33	.....
Hamilton.....	2	.....	2	.....
Herkimer.....	70	18	88	1
Jefferson.....	58	11	69	.....
Lewis.....	21	15	36	.....
Livingston.....	27	21	48	3
Madison.....	46	18	64	.....
Monroe.....	255	48	333	23
Montgomery.....	81	9	90	8
Nassau.....	6	3	9	4
Niagara.....	104	18	122	3
Oneida.....	232	79	311	5
Onondaga.....	135	2	137	8
Ontario.....	27	11	38	1
Orange.....	92	20	112	2
Orleans.....	21	1	22	1
Oswego.....	70	30	100	.....

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 517

Table XI.—Concluded.

COUNTY.	FACTORIES.			Hotels, office buildings, institutions, etc.
	Insured.	Not insured.	Total.	
Otsego.....	25	46	71	1
Putnam.....	8	1	9	.....
Queens.....	36	7	43	1
Rensselaer.....	158	33	191	11
Rockland.....	31	16	47	.....
St. Lawrence.....	52	40	92	5
Saratoga.....	78	1	79	3
Schenectady.....	20	5	25	.....
Schoharie.....	13	4	17	.....
Schuyler.....	16	6	22	.....
Seneca.....	30	10	40	2
Steuben.....	54	72	126	.....
Sullivan.....	9	7	16	.....
Tioga.....	27	36	63	.....
Tompkins.....	47	17	64	1
Ulster.....	77	26	103	2
Warren.....	26	6	32	1
Washington.....	43	7	50	1
Wayne.....	67	27	94	.....
Westchester.....	67	3	70	3
Wyoming.....	14	6	20	.....
Yates.....	23	11	34	.....
Total.....	3,252	1,025	4,277	115

TABLE XII.—MINES AND

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.	Material mined or quarried.	In-spec- tions.	Mines or quar- ries.	Num- ber in opera- tion.
I. STONE AND CLAY				
1. Stone.				
ALBANY COUNTY.				
<i>South Bethlehem:</i>				
Callanan Road Improvement Co.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
CAYUGA COUNTY.				
<i>Auburn:</i>				
Auburn City Quarries.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Bennett, D. M.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Goodrich, C. E.....	Limestone.....	1	2	2
ERIE COUNTY.				
<i>Buffalo:</i>				
Buffalo Cement Co., Ltd.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
MADISON COUNTY.				
<i>Perryville:</i>				
Hodge, Mrs. H. C.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Warlock, Cyrus.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.				
<i>Canajoharie:</i>				
Shaper, A. E. & D. C.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
<i>Palatine Bridge:</i>				
Mohawk Valley Stone Co.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
ONONDAGA COUNTY.				
<i>De Witt:</i>				
Alvord, E. B. & Co.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Dunlop, Robert.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
<i>East Onondaga:</i>				
Britton, I. E.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
<i>Manlius:</i>				
Alvord, A. E.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Behan, Jas., Estate.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
<i>Onondaga:</i>				
Elm Wood Lime Stone Quarries.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
Split Rock Co.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
<i>Onondaga Castle:</i>				
Kelley, John.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
McElroy, Patrick.....	Limestone.....	1	1	1
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.				
<i>Gouverneur:</i>				
Belding, Milo M.....	Marble.....	1	1	1
Davidson Bros.....	Marble.....	1	1	1
Gouverneur Marble Co.....	Marble.....	1	1	1
Northern New York and Empire Marble Co.....	Marble.....	1	1	1
White Marble Co.....	Marble.....	1	1	1
<i>Potsdam:</i>				
Potsdam Red Sand Stone Co.....	Red sandstone....	1	1	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
<i>Granville:</i>				
Empire Green Slate Co.....	Slate.....	1	1	1
<i>Hampton:</i>				
Welsh Red Slate Co.....	Red Slate.....	1	1	1
<i>Middle Granville:</i>				
Allen & Williams.....	Red Slate.....	1	1	1
Total—Stone.....		27	28	28

aOne under eighteen years of age. bThree under eighteen years of age. cOne under
 years. †Not reported. ‡Day shift ten, night shift twelve. *Night shift thirteen

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 519

QUARRIES INSPECTED.

Em- ployees on pay roll.	Daily hours of labor.	Boilers.		Engines.		Orders.	Compli- ances.
		No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

PRODUCTS.

c65	10	2	230	1	175		
20	8	1	40	1	30	Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper.	
30	9	.....	.....	.....	.....		
34	10	.....	.....	.....	.....		
175	10	4	100	4	80		
6	10	1	35	1	25	Have boiler inspected.....	Complied.
15	10	1	50	1	30	Have boiler inspected.....	Complied.
30	10	3	61	3	45		
b142	10	2	80	3	75		
20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
30	10	2	132	2	60		
42	10	1	6	1	5		
20	10	2	90	1	80		
2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....		
350	10	3	300	2	180		
8	10	1	20	1	15		
4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....		
36	10	6	360	1	150		
16	10	1	100	1	20		
42	10	3	240	1	80		
22	10	4	200	1	20		
35	10	1	80	1	130		
40	10	1	75	2	55	Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper.	
c83	10	1	45	3	35	Have boiler inspected.	
9	10	1	30	1	35	Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper.	
a10	10	1	3	.....	.....	Pay wages weekly. File report of boiler inspection.	
d1,246	.....	42	2,277	32	1,325		

sixteen years of age.
and one-half.

dSix under eighteen years of age; of whom one is under sixteen

III. 520 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table XII.—Continued.

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.	Material mined or quarried.	In-spec-tions.	Mines or quarries.	Num-ber in opera-tion.
I. STONE AND CLAY				
2. Talc, Graphite, Salt, Etc.				
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.				
<i>De Kalb:</i>				
St. Lawrence Mining Co.....	Talc.....	1	1	1
Stella Mines.....				
<i>Edwards:</i>				
International Pulp Co.....	Talc.....	1	4	3
United States Talc Co.....	Talc.....	1	2	1
<i>Fowler:</i>				
American Talc Co.....	Talc.....	1	2	2
Columbian Talc Co.....	Talc.....	1	1	1
Ontario Talc Co.....	Talc.....	1	1	1
Total—Talc.....		6	11	9
ESSEX COUNTY.				
<i>Minerva:</i>				
North River Garnet Co.....	Garnet.....	1	1	1
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.				
<i>Retsch:</i>				
Retsch Mining Co.....	Salt.....	1	2	1
WARREN COUNTY.				
<i>Hague:</i>				
American Graphite Co.....	Graphite.....	1	1	1
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
<i>Whitchell:</i>				
Brandon Paint Co.....	Ocher.....			
Total—Miscellaneous.....		3	4	3
3-b. Cement.				
ERIE COUNTY.				
<i>Akron:</i>				
Akron Cement Works.....	Cement rock.....	1	2	1
Cummings Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....	1	7	2
Newman, H. L. & W. C.....	Cement rock.....	1	1	1
SARATOGA COUNTY.				
<i>South Glens Falls:</i>				
Morgan Lime and Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....			
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.				
<i>Howes Cave:</i>				
Heiderberg Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....	1	1	1
ULSTER COUNTY.				
<i>Binnewater:</i>				
Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co.*.....	Cement rock.....	2	10	10
<i>Le Fever Falls:</i>				
New York Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....	1	2	2
<i>Rondout:</i>				
Newark Lime and Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....	1	3	3
<i>Rosendale:</i>				
New York and Rosendale Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....	2	2	1
Snyder, A. J., & Sons.....	Cement rock.....	1	2	2
<i>Whiteport:</i>				
Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Co.....	Cement rock.....			
Total—Cement.....		11	30	23

*One under eighteen years of age. bFive under eighteen years of age. cSix under
 Lawrence Cement Co., Lawrenceville Cement Co. and F. O. Norton Cement Co.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 521

Mines and Quarries Inspected.

Em- ployees on pay roll.	Daily hours of labor.	BOILERS.		ENGINES.		Orders.	Compli- ances.
		No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

PRODUCTS—Continued.

6	10	1	20	1	15		
a58	10	1				Retimber one side of one shaft.....	Complied.
12	10	1	45	1	40		
30	10	2	300	1	250		
20	10	2	130	1	40		
11	10	1	60	1	20	Employ competent engineer. Provide an additional opening to mine. Have boiler inspected.	Complied.
a137	.....	7	555	5	365		
80	10	1	125	1	75		
285	10	10	1,200	7	1,800		
40	10	2	120	1	60		
405	.....	13	1,445	9	1,935		
a23	10	1	40	1	20	Inspect boiler and file certificate. Provide fire buckets in engine room.	
25	10	3	180	3	180		
25	10	6	200	3	180	Provide sufficient and proper means of ventilating mine.	Complied.
215	10	6	1,000	2	1,800		
b997	10	30	4,900	28	4,570		
25	10	6	650	10	1,200		
190	10	8	800	4	800		
180	10	8	1,000	7	900		
20	10	6	600	4	300		
c1,700	.....	74	9,370	62	9,950		

eighteen years of age. †Use water power.

*Includes the Beach Mine, Hoffman Mine,

Table XII.—Concluded.

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.		Material mined or quarried.	In- spec- tions.	Mines or quar- ries.	Num- ber in opera- tion.
I. STONE AND CLAY					
3-c. Gypsum and Plaster.					
GENESEE COUNTY.					
Oakfield:	United States Gypsum Co.....	Gypsum.....	1	4	2
MONROE COUNTY.					
Garbutt:	Lycoming Calcimine Co.....	Plaster.....	1	1	1
Wheatland:					
	Wheatland Consolidated Land Plaster Co.....	Gypsum.....	1	1	1
ONONDAGA COUNTY.					
De Witt:	National Wall Plaster Co.....	Plaster.....	1	2	2
Total—Gypsum and Plaster.....			4	8	6
II. IRON					
CLINTON COUNTY.					
Lyon Mountain:	Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co.....	Magnetic iron ore.	1	8	8
COLUMBIA COUNTY.					
Burden:	Hudson River Ore and Iron Co.....	Iron ore.....			
DUTCHESS COUNTY.					
Amenia:	Amenia Mining Co.....	Brown hematite..	1	1	1
Dover:	Copake Iron Co.....	Brown hematite..	1	1	1
Sharon Station:	Sharon Iron Mine.....	Hematite.....	1	1	1
Sylvan Lake:	Tower, A. E., & Bro.....	Hematite.....	1	1	1
ESSEX COUNTY.					
Mineville:	Port Henry Iron Ore Co.....	Magnetic iron ore.	1	1	1
	Witherbee, Sherman Co.....	Hematite.....	1	2	2
JEFFERSON COUNTY.					
Antwerp:	Old Sterling Iron and Mining Co.....	Hematite.....	1	4	4
ONEIDA COUNTY.					
Clinton:	Franklin Iron Co.....	Hematite.....	1	6	5
Kirkland:	Clinton Metallic Mine.....	Hematite.....	1	3	2
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.					
Benson's Mines:	Magnetic Iron Ore Co.....	Magnetic iron ore.			
Gouverneur:	Carney Iron Ore Co.....	Hematite.....	1	4	2
Jayville:	Jayville Iron Mine.....	Iron Ore.....			
Rossie:	Rossie Iron Ore Co.....	Hematite.....	1	2	2
WAYNE COUNTY.					
Ontario:	Furnaceville Iron Co.....	Hematite.....	1	1	1
Total—Iron Mines.....			13	35	31
GRAND TOTAL.....			64	116	100

aOne under eighteen years of age. bTwo under eighteen years of age. cThree under
 ‡Night shift 12 *Water power. †Nine on Saturday. ‡Not reported.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 523

Mines and Quarries Inspected.

Em- ployees on pay roll.	Daily hours of labor.	Boilers.		Engines.		Orders.	Compli- ances.
		No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

PRODUCTS—Concluded.

60	10	3	150	4	100	Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper. Provide fire buckets at head of each shaft.	Complied.
a11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Properly timber roof of mine at South East heading. Provide sufficient and proper means of ventilating mine.	Complied.
a25	10	*	.....	.....	.....	Provide storeroom for powder apart from mine. Rebuild ladder in shaft.	Complied.
18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper. Strip top wall of loose material before blasting.	
b114	.....	3	150	4	100		

MINES.

500	10	17	560	5	500	Pay wages weekly.	
.....							
100	10	3	240	4	90	Inspect boiler and file certificate.	
20	10	2	130	1	10		
25	10	2	120	2	100	Inspect boiler and file certificate.	
a25	10	2	60	1	45		
a109	10	6	540	3	690	Build fence from pump house to track.....	Complied.
400	10	4	420	2	300	Report fatal accident.....	Complied.
54	10	9	660	5	360		
170	10	3	450	4	300		
20	10	2	120	1	1	File certificate of boiler inspection.....	Complied.
15	10	2	100	1	50		
56	10	4	275	3	225	Repair manway Run another drift for use in case of accident. Report fatal accident. Have boiler inspected.	
a100	10	8	128	8	115	Pay wages weekly.	
c1,594	.....	64	3,803	40	2,785		
d5,196	.....	203	17,600	152	16,460		

eighteen years of age.

dEighteen under eighteen years of age; one thereof under sixteen

APPENDIX III.

THE NEW YORK FACTORY LAW.

Articles of the General Labor Law to be Enforced by the Bureau of Factory Inspection of the Department of Labor.

[The following is an abbreviated text of those sections of the New York Labor Law — chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897, constituting chapter 32 of the General Laws — which relate to factories, and which are posted in every factory in the State. In it are embodied amendments in force in the year covered by this report.]

ARTICLE I — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. **Short Title.**— This chapter shall be known as the labor law.

§ 2. **Definitions.**— The term employee, when used in this chapter, means a mechanic, workingman or laborer who works for another for hire. The person employing any such mechanic, workingman or laborer, whether the owner, proprietor, agent, superintendent, foreman or other subordinate, is designated in this chapter as an employer. The term "factory" when used in this chapter, shall be construed to include also any mill, workshop or other manufacturing or business establishment where one or more persons are employed at labor. * * * Whenever, in this chapter, authority is conferred upon the factory inspector, it shall also be deemed to include a deputy acting under his direction.

* * * * *

§ 17. **Seats for Female Employees.**— Every person employing females in a factory, or as waitresses in a hotel or restaurant, shall provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employees, and permit the use thereof by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health.

As amended by chapter 533, Laws of 1900.

* * * * *

ARTICLE V — FACTORY INSPECTOR AND DEPUTIES.

§ 61. **Deputies and Clerks.**— The factory inspector may appoint, from time to time, not more than fifty persons as deputy factory inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women. * * * The factory inspector may designate six or more of such deputies to inspect the buildings and rooms occupied and used as bakeries and to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the manufacture of flour or meal food products. One of such deputies shall have a knowledge of mining, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the factory in-

spector, to inspect mines and quarries and to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating thereto. * * *

As amended by chapter 192, Laws of 1899.

§ 63. **General Powers and Duties of Factory Inspector.**—* * * The factory inspector shall visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the factories, during reasonable hours, as often as practicable, and shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be enforced therein and prosecute all persons violating the same. Any lawful municipal ordinance, by-law or regulation relating to factories or their inspection, in addition to the provisions of this chapter and not in conflict therewith, shall be observed and enforced by the factory inspector. The factory inspector and each deputy may administer oaths and take affidavits in matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. No person shall interfere with, obstruct or hinder, by force or otherwise, the factory inspector or deputies while in the performance of their duties, or refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officers pertaining to the provisions of this chapter. All notices, orders and directions of deputy factory inspectors given in accordance with this chapter are subject to the approval of the factory inspector.

* * * * *

§ 67. **Duties of Factory Inspector Relative to Apprentices.**—The factory inspector and deputies shall enforce the provisions of the Domestic Relations Law, relative to indentures of apprentices, and prosecute employers for failure to comply with the provisions of such indentures and of such law in relation thereto.

* * * * *

ARTICLE VI—FACTORIES.

§ 70. **Employment of Minors.**—A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any factory in this state. A child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall not be so employed, unless a certificate executed by a health officer be filed in the office of the employer.

§ 71. **Certificate for Employment, How Issued.**—Such certificate shall be issued by the executive officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the city, town or village where such child resides, or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated, by resolution, for that purpose, upon the application of the child desiring such employment. At the time of making such application there shall be filed with such board, department, commissioner or officer, the affidavit of the parent or guardian of such child, or the person standing in parental relation thereto, showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such certificate shall not be issued unless the officer issuing the same is satisfied that such child is fourteen years of age or upwards, and is physically able to perform the work which

he intends to do. No fee shall be demanded or received for administering an oath as required by this section.

§ 72. Contents of Certificate.—Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, if known, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that, in the opinion of the officer issuing such certificate, such child is upwards of fourteen years of age, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do.

§ 73. School Attendance Required.—No such certificate shall be granted unless it appears to the satisfaction of such board, department, commissioner or officer, that the child applying therefor has regularly attended at a school in which reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at the school, for a period equal to one school year, during the year previous to his arriving at the age of fourteen years, or during the year previous to applying for such certificate, and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language. The principal or chief executive officer of a school, or teacher elsewhere than at a school, shall furnish, upon demand, to a child who has attended at such school or been instructed by such teacher, or to the factory inspector or deputies, a certificate stating the school attendance of such child.

§ 74. Vacation Certificates.—A child of fourteen years of age, who can read and write simple sentences in the English language, may be employed in a factory during the vacation of the public schools of the city or school district where such child resides, upon complying with all the provisions of the foregoing sections, except that requiring school attendance. The certificate issued to such child shall be designated a "vacation certificate," and no employer shall employ a child, to whom such a certificate has been issued, to work in a factory at any time other than the time of the vacation of the public school in the city or school district where such factory is situated.

§ 75. Report of Certificates Issued.—The board or department of health or health commissioner of a city, village or town, shall transmit, between the first and tenth day of each month, to the office of the factory inspector a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued.

§ 76. Registry of Children Employed.—Each person owning or operating a factory and employing children therein shall keep or cause to be kept in the office of such factory, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificates filed in such office shall be produced for inspection, upon the demand of the factory inspector or deputies.

§ 77. Hours of Labor of Minors and Women.—No minor under the age of eighteen years and no female shall be employed at labor in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week, except to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning and stop before the time for ending such work mentioned in such notice, but they shall not be required to perform any labor in such factory, except as stated therein. The terms of such notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week, without the consent of the factory inspector.

As amended by chapter 192, Laws of 1899.

§ 78. Change of Hours of Labor of Minors and Women.—When, in order to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, a minor under eighteen years of age, or a female, is to be required or permitted to work in a factory more than ten hours a day, the employer of such persons shall notify the factory inspector, in writing, of such intention, stating the number of hours of labor per day which it is proposed to require or permit, and the time when it is proposed to cease such requirement or permission; a similar notification shall be made when such requirement or permission has actually ceased. A record of the names of the employees thus required or permitted to work overtime, with the amount of such overtime and the days upon which such work was performed, shall be kept in the office of such factory and produced upon the demand of the factory inspector.

As amended by chapter 192, Laws of 1899.

§ 79. Enclosure and Operation of Elevators and Hoisting Shafts; Inspection.—If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary to protect the life or limbs of factory employees, the owner, agent or lessee of such factory where an elevator, hoisting shafts, or well-hole is used, shall cause, upon written notice from the factory inspector, the same to be properly and substantially enclosed, secured or guarded, and shall provide such proper traps or automatic doors so fastened in or at all elevator ways, except passenger elevators enclosed on all sides, as to form a substantial surface when closed and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending. The factory inspector may inspect the cable, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in factories and require them to be kept in a safe condition. No child under the age of fifteen years

shall be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator in a factory, nor shall any person under the age of eighteen years be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator therein running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

§ 80. Stairs and Doors.— Proper and substantial hand-rails shall be provided on all stairways in factories. The steps of such stairs shall be covered with rubber securely fastened thereon, if in the opinion of the factory inspector the safety of the employees would be promoted thereby. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom. All doors leading in or to any such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall not be locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

§ 81. Protection of Employees Operating Machinery.— The owner or person in charge of a factory where machinery is used, shall provide, in the discretion of the factory inspector, belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys. Whenever practicable all machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set screws and machinery, of every description, shall be properly guarded. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to machinery, vats or pans, while the same are in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels, grind stones and other machinery creating dust. If a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition or is not properly guarded, the use thereof may be prohibited by the factory inspector, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such notice shall not be removed until the machine is made safe and the required safeguards are provided, and in the meantime such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used. When, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary, the workrooms, halls and stairs leading to workrooms shall be properly lighted. Such lights to be independent of the motive power of such factory. No male person under eighteen years, or woman under twenty-one years of age, shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machines of any kind.

As amended by chapter 192, Laws of 1899.

§ 82. Fire Escapes.— Such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the factory inspector shall be provided on the outside of every factory in this state consisting of three or more stories in height. Each escape shall connect with each floor above the first, and shall be of sufficient strength, well fastened and secured, and shall have land-

ings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, embracing at least two windows at each story and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings. The balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, with steps of not less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant and protected by a well-secured hand-rail on both sides, and shall have a drop ladder not less than twelve inches wide reaching from the lower platform to the ground. The windows or doors to the landing or balcony of each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility, from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and a ladder from such fire escape shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of every factory from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

§ 83. Factory Inspector May Order Erection of Fire Escapes.—Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved in writing by the factory inspector. If there is no fire escape, or the fire escape in use is not approved by the factory inspector, he may, by a written order served upon the owner, proprietor or lessee of any factory, or the agent or superintendent thereof, or either of them, require one or more fire escapes to be provided therefor, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such order. Within twenty days after the service of such order the number of fire escapes required therein shall be provided, each of which shall be of the plan and style specified in the order, or of the plan and style described in the preceding section.

§ 84. Walls and Ceilings.—The walls and ceilings of each workroom in a factory shall be lime-washed or painted, when, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it will be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

§ 85. Size of Rooms.—No more employees shall be required or permitted to work in a room in a factory between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening than will allow to each of such employees not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space; and, unless by a written permit of the factory inspector, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each employee so employed between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, provided such room is lighted by electricity at all times during such hours while persons are employed therein.

§ 86. Ventilation.—The owner, agent or lessee of a factory shall provide, in each work-room thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation; in case of failure the factory inspector shall order such ventilation to be provided. Such owner, agent or lessee, shall provide such ventilation within twenty days after the service upon him of such

order, and, in case of failure, shall forfeit to the people of the state ten dollars for each day after the expiration of such twenty days, to be recovered by the factory inspector in his name of office.

§ 87. Accidents to Be Reported.—The person in charge of any factory shall report in writing to the factory inspector all accidents or injuries sustained by any person therein within forty-eight hours after the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the factory inspector who may investigate the cause of such accident, and require such precautions to be taken as will, in his judgment, prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

§ 88. Wash-Room and Water-Closets.—Every factory shall contain a suitable, convenient and separate water-closet or water-closets for each sex, which shall be properly screened, ventilated, and kept clean and free from all obscene writing or marking; and also, a suitable and convenient wash-room. The water-closets used by women shall have separate approaches. Inside closets shall be maintained whenever practicable and in all cases when required by the commissioner of labor. When women or girls are employed, a dressing-room shall be provided for them, when required by the commissioner of labor.

As amended by chapter 306, Laws of 1901.

§ 89. Time Allowed for Meals.—In each factory at least sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal, unless the factory inspector shall permit a shorter time. Such permit must be in writing and conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the factory, and may be revoked at any time. Where employees are required or permitted to work overtime for more than one hour after six o'clock in the evening, they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain a lunch before beginning to work overtime.

§ 90. Inspection of Factory Buildings.—The factory inspector, or other competent person designated by him, upon request, shall examine any factory outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to determine whether it is in a safe condition. If it appears to him to be unsafe, he shall immediately notify the owner, agent or lessee thereof, specifying the defects, and require such repairs and improvements to be made as he may deem necessary. If the owner, agent or lessee shall fail to comply with such requirement, he shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the factory inspector in his name of office.

§ 91. Inspection of Boilers in Factories.—All boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such factory shall have such boilers inspected by a competent person approved by the factory inspector, once in six months, and shall file a certificate showing the

result thereof in such factory office and a duplicate thereof in the office of the factory inspector. Each boiler or nest of boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be provided with a proper safety-valve and with steam and water gauges, to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boilers. Every boiler-house in which a boiler or nest of boilers is placed, shall be provided with a steam gauge properly connected with the boilers, and another steam gauge shall be attached to the steam pipe in the engine house, and so placed that the engineer or fireman can readily ascertain the pressure carried. Nothing in this section shall apply to boilers in factories which are regularly inspected by competent inspectors acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances.

New section added by chapter 192, Laws of 1899.

§ 92. Employment of Women and Children at Polishing or Buffing.—No male child under the age of eighteen years, nor any female, shall be employed in any factory in this state in operating or using any emery, corundum, stone or emery polishing or buffing wheel. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory who employs any such person in the performance of such work is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each such violation. The factory inspector and deputies shall enforce the provisions of this section.

New section added by chapter 375, Laws of 1899.

§ 92.* Laundries.—A shop, room or building where one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work by way of trade or for purpose of gain is a factory within the meaning of this chapter, and shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the factory inspector, and the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as any other factory. No such public laundry work shall be done in a room used for a sleeping or living room. All such laundries shall be kept in a clean condition and free from vermin and all impurities of an infectious or contagious nature. This section shall not apply to any female engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade.

New section added by chapter 477, Laws of 1901.

ARTICLE VII—TENEMENT-MADE ARTICLES.

§ 100. Manufacturing, Altering, Repairing or Finishing Articles in Tenements.—No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or in a building situated in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house, shall be used for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing therein any coats, vests, knee-pants, trousers, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, dresses, waists, waist

*So in original.

bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, skirts, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, cigars or umbrellas, unless a license is secured therefor as provided in this article. But nothing herein contained shall apply to collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists made of cotton or linen fabrics that are subjected to the laundrying process before being offered for sale. Application for such a license shall be made to the factory inspector by any family or a member thereof desiring to manufacture, alter, repair or finish any of such articles in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or by any person desiring to perform such work in any building in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house. Such application shall describe the room or apartment, shall specify the number of persons to be employed therein and shall be in such form as the factory inspector may determine. Blank application shall be prepared and furnished by the factory inspector. Before any such license is granted, an inspection of the room, apartment or building sought to be licensed must be made by the factory inspector. If the factory inspector ascertain that such room, apartment or building is in a clean and proper sanitary condition and that the articles specified in this section may be manufactured therein under clean and healthful condition, he shall grant a license permitting the use of such room, apartment or building, for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing such articles. Each license shall state the maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room or rooms to which such license relates. The number of persons to be so employed shall be determined by the number of cubic feet of air space contained in each room or apartment mentioned in such license, allowing not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet for each person employed between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening; and, unless by a special written permit of the factory inspector, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each person employed therein between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, but no such permit shall be issued unless such room or apartment is lighted by electricity or other suitable light, at all times during such hours while such persons are employed therein. Such license must be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in each room or apartment to which it relates. It may be revoked by the factory inspector if the health of the community or of the employees requires it, or if it appears that the rooms or apartments to which such license relates are not in a healthy and proper sanitary condition. Every room or apartment in which any of the articles named, in this section are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be subject to inspection and examination by the factory inspector, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments or articles or any part or parts thereof are clean and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious or contagious nature. No

person shall hire, employ or contract with any member of a family, or any person not holding a license therefor, to manufacture, alter, repair or finish, any of the articles named in this section in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment in any building situated in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house as aforesaid. This section shall not prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing any article of wearing apparel for such person or for family use.

As amended by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 101. Register of Persons to Whom Work is Given.—Persons contracting for the manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in section one hundred of this act, or giving out material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, shall keep a register of the names and addresses, plainly written in English, of the persons to whom such articles or materials are given to be so manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or with whom they have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be subject to inspection by the factory inspector, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on his demand.

As amended by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 102. Goods Unlawfully Manufactured to be Labeled.—Articles manufactured, altered, repaired or finished contrary to the provisions of section one hundred of this chapter shall not be sold or exposed for sale by any person. The factory inspector shall conspicuously affix to any such article found to be unlawfully manufactured, altered, repaired or finished a label containing the words "tenement-made" printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than four inches in length. The factory inspector shall notify the person owning or alleging to own such article that he has so labeled it. No person, except the factory inspector, shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed.

As amended by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 103. Powers and Duties of Boards of Health Relative to Tenement-Made Articles.—If the factory inspector finds evidence of disease present in a workshop or in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, in which any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or in process thereof he shall affix to such articles the label prescribed in the preceding section, and immediately report to the local board of health, who shall disinfect such articles, if necessary, and thereupon remove such label. If the factory inspector finds that infectious or contagious diseases exist in a workshop, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear thereof, in which any of the articles specified in section one hundred of this chapter are being manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or that articles manufactured or in process of manufacture therein are infected,

or that goods used therein are unfit for use, he shall report to the local board of health, and such board shall issue such order as the public health may require. Such board may condemn and destroy all such infected articles or articles manufactured or in the process of manufacture under unclean or unhealthful conditions.

As amended by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 104. Inspection of Articles Manufactured in Other States.—Whenever it is reported to the factory inspector that any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are being shipped into this state, having previously been manufactured in whole or in part under unclean, unsanitary or unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said articles and the conditions of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any part of them are found to contain vermin or to have been manufactured in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall forthwith affix to them the tag or label hereinbefore described and report thereof to the local board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public safety may require.

New section added by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 105. Owners of Tenement and Dwelling Houses not to Permit the Unlawful Use Thereof.—The owner, lessee or agent of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall not permit the use thereof for the manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in this article contrary to its provisions. If a room or apartment in such tenement or dwelling house, or in a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house be so unlawfully used, the factory inspector shall serve a notice thereof upon such owner, lessee or agent. Unless such owner, lessee or agent shall cause such unlawful manufacture to be discontinued within thirty days after the service of such notice, or, within fifteen days thereafter, institutes and faithfully prosecutes proceedings for the dispossession of the occupant of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house who unlawfully manufactures, repairs, alters or finishes such articles in any room or apartment therein, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article, as if he, himself, was engaged in such unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing. The unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of such articles by the occupant of a room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall be a cause for dispossessing such occupant by summary proceedings to recover possession of real property, as provided in the code of civil procedure.

As amended by chapter 191, Laws of 1899.

§ 106. Copy of Articles to be Posted.—A copy of articles five, six and seven shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each workroom of every factory where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions thereof.

**PENAL CODE RELATIVE TO VIOLATIONS OF PROVISIONS OF
THE LABOR LAW.**

[Chapter 414, Laws of 1897.]

Section 384-1. Violations of Provisions of Labor Law.—Any person who violates or does not comply with:

1. The provisions of article six of the labor law, relating to factories and the employment of children therein;
2. The provisions of article seven of the labor law, relating to the manufacture of articles in tenements;
3. The provisions of article eight of the labor law, relating to bakeries and confectionery establishments, the employment of labor and the manufacture of flour or meal food products therein;
4. * * * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

APPENDIX IV.

PAPERS READ AT THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS OF
NORTH AMERICA (HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE
CHARLESTON HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH
CAROLINA, DECEMBER 9-11, 1902).

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS
OF NORTH AMERICA. CHARLESTON, S. C.,
DECEMBER 9-11, 1902.

The order of business having been completed, the convention entered upon the order of addresses and discussions.

Mr. Putnam, of Massachusetts, said this seemed to be an opportune time for the interchange of thoughts and ideas, the asking of questions, etc., and he desired to ask for information as to the most practicable method known to any delegate for safeguarding large cordage machinery. Railing, he said, was objectionable. The danger of life and limb was great and he hoped to learn of some better method of protection than he knew of. This question was discussed at some length. A suggestion was made that movable railing be used. Mr. Nordmeyer favored the use of rubber matting on greasy floors about machinery, especially where females are employed, and cited several cases where judgments in suits for damages had been rendered against St. Louis manufacturers as the result of accidents to women and girls who were employed about dangerous machinery. He knew of cases where female operators had been scalped. Manufacturers now compel female employees to wear nets or caps to prevent a recurrence of such accidents. Chief Campbell had knowledge of two cases of scalping in Philadelphia, one of quite recent occurrence, within the past month (November). Girls, he said, objected bitterly to wearing caps or tying up their heads, and spurned such requests from their employers. Secretary Spees related two cases of scalping in Indianapolis; one girl, an employee in a shirt waist factory, while in the act of stooping, had her hair caught on a small shaft, which tore away a part of her scalp. The other case was a woman employed in an Indianapolis laundry, who, while working by the side of a large double-end washer, having 1½-inch shaft on its side from end to end, permitted her head to come in contact with the shaft, resulting in the removal of the entire scalp from an inch above her eye brows to the back of her neck. (In the latter case a damage suit was brought, a verdict against the employer for \$7,500 was rendered by a jury. The case was appealed to state supreme court.) Mr. Burke, of Ontario, said he was not a stranger to this class of accidents. The young women employees in factories of Ontario were also opposed to head coverings during working hours, but the employers

shifted the responsibility for such requirement on to the factory inspectors; and notices to that effect are posted in the work-rooms.

Referring to the recommendation of the convention of 1899, "that the chiefs of the several departments call their deputies together annually for conference," Mr. Wells, of New Jersey, desired to know to what extent that recommendation had been carried out. Mr. Campbell replied by saying that the recommendation he thought partook too much of an effort to direct department affairs; that what was convenient for one might not be for another; that each department could work best without reference to any recommendation from the Association; that he never called special meetings but always consulted with his deputies.

Mr. Burke asked for information in regard to grinding rooms, where large wet grinding stones are used in ax and cutlery factories, of which Ontario had several. Many workers in these establishments, Mr. Burke said, were the victims of tuberculosis and rheumatism, and many deaths among them are annually reported; that he was exceedingly anxious to preserve the lives of these grinders, if it is possible to do so. Could any delegate give him some practical information on the subject? Mr. Bath, of Ohio, responded to Mr. Burke's inquiry, and advised a basement under the grinding room, saying "that damp atmosphere naturally goes down and may easily be carried off by means of exhaust fans and pipes." Mr. Bath, who has had much experience with grinding machinery and grinding rooms, further advised that grinders should wear rubber boots and pads on their knees; that in his district in Ohio there are grinding rooms in which forty or fifty men are employed, and that no bad results are experienced from damp or bad air. Men are working there now in apparent good health, Mr. Bath said, who worked there twenty-five years ago.

At the suggestion of Mr. Putnam, the chair requested Chief Edgar T. Davies, of Illinois, to read the decision of Judge Ritchie of the Supreme Court at Baltimore, declaring the "sweat shop" law, passed by the Maryland Legislature in 1902, inoperative because of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Davies said the "sweat shop" law of Illinois was practically the same as the Maryland law. Mr. Lappin, of Pennsylvania, discussed at some length the operation of "sweat shop" laws in Philadelphia, contending they did not cover sufficient ground, or, in other words, were not broad enough. They should apply to the manufacture of artificial flowers and packages used in the drug and grocery trades. Chief Campbell moved that when convention adjourned it be to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday. Motion carried. After some further discussion of "sweat shop" laws and products, convention adjourned.

The first paper to be read before the convention was by Wm. Woehrlin, of Ohio, on bake-shop inspection.

BAKE SHOP INSPECTION AND SAFETY APPLIANCES FOR BAKERS' MACHINERY.

BY WILLIAM WOERHLIN, OHIO.

The Bake Shop Law, considered from any standpoint, is the most beneficent act in the line of legislation ever secured for the people of the State of Ohio, and its operation has worked wonders in the baking industry. For many years the baker trade remained behind many other branches of industry in the march of progress, but has finally been stimulated into action by the passage of Baker Shop Laws in different states, by the strenuous efforts of the inspectors to bring about better conditions in bake shops, and by the advancement of less important industries, and operative bakers are now striving to reach the front ranks. And why should they not? Surely the industry which supplies man with the "Staff of Life" should be of more importance than any other, and should occupy a place far in advance of all others in progress, in improvements, and in bettering the condition of its employees and also in the quality of its products.

The use of machinery in the baking business is of long standing, but only in larger establishments, which are generally called steam or machine bakeries to distinguish them from the smaller concerns, or retail bakeries. In order to keep up with the march of progress, and in many instances forced by the sharp competition of these very machine bakeries, hundreds of operative bakers of smaller concerns have, in the last few years, placed steam boilers, steam engines, gas or gasoline engines, dough brakes, dough mixers, egg beaters and various other machines in their shops.

In most instances these machines have been constructed and placed on the market without any safety appliances whatever. They are of the most dangerous character, and many bake shop employees have lost their lives or been permanently crippled while working on such machines. It is therefore of the greatest importance that every bake shop inspector should study such machines and learn all their dangerous points, so that he may be able, when making inspections, to instruct and give the proper advice to the operators as to how such machinery should be guarded in order to reduce the number of accidents.

One of the most common sources of accidents in the bake shop comes from the use of the brake or dough roller. Quite a number of devices have been invented for the purpose of preventing the person operating the machine from getting his hands caught between the rolls. But with all the warning given and protection provided, accidents from this source continue to occur necessitating the amputation of the fingers, the hand, and, in some instances, the arm. This machine is also the source of other accidents, such as the operator being caught in the gearing, which often results seriously. Frequently bakers wear loose

sleeves, and, becoming careless, the sleeve is caught in the gearing, and the hand or arm is drawn in and badly mangled. It is therefore necessary that the gearing on either end of the rolls be almost entirely cased in with metal covering so as to make it impossible for the person operating the machine to come in contact therewith, unless he should deliberately thrust his hand beneath the covering. The two rolls receiving and breaking the dough should be covered with metal sheeting, leaving space sufficient only for feeding the dough and thereby preventing the operator from coming in contact with the rolls. Each roll should be provided with an adjustable steel scraper, one on lower roll, and one over upper roll under the guard, for the purpose of keeping the rolls clean, thus avoiding the necessity of using the hand for this purpose. Each dough brake should be provided with a loose pulley, and also a belt shifter, which should be so arranged that belt can be shifted by persons working on machines while standing in front of same.

A cheap and convenient device for the purpose of stopping the revolving fly wheel almost simultaneously with the shifting of the belt to the loose pulley can be made by any person. It consists of a treadle fulcrumed slightly in front of the fly wheel; this treadle has a bearing or break surface to be applied to lower surface of fly wheel, the other end being operated by the foot. The same kind of brake can be adjusted to a double fly wheel roller. Another device for this purpose consists of an iron band reaching up and over top of fly wheel, connected with lever attached to floor. This brake when applied would have a bearing on almost the entire diameter of the wheel, and would stop its revolutions in a few seconds, so that should a person operating the brake get caught in any portion of the machinery connected therewith, the shifting of the belt and application of the brake would be simultaneous, and the machine brought at once to a stand-still.

Accidents on dough mixers are of less frequent occurrence than on the rollers or brake, but when an accident does occur, it generally proves to be very serious. Usually accidents occur while cleaning the machine when it is in motion, which is a very hazardous habit, and should be strictly prohibited; printed or written notices to that effect should be posted by the inspector, or operator, in each shop where machines are in use. Wherever possible a heavy wire-screening should be placed around all exposed portions of fly, driving, or balance wheels.

There are also dough mixers in the market which are directly connected with electric motor, and where electric power is available, this is a very economical outfit, saving the expense of pulleys, shafting, hangers and belting. A dough brake can also be attached to the motor and one or both machines can be operated at will. The switch board and starting and stopping box on these machines should be located within easy reach of the person operating the same while standing in

front of, or working on the machine, so that the machine can be immediately stopped in case of accident.

For further particulars and better understanding of this paper, I wish to refer you to pages 35 and 39 of the pamphlet issued by the Hon. J. H. Morgan, Chief of the Department of Workshop and Factory Inspection of the State of Ohio. These pamphlets will be distributed to the delegates present, and contain a number of illustrations showing practical methods of guarding all machinery mentioned in this paper.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTION IS A NECESSITY.

BY M. J. McLEOD, MICHIGAN.

State supervision of factories, mills and workshops, with a view of eliminating certain evils; putting safeguards on dangerous machinery, thereby protecting human life and limb; caring for the sanitary condition of rooms and buildings where manual labor must be employed; regulating the employment of children and minors, and keeping watch over the safety, health and morals of female and children employees, is of comparatively recent date, although so-called factory inspection laws have been in force in some of the States for many years. The history of the work that has already been done is prophetic of a grander and more extended work for the future. It should be the dominating purpose of every person who has made official inspection a study, and to every philanthropist, to use his best endeavor, his greatest influence and his every talent to accomplish achievements in this line that will redound to the credit of the State, to the good of those who must be employed and to the benefit of the employer.

The onward march of events brings new responsibilities with its changed conditions. The activity of man's brain has produced inventions which have revolutionized the manufacturing institutions of the world, and every day sees radical changes and new problems must be met. In this age of busy activity we are apt to pass unobserved the open book of the past. We study the present and are ever trying to open the sealed book of the future. We forget that our fathers sawed by hand from the rough log, with a so-called "whip saw," the boards with which to build a rude dwelling house, and that our mothers ground meal for food between two rough stones, thinking the height of perfection was reached when the mortar and pestle was invented. These were manufactories, but they needed no safeguards for machinery, and still accidents did even then happen—no child could then displace a man or woman from their daily labor. No labor unions were then evoked to protect the rights of those who must toil for the daily sustenance of themselves and families.

The great laws of progression are constantly changing the conditions which confront the human family. The present has outgrown the past. As far reaching as the mind of man, he can grasp, only with prophetic contemplation, the possibilities of the future. These conditions wherever found must be met, and the State that fails to meet them, is not true to the best interests of her people, collectively or individually. The individual who fails to meet them is not true to himself or to his fellow men. All over this great land of ours, in almost every city, village and hamlet, the hum of the great factories is heard and the busy workshops are alive with the toiling thousands, who are daily supplying the demands of mankind with articles of manufacture

which improved machinery and their own handiwork produces. Every employee in these factories is entitled to all the protection and safeguards the State can give. Life and health demand an ever increasing watchfulness. The most humble must not be overlooked. The expenditure of money should be judicious and economical, but dollars and cents cannot enter into competition or be balanced in the scale with a human life.

Human nature is the same the world over, and in many respects has been less improved upon than almost any commodity with which mankind has to deal. Ancient history tells us of the avariciousness of the employer when dealing with the employee. Then the child who would work for a half penny was employed to the detriment of the man who could not afford to work for less than a full penny. Unless restricted by law, employers are found who will employ the boy, no matter of how tender years, because he can do the work and is satisfied with fifty cents for his labor, where the man who should be given employment cannot afford to work for less than one dollar. Nor does it end here; the greedy parent who would barter the welfare of his children, depriving them of that education which is their just right, and which is needed to fit them for honorable and useful men and women, for a few paltry dollars, under the plea that it is needed to support the family, should be governed by the strong arm of the law, to the end that the future can reap a greater reward in the exalted condition of the coming generation. Benjamin Franklin once said: "A man cannot be a perfect man, but he can be a perfect citizen, and to become a perfect citizen every child should be given the advantages which God intended, and which humanity demands." These advantages cannot be obtained by the child who is obliged to pass what should be his school years in employment in a factory, hotel or store.

The future of our country depends on the education of our children — we must never lose sight of the fact that the children of to-day are to be the men and women of to-morrow. In this American republic, of which we are so justly proud, every man should be a king and every child should be given an education fitting him for the crown of citizenship which it will be his to wear. I would not decry labor as not being needful for the health and well-being of the child, but I would bar every child under certain age from toiling in the factories and workshops of our land, to the exclusion of the benefits of the public schools which almost every State has so generously provided. The health and morals of children demand that they should be given work according to their years and capacity, but it should not be in competition with mature labor, nor where their own lives and health, or the lives of others will be endangered in the operation of machinery, which should only be entrusted to the care of those whose mature years give them judgment and competency. A truth cannot be controverted, and the greatest students on economic problems proclaim it as a fact that one

of the greatest obstacles to the moral and healthful advancement of future generations, particularly among the laboring classes, is the employment of children in the factories, stores and "sweat shops" of the North and the great cotton mills that have been and are making their advent into this beautiful Southland.

The portion of our common country, known as "the South," is making great strides in manufacturing. The wisest cannot foretell what the future will develop. The inevitable changes will bring a demand for new legislation, and no question is of deeper significance or more far-reaching in its effects than laws to provide for the inspection of manufacturing establishments and workshops. The experience of States that have grown prominent, great and wealthy by reason of their enormous manufactories should be a safe guidance in formulating beneficent laws, which will receive the approval of all classes, and of all the various conditions which will confront those which have the welfare of good citizenship at heart, none are more important than the question of factory inspection and the regulation of the employment of children.

In connection with the subject of factory inspection, too much stress cannot be laid on the sanitary conditions of the factory or work shop. Every effort possible should be made to protect the employe from the dangers arising from dust creating machinery. The air to be breathed by those who labor should be made comparatively pure by artificial means, to the end that employer as well as employee should reap the benefits arising from well-sustained physical manhood.

In states where official factory inspection is not in operation the record of the loss of life and limb is appalling. Pneumonia and consumption, whose origin can be directly traced to dust filled air and badly ventilated work rooms are among the direct results of non-factory inspection. Added to this are the numerous and fatal accidents so often occurring by reason of unguarded machinery, or where children of immature years are intrusted with its operation. Think of the many children who will pass through life permanently disabled and crippled by being permitted (often forced) to operate machinery or to work in proximity to the unguarded belt, the deadly gearing, or the unprotected set screw.

At the first thought it would seem that owners, operators and managers, for their own safety and protection, would voluntarily supply the needful safeguards for the protection of their employees, for whose safety they are in a measure responsible. Experience has taught that such is not the case. Often the owners are corporations of foreign capitalists, the individual members of which never see the factory. As a body they care very little for the welfare and safety of those who are in their employ. An individual member might have a soul, but a corporation of capitalists is a "soulless body." It is here where the strong arm of an efficient law, effectively enforced, is felt not only for the present generation but for all time to come. One point should

never be lost sight of. No matter how efficient the law which legislators place upon the statute books, it is of little or no value unless its provisions are effectively enforced, both in letter and spirit. It requires special adaptability to be a successful and efficient factory inspector, cool and dispassionate action on the part of the inspector are essential elements, at the same time he must be firm and judicious, always keeping in mind the rights and interests of the State, the employer and the employed. Great interests are sometimes involved, and on the wisdom of his decision serious friction may be avoided.

The officials of Michigan feel that we have an effective factory inspection law, and that we have been fortunate in the selection of inspectors in enforcing its provisions. A brief history of Michigan's experience in this line may not be amiss as showing why factory inspection is a necessity. The demand for the inspection of factories and work shops first came from the laboring classes, and through the force of organized labor, but not until 1893 did the legislature enact a law providing for the restriction of child labor and the minute inspection of factories. Even then the appropriation set apart for its enforcement was so insignificant as to render the law itself ineffective. The Commissioner of Labor was made Chief Factory Inspector, and, by judicious work, and utilizing a part of the regular Labor Bureau appropriation, in addition to the \$4,000 appropriated, a partial inspection was made that year, the good results of which exceeded the expectations of its most earnest supporters. The next legislature increased the appropriation to \$8,000 and extended the scope of the work. This allowed a fairly good annual inspection to be made. Child labor was practically eliminated, and accidents were reduced fully 50 per cent.; especially was it noted that accidents with fatal results seldom occurred. So great was the satisfaction over the operation of the law that the legislature of 1897 had no hesitancy in increasing the appropriation to \$12,000, thus increasing the number of inspectors and making the law more effective in its operation.

Being closely connected with the work of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, through the work of factory inspection, a system was adopted for the collection of labor statistics, thus making the two divisions of the Bureau co-operative, and materially reducing the cost of each. In 1899 the legislature further increased the appropriation to \$15,000, adding to the work the inspection of tenement houses or so-called "sweat shops." The same legislature provided that the coal mines of the State should be inspected by the Commissioner of Labor, appropriating \$1,500 annually for that work, thus giving the Bureau \$16,500 for inspection, in addition to the regular \$8,000 appropriated annually for the regular work of the Bureau.

In 1901 the work of inspection was enlarged by amending the law to include the inspection of hotels and stores where there were 10 or more employees, also a provision that at least one woman inspector

should be employed. These were excellent provisions, as it was often found that hotels and stores were illy provided with necessary fire escapes and that in many the sanitary conditions were poor, and that child labor had no restrictions. Experience has also taught the necessity for a female inspector, as women and girls employed in the large establishments were loath to file their complaints with a man. For this extra work more money was generously voted and the annual appropriation for the regular inspection is now \$20,000. Added to this the regular Bureau appropriation of \$8,000 and \$1,500 for coal mine inspection, making in all \$29,500 annual appropriations, besides the salaries of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, with all necessary supplies, printing, binding, etc. The entire appropriation for the Bureau now aggregates about \$35,000, which includes all inspectors, collection of labor and industrial statistics, publishing and circulating the reports, of which 4,000 are annually issued, besides the minor expenses essential to the conduct of the department. This outlay of money by the State receives the sanction of the people, who feel that the results attained and the good accomplished are of a value beyond what money can purchase.

The students of political, domestic and social economy daily give evidence of the good and far reaching results coming from a thorough and well organized system of factory inspection. No state has ever adopted the work and wished to retrace its steps. The prosperity of the great manufacturing centers of the northern states is enhanced by their immense manufacturing institutions, but the necessity for these institutions is not greater than the necessity for a well conducted system of factory inspection, and no system can be well conducted except under State supervision. It commands the respect of the operators, gives confidence to the employees and carries with it a dignity which all must respect.

Nor is this all. A wise and effective factory inspection law protects the employer as well as the employed; is a friend alike to the laborer and to the capital which employs labor. I refer now to serious questions which sometimes arise where damages are often sought by persons injured while employed at factory work. "Could the accident have been avoided had proper safe-guards been given the injured party?" "How far did the injured party contribute by his own act to the injury received?" These are vital questions in almost every damage suit instituted, but how easily many of them are settled under the provisions of an enforced factory inspection law. The fact that the operator has complied with the law and given his employes the safety the law demands may save him thousands of dollars as the final result of a damage suit. On the other hand, if the orders of the inspectors have not been complied with, and through this neglect the employee has received injuries, himself using due care and diligence in operating some machinery, the fact is generally convincing to the minds of a jury.

Shyster attorneys, sometimes called lawyers, often incite damage suits with the promise of the largest per cent. of the damages recovered. Long and expensive litigation ensues which might have been avoided had an enforced inspection law been in operation.

I recall two cases in Michigan the present season which serve to illustrate the benefit of an inspection law. In one an employee received injuries while working on a machine, the construction of which could not be made entirely free from danger. A so-called lawyer induced him to institute damage proceedings, holding out hopes that he could recover a large amount. He placed his damages at \$20,000 but at the trial the company showed by the factory inspector that they had obeyed all orders for guarding the working of the machine and that it had been made as safe as possible. There could be but one result. There was no cause for action. The other case was where a firm had disregarded the orders of the inspector for an effective low water alarm on their steam boiler. An explosion occurred resulting in loss of life and the operators are now facing not only heavy damage suits, but criminal prosecution as well.

To the people of the so-called southern states, the value and competency of factory inspection cannot be too strongly emphasized. Capital from your own State and that from other States is being largely invested in manufacturing, your superior advantages in natural motive power, climatic conditions and native utilities will bring you foreign money for investment. You are now on the threshold of the door opening to a greater prosperity than you have ever enjoyed. Changed conditions must be met, and important economic problems solved. The experience through which other States have passed should guide you to solve them wisely.

Newspaper and magazine articles picture a sad condition in many of the cotton mills and factories of the South. Particularly is this so in regard to the employment of child labor. Statistics have been published showing that the average wages paid children under 14 years of age in North Carolina, is only 22 cents per day, and but a fraction more is paid in the state of Georgia. Children of that age should be excluded from factory work. The state owes it to itself and to coming generations that every child, white or black, within its borders, between the ages of 7 and 14 years should be compelled to attend school. The press of the south is waking up to its duty and its influence should soon be felt. The remark, "That we can not afford to build up industry at the expense of humanity," is applicable and to the point, but not more so than that "the presence of little children in the mills is bringing world-wide shame on the state and costing the people far more than their labor is worth." These and similar expressions should awaken those who in their wisdom are to guide public affairs and it is to that wisdom the deliberations of this body should appeal.

In the current number of "Everybody's Magazine" can be found an article from the pen of Miss Marie VanVorst, giving the "Experiences of a Literary Woman as a Working Girl." This article is a pen picture delineating the daily life of factory employees in the South, locating the scenery at Columbia, South Carolina. The conditions presented by Miss VanVorst are in sad contrast to the great majority of modern factories in the east and west since the advent of state factory inspection. Extracts from this article and others have been widely copied and commented on. The pictures may be too strongly drawn, but the agitation of the question can but be helpful in educating the people to the evils that exist, and true education always results in good. Miss VanVorst is the daughter of the late Judge VanVorst, of New York, whose prominence in breaking up the Tweed ring, as Chancellor of the State of New York, President of the Century Club and founder of the Holland Society, kept him long in the public eye. The article is the fourth of a series of five, three of which are from the pen of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John VanVorst.

I would not be understood to say that evils, some of which are the greatest kind, do not exist even when the most stringent laws are in force. They do exist, but they are gradually diminishing and the good effects of state factory inspection and the prohibition and control of child labor gladdens the homes of thousands of laborers, fitting their children for a future usefulness, instead of leading them as physical wrecks through life, or dotting the land with juvenile graves.

As long as the greedy hand of avarice ravenously grasps the golden dollar, no matter whether it be earned at the expense of manhood or wrung from the poor with physical suffering, so long will evils exist, but education and progression go hand in hand and every day sees an advancement along the lines of justice and right. The future is a glorious one, but it will be made brighter and fuller of the blessings of God's good gifts if we but do our duty. Toiling millions will find relief from the effects of our work if it be well done. Little by little we must overcome obstacles, and the result will be that not only the present generation but posterity will say "well done, good and faithful servant."

To the people of the south. This convention has been brought within your borders. We bring your greetings from the great manufacturing states of the north. We do not come in numbers which ordinarily represent our annual meetings. The cause is apparent; distance precludes large delegations. But we come earnest and hopeful of doing good. We come to congratulate you for the splendid opportunities which this part of our country presents and for the advancement you are making along the lines of manufacturing industry. We want our experience to benefit you and we feel that it will. We are earnest in our work in trying to eliminate the direful effects of child

labor, and to mitigate the evils of the so-called sweat shops, which exist in many of the great cities. We all agree that our country is a manufacturing nation and that almost every section can be made a manufacturing center. We want to carry to our co-workers in the north the assurance that the seed sown has fallen on good ground and will multiply a hundred fold. We feel that you will agree with those whom experience has taught that state factory inspection is a necessity.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

BY WILLIAM W. WALLING, NEW YORK.

I cannot imagine a much broader subject than the one assigned to me—Factory Legislation. My impulse at first was to make an exhaustive study of existing laws, and then attempt to criticise them, but the more I read the less I felt that I knew, and my ability to criticise decreased as my knowledge increased. I finally decided that instead of conducting any post-mortem, I would simply give my own opinion of certain existing laws in my own State of New York, as well as a few ideas which my experience as an Inspector suggested.

The time when employee and employer lived on the same street and met in social and religious relations has passed. The employer of to-day may be scores or hundreds of miles away with homes anywhere on the face of the globe. The home life, the family, the environments or the personality of the employee is nothing to the employer, whose chief interest in his factory diminishes and increases with the size of his quarterly dividends. Such conditions are the result of modern civilization, and all factory legislation of to-day is or ought to be founded on common sense, decency and a feeling of ordinary humanity. There ought to be no necessity for factory laws; neither, I suppose, should there be relative to murder, arson or burglary. An employer ought not to ask three hundred people to work in a poorly ventilated room on the tenth floor of a building which has no adequate means of escape in case of fire. If he does the community has a right to interfere, and this interference results in factory legislation. My work, as an inspector, has been principally in the city of New York, and with our laws you are doubtless familiar. Our last legislature made very few changes; the only ones being section 92, which prohibits laundry work from being done in any room used for living purposes, and that portion of section 88, relative to inside closets.

One condition, upon which I can find no existing legislation, seems to me to demand more than passing attention. While standing in the rolling room of a large cigar factory, quite recently, I noticed that many of the operators were in the habit of placing the cigar in their mouths; some of them had the cigar in their mouths twice. Others would complete the rolling by licking the wrapper with their tongue instead of using the paste provided. I consulted two eminent physicians in New York on this subject and found that certain diseases might easily be transmitted by this means; but, even were this not so, an article which, while not food, goes in a man's mouth, should never have previously been in anyone's else.

Another subject which has gradually been growing in interest to me is that of proper ventilation. Our law provides that each person shall be allowed 250 cubic feet of air space between the hours of 6 a. m.

and 6 p. m. According to Morin's estimate, there should be allowed for individuals in shops working at ordinary trades 2,100 cubic feet of air per hour; in unhealthy trades 3,600 feet per hour. Exhaled air contains four to five per cent, of carbon dioxide—100 times more than is found in pure air. Life cannot be sustained in more than three per cent. of carbon dioxide. An ordinary five-foot gas burner produces in one hour as much carbon dioxide as seven men. Granting that Morin's estimate of 2,100 cubic feet per hour is correct, we see that in a room where there is one person for each 250 cubic feet, all the air should be changed about nine times an hour; and this, too, when no gas is consumed. For each jet of gas, approximately, seven more men are consuming oxygen and producing carbon dioxide. In many crowded shops, where the only means of ventilation is by windows, I fear there are many winter days that an employee fails to get his 2,100 feet of fresh air every hour. Those sitting near the windows object to the cold draught and all the air that enters comes through the door, which too frequently opens into a hallway that is nothing more than a ventilating flue for a dozen closets, more or less.

The problem of ventilation has been satisfactorily solved in churches, theatres and modern apartments, and, if it be necessary, in places where people congregate for a few hours two or three times a week, how much more so should it be in a shop, where people often spend sixty hours of each week, year in and year out! Windows and doors will not provide satisfactory ventilation for a crowded room in winter weather. Since it has been estimated that nearly forty per cent. of all fatal diseases are indirectly due to impure air, the importance of this subject is patent. Our law upon this subject is explicit and seems to fully cover the ground. The inspector will frequently be asked just how a proper ventilating plant should be installed, but this information should be obtained from sanitary engineers. The inspector should qualify himself to test approximately the fresh air that is taken into a room and the amount of foul air that is drawn off, such amount naturally depending on the number of people employed, and also on the character of the work done.

Still another condition that appeals to those who have at heart the welfare of factory employees, relates to the danger of panic in case of fire. Our law provides for sufficient stairways and fire escapes, but if they cannot be used to empty a building properly, they might as well be attached to Cheops. Many lives are annually lost in panics resulting from fires and fire alarms in factory buildings, which would have been saved by means of an efficient fire drill. One large company, which I recently visited in Brooklyn, empties its building of employees at least once a week upon the sounding of its fire alarm. Twice in its existence has this company had fires in its factory, but on both occasions the majority of the employees knew nothing about it until on the sidewalk. I believe that every factory in which people are em-

III. 556 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ployed, above the second floor, should be provided with some kind of an efficient alarm that could be operated from various parts of the building, and that employees should occasionally be compelled to leave the building on its sound. The details of such a plan would naturally vary with the character of the buildings and the number of employees. Its advantages are that panics would be reduced to a minimum, and if the alarm were given during the visit of an inspector he could easily determine whether the means of egress were sufficient and, if not, in what way they might be bettered.

FACTORY LAWS AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

BY W. SCOTT MULLEN, PENNSYLVANIA.

That every State wherein manufacturing is carried on has a right, through its legislature, to enact proper laws governing and prescribing reasonable regulations in order to secure and maintain the best possible protection to the health, morals, life and limb of the people employed therein, no intelligent person or persons have ever, and will not now deny. Hence, the right being undeniable, the question of duty arises. Great Britain in her wisdom recognized this duty many years ago and in many of her possessions, including our much esteemed neighbors, just over our northwestern borders, from whence comes our honored President of this body, whose people are employing the blessings and benefits of good wholesome and equitable laws. I repeat, her people, because not only the operatives of her factories, mills and workshops are benefited by her factory laws and system of inspection, but the whole people—the rich and poor, titled and untitled. Looking back to the mother country as we have done since the formation of our governments, national and state, in many instances before, to gain knowledge and draw from their great storehouse of wisdom and ripe experience, ideas, which when blended with our own would help to guide us in framing and enacting statutes calculated to best serve the varied interest of all our people. Hence, many of our manufacturing states have, through the wisdom of their law making bodies, placed upon their statute books factory laws and provided efficient factory inspection departments. None of us need be very old to remember the days when factory laws and factory inspection was not only unknown but unthought of in any of the states of our Union. We can easily recall to mind how the great industrial establishments expanded, erecting huge buildings, placing therein ponderous and mighty machinery to drive rapid revolving shafts, belts and gearing, around which, and often in dangerously close proximity, men, women and children were required to work. In addition to this there were dangerous wheel pits with rapid revolving fly wheels. Elevator ways open and unprotected from third, fourth, fifth and often higher floors. Possibly one narrow stairway leading up through the various stories, each floor with many operators daily at work. No means of escape in case of fire save the narrow stairway which would only serve as a flue in case a fire occurred. There, too, was often found buildings and apartments without proper light or ventilation. Women and girls received no consideration different from men and boys in sanitary regulations, etc., which the dignity and natural superior high sensitiveness of womanhood so much deserves. In those days, when a girl or woman went into a factory to earn for herself and often for her family an honest livelihood she was ostracised from society and shunned by her more fortunate sisters. Some one

says is it possible that all these evils existed before factory legislation was enacted? I answer, yes. Then a doubting Thomas arises from his cushioned chair and with wild gesticulations asks, do you dare tell us your laws have remedied all the evils you have enumerated? I answer, yes, sir. Where and when the law provides and prescribes the remedy, the honest inspector will do the rest. From another direction we hear a voice, we look and behold one who in his own opinion surpasses Solomon in wisdom, ask in Angelic tones, do you mean then that manufacturers have no feeling or regard for the morals, health, life and limb of their employees, or in other words, that they have no soul? In the face of such gigantic intellect I feel keenly my own stupidity but with Iionic courage I answer, no, emphatically no. We, as factory inspectors, have found even the old adage to be untrue, that corporations have no souls. We have learned to know that manufacturers, whether individuals or corporations, are as a rule, and with but very few exceptions, most excellent and upright men, in full sympathy with their employees, as much so, if not more, than the legislators who made the laws governing their factories or the inspectors who enforced them. Yes, Mr. Solomon, they have souls and good hearts. This is evidenced by their willingness to obey the laws. The result is less accidents causing injury or death, better morals and health, better order and when the laws are obeyed, protection is vouchsafed to the employer and his liabilities are very much lessened in case of unavoidable accidents.

One more word to you, Mr. Solomon: Before our National Congress, in its great wisdom, passed the law compelling all railroads to equip all cars and engines with air brakes and automatic couplers, which are now saving the lives of thousands of railroad men and of the traveling public, besides increasing the efficiency of travel and the movement of tonnage you may as well ask that honorable body whether by the passage of that act they meant, because they had not done so without legislation they had no souls and cared nothing for the lives of their employees or the traveling public. The high board fence, so often seen enclosing the factories and grounds, with the proverbial notice in bold letters, "No Admittance," "Keep Out," etc., in states where factory laws are in force, may mean all it implies, but there is always one exception, and that one is known by the gate keeper. It is the factory inspector. The gate is cheerfully thrown open to him and he walks in seemingly as welcome as the owner or manager of the plant. He is invariably met in the office or factory by the superintendent or manager with a hearty welcome. The individual or corporation employing men, women and children, or either, recognize quickly under the operations of the factory laws and factory inspection that the benefits derived are mutual. Hence, the high board fence is not for the purpose of shielding violations of law. Some one may say if the law is being obeyed so well, and the employer realizes its mutual good, why then could not the factory inspectors be dispensed

with? I answer, why in our cities, great or small, where good order prevails, should we retain magistrates and police force? We are reminded here of Lord Wellington's advice to his soldiers, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry." It was said by one of the illustrious authors and champion of our national liberty, that eternal vigilance was its price. Any casual or honest observer who will investigate the work of all the departments of state government that, aside from the executive, judicial and financial, the factory departments do more work and diffuse more direct good for the benefit of all the people of the state, at a less comparative cost, than any other department. As a good soldier stands in the face of death-dealing missiles or charges the enemy against shot and shell, or at the point of the bayonet or sword, for the love of his country, so the conscientious, honest factory inspector goes about in his important and responsible work of mercy, for the good and safety of his fellowmen, fathers, mothers and children, and for the honor of the state, he crawls about and through dangerous and complicated machinery, gearing, belting and shafting and ponderous rolls and pulleys; climbs stairways and fire escapes; goes down in dark basements and often in filthy and offensive closets; then to the boiler room, where frequently he finds an old and dangerously neglected boiler trembling in its bed under a terrible strain of high pressure of steam, sufficient, should an explosion occur, to blow him and every one of the people he seeks to protect, into eternity without a moment's warning. The echo of the shouts of admiration and praise of our heroes and patriots, dead and living, especially of the achievements of our beloved President, then Colonel Roosevelt, and brave heroic General Joe Wheeler as they led their brave men up San Juan Hill; the gallant Dewey who sailed into Manila harbor, sunk the enemy's fleet without the loss of a single man, and the tried and true Commodore Schley, who performed a like feat at the mouth of Santiago harbor, still rings in the ears of the millions of people throughout the civilized parts of the world, and we, as factory inspectors, joyfully join in the just and righteous applause.

In conclusion, let me say, the legislature and governor of the state who enact and maintain just and proper factory laws, the chief factory inspector and his deputies, who honestly and conscientiously enforce them, have won of the men and women of all respectable society a quiet, but just appreciation and applause. The children of to-day, who, in the fleetness of time, will be the men and women of to-morrow, if we are faithful to our trust, do our work well, will write in future history: "He was truly a man;" "She was a noble woman." We should crave no better applause, if we deserve it. We should want no better epitaph.

SOME FEATURES OF FACTORY INSPECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

BY HEBER WELLS, NEW JERSEY.

My appointment to be a deputy inspector has been of so recent date that I cannot speak to you as a veteran observer seasoned by long experience. I can only talk of matters as they strike me during a period of less than one and a half years.

In New Jersey industries are greatly diversified. As much so I should judge as in the State of New York, and as a consequence the inspectors have an opportunity to look upon wage earners from varying points of view. How best to serve this great army of workers and at the same time to conserve the vast interests of the employers is the great task set before us. The State expects us to be careful observers, just critics and impartial upholders of the law and regulations of our department. But aside from an observance of the defined duties assigned to us there should be such an inward spirit as will prompt us to do our very best. It becomes our province to act as a shield for the little ones against the cupidity of him who pays the wage and no less against the greed of parents devoid of conscience who make false statements as to the age of their children in order that they may the sooner handle the wages the youngsters may earn. While performing the duties assigned to us I feel as if we will fail to accomplish as much as we should for the welfare of children if we do not make allies whenever opportunities occur of the school teachers and the school boards in our several localities. They are most potent influences and if we work hand in hand with them I believe the best results will be obtained. The public and the parochial schools will be only too glad to have us working jointly with them toward the betterment of the condition of the young people.

In New Jersey we have factory laws that are on the whole good and effective, but a scrutiny of them will lead to the conclusion that a pruning of some features and the introduction of others will be desirable. In our State the first factory law as to the employment of children became operative in the year 1883. Under it "no boy under the age of twelve years, nor any girl under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on." Another section provides (as does also the school law of the State) that up to the age of fifteen years children of both sexes must attend school, either in the day time or at night, for at least twelve consecutive weeks, (school law says sixteen weeks) during the year immediately preceding employment. Thus it comes about that even if a child be over the employment age, and at work in a factory, it must still attend night school, and lacking a certificate to that effect from the teacher, the employment of such child is illegal.

In practice, our law does not work well. First, because the employment age for boys at twelve is too low. It should be fourteen, the same as for girls. This added two years would be of great service to the boys, for it is at that age they can clinch the nail that has been driven in the way of education and thus given a chance to get such additional knowledge as will serve them to advantage when they come to learn a trade. Some times we hear that boys can go to the night school and thus make up for what they miss in the day school, but that is asking far too much of little boys employed ten hours a day in a factory to continue the grind at night during hours when relaxation and rest should be their portion. Moreover, in many districts of the state no night schools are ever held, and hence a compliance with the present law is out of the question. In practice the fifteen-year clause is ineffective, because if a child once obtains a certificate in the proper way and gets employment, there is no one interested particularly in following up the case and seeing that further school attendance is observed. In view of the foregoing, I favor the law that obtains in New York State and in Massachusetts by which, at the age of fourteen, a child may be employed without further schooling qualification.

In our New Jersey practice we have a provision that, so far as I know, is not in practice in other states. I allude to the law of 1883 by which "in case of orphan children, where necessity may seem to require, the guardian or others having charge of the same, may, upon application to the inspector, provided for in this act, receive from him a permit for the employment of such child or children, under such regulations as the said inspector may prescribe." According to my observation and experience this provision of the law works well. In effect the children of widows are considered orphans, and when the mothers are in needy circumstances and are sore-pressed for means to get along, a relaxation of the rules in their favor as to the age of the child or as to its attendance at school often works to great advantage. More than once the words have come to my mind that I had heard so often in the litany "that it may please Thee to defend and provide for the fatherless children and widows, and all who are desolate and oppressed." In regard to regulations as provided in these special permits they cover the points of light work, or to limit the time of the permits to a certain period, perhaps six months, when the child must again attend school, or else that child must present itself for further physical examination at a stated time, etc. Of the instances that came under my notice during the past year the average age of the orphan boys who were thus favored was 12.92 years, while that of girls was 13.23 years.

As to the issuance of age and schooling certificates with us, quite a large number of them are made out by the deputy factory inspectors who are authorized to act as notaries public to take the necessary affidavit. Doubtless they act in a great number of cases from the fact that

they require no fee for the service. It has been the practice for the State to print blank certificates which are supplied to employers of children and sometimes to justices of the peace or to notaries who fill them out for parents for a small fee. It goes without saying that some of these officers are careless in their scrutiny of the facts of the case, bent only on getting rid of the applicant in as short a time as possible. For that reason I favor the issuance of certificates and the control of them by some defined authority such as the board of health or the school board (and preferably the latter) of the city or town. This plan also has the merit of having some central office for issuing the papers, very convenient for parents, to say nothing of relieving the deputy inspectors from labors that trench too much on the time that might better be devoted to inspection of factory conditions.

The requirements that I observe in the Massachusetts law, that the officer issuing the certificate shall demand written evidence such as a census return, a certificate of birth or of baptism, or the registry of the child with a town or city clerk, I consider a wise and salutary one. The State is entitled to evidence independent of the affidavit of the parent or guardian. There is good reason to believe that some parents will not scruple to swear falsely as to their children's age, if thereby they can serve their own interests, and such evidence in itself alone should not be deemed sufficient.

As an aid to the deputy inspectors in the matter of arriving at children's ages, I think the law might well provide that in public, parish and private schools there should be kept a register of the school children, (preferably by cards) showing their birthplace, age and the names of their parents, and providing also that such registers should be open to the view of the factory inspectors.

In our State the deputy inspectors are paid a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and they are forbidden to engage in any business, occupation or employment during their term of office. The legislature at its last session saw fit to enact a law that puts the deputies on what may be called a mechanical basis, for the requirement is that the deputy inspector shall devote at least eight hours of every working day, except public holidays and four hours on Saturdays, to the discharge of his duties. As such a proviso is not attached to any law defining the duties of any other executive officers of the State, it gives cause for wonder as to the motive that prompted the enactment of such a law. I doubt if the same was copied from the code of any other State.

In a preceding portion of this paper I spoke of the duties of factory inspectors toward the young employees in the factories, but there is another view of the case and it strikes me, a very important one. I mean the duty of the citizen at large, and employers in particular, to take a deep interest in the labor laws of his State so as to shape legislation for the betterment of conditions among the working people. More than once I have felt myself called upon to reproach employers for fail-

ing to take any interest in their young help and telling them plainly that they did not understand the factory laws in general or in detail. What we can see amiss during our inspection, they can see fully as well if they will but leave their offices and go out into the rooms where the boys and girls are busy.

When lawsuits come upon them for failing to obey the factory laws they have but a lame excuse to offer that they left the hiring of the children to their foremen or other subordinates. I maintain that it is the plain duty of employers not to hold themselves aloof from the matters that interest the community so much, but to give their active co-operation and aid not only in making the present laws effective, but to enlist themselves in any effort that may be made toward the improvement of the condition of wage earners, and more especially the younger ones of the flock. The community has a right to the service of these employers, because many of them are possessed of knowledge and experience and they should bring their knowledge into play for the benefit of those others who are not so well equipped for a life struggle. If the class I have mentioned fall in this, rest assured that some less intelligent and probably biased one will take the initiative and furnish us with crudities in the shape of legislation that may remain to confound and torment us.

In these days evidence is not lacking of an awakened interest in the reform of the factory laws, especially those which relate to child labor. In this line I believe New Jersey will not be found behind other States. The chief officials of this department are outspoken advocates of reform, and the public press has given strong expression through powerful editorials in the same direction. We already feel as if we are in one accord with the best and the most enlightened sentiment on this subject.

THE INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION ON THE MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

BY JAMES T. BURKE, TORONTO, CANADA.

In looking over the field for a subject that I thought would be appropriate and of possible interest to the delegates here assembled, I have found that it is well nigh impossible. So much has been written of "sweat shops," child labor, factory inspection, guarding machinery and laws pertaining thereto, another subject not so often discussed came to my mind, which is The Influence of Occupation on the Mortality From Tuberculosis.

As the fundamental principle of the work in which the members of this Association are engaged is a betterment of the general environment of the working classes on this continent, at least in so far as it concerns that portion of their lives spent in the factory or workshop, I have thought it might be profitable to the Association to consider briefly the ravages of tuberculosis (consumption) among the employees of factories and workshops—giving you statistics from the death returns of the city of Toronto, for the year 1901, as just compiled by the registrar general of the Province of Ontario.

It is not my intention to go into any lengthy comparison at the present; this will naturally suggest itself to each one of you and cause individual comparison to be made of the returns of each city, State or province, and result possibly in more careful thought being bestowed on the subject than if the bald tables were placed in regular array before you; rather let me indicate some of the probable causes for the large mortality and suggest a few of the methods whereby it may be materially reduced.

First as to the statistics themselves. They are those of a city of a population of 225,000, of which number nearly 150,000 are employees of factories and workshops. The housing of this class of the inhabitants will compare most favorably with that of any city I know of in the civilized world. Indeed, take the city as a whole, it is a "City of Homes." We are not troubled with the tenement, our buildings do not tend skyward, but rather spread out, longitudinally, so that the sunlight gets a chance to spread its rays all around. In this respect, therefore, we have everything in our favor as regards the environment of the individual, both as to home and workshop. The drainage of the city is good (its aspect is a southern one); the water supply is of the best, and the climate is pleasant in summer, the heat being tempered by the presence of Lake Ontario, while the winter, though cold and bracing, is not so severe as in other parts of the Dominion. Indeed, we have a happy medium as between extreme heat and cold. Our position is very similar to the beautiful and sister city—Detroit, Michigan. These facts are mentioned to indicate that there is nothing

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1902 III. 565

in the city's natural position or internal arrangement to make the returns as given unusual.

The table contains 28 occupations in numbers, with 275 male deaths from all causes, and 90 females, while 65 of the males and 24 of the females died from tuberculosis, or exactly one-fourth of the deaths were due to consumption—to be accurate, males 23.6 and females 26.7 per cent respectively, while from lung trouble, other than consumption, we would state that the rate for accidents of all kinds in the same classes is 6.9 per cent (that is, males 17, females 2), and analysing the accidents still farther, we find that only 5 of the total number happened while the persons were pursuing their usual avocations, thereby bringing the percentage of deaths down to 1.8 per cent, a most satisfactory condition of affairs, and one that reflects great credit upon the officials of the Province. Classifying the 89 deaths by age groups, we find the deaths occurring as follows, 65 males and 24 females:

Under	20,	5 males and	5 females.
20-29,	17	" "	10 "
30-39,	18	" "	6 "
40-49,	15	" "	2 "
50-59,	4	" "	1 "
60-69,	2	" "	0 "
70-79,	1	" "	0 "
Not given....	1	" "	0 "
	<u>65</u>		<u>24</u>

ACCIDENTS.

	Males.	Females.	
Bakers.....	1	0	
Bookbinders.....	0	0	
Blacksmiths.....	0	0	
Carpenters ..	2	0	
Cabinet makers.....	0	0	
Coopers.....	0	0	
Carriage makers.....	0	0	
Clerks.....	3	0	Suicide, fracture of skull, carbolic acid.
Dressmakers.....	0	1	Fracture of skull.
Engineers.....	3	0	Shock, injury, fracture of skull.
Envelope makers.....	0	0	
Factory hands.....	1	0	Strangulation.
Harness makers.....	0	0	
Masons.....	0	0	
Moulders.....	0	0	
Machinists.....	0	0	
Mechanics.....	1	0	Fracture of skull.
Painters.....	3	0	Fracture of skull, drowned, crushed by train.
Picture framers.....	0	0	
Stonecutters.....	1	0	Gun shot.
Shoemakers.....	1	0	Fracture of skull.
Seamstresses.....	0	0	
Silver platers.....	0	0	
Tailors.....	0	0	
Tailoresses.....	0	0	
Servants.....	1	1	Accident, poisoning.
	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	

III. 566 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	Total deaths.		Tuber- culosis.		Other lung diseases.		Ages.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Masons.....	4	0	2	0	0	0	40-50
Moulders.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	54-81
Machinists.....	14	0	2	0	1	0	54 28-33
Mechanics.....	15	0	3	0	4	0	23-81 18-23
							28-81 30
Painters.....	20	0	9	0	1	0	43-29-29-30-33-40
							42-42-42-46
Printers.....	7	0	4	0	0	1	44 21-29-55-64
Picture framers.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	24-30
Stonecutters.....	8	0	3	0	2	0	17-66 18-42-53
Shoemakers.....	23	0	4	0	3	0	36-43-57-29-39-29-69
Seamstresses.....	0	4	0	2	0	0	26-30
Silver platers.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	54 31
Tailors.....	18	0	2	0	0	0	20-40
Tailoresses.....	0	3	0	2	0	0	18-24
Servants.....	8	56	1	10	0	10	38-60-40-50 21-21-25
							52-70-57-24-46-25-21-38
							47-65 38-39-42
							52-46
Watch makers.....	8	0	1	0	0	0	31
	133	55	35	44	13	11	
	142	25	29	10	22	2	
	275	90	64	24	35	13	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bakers.....	7	2	2	1	0	1	19 43-48-21
Bookbinders.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	21
Blacksmiths.....	13	0	2	0	3	0	40-41-60-59-77
Carpenters.....	38	0	4	0	9	0	56-60-63-63-60
							67-74-70-73
							23-36-44-46
Cabinet makers and woodturners..	7	0	2	0	1	0	17-25
Coopers.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	70-80
Carriage makers.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	48-36
Clerks.....	43	7	12	3	5	0	18-21-23-38-39 15
							16-18-19-23-26-37 20
							31-33-34-39-43 24
Dressmakers.....	0	10	0	3	0	1	55 19-18 33
Engineers.....	19	0	2	0	2	0	28 79 89-73
Envelope makers.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	17
Factory hands.....	7	3	3	1	0	0	23-23-35 18
Harness makers and saddlers.....	5	0	1	0	1	0	44-48
	142	25	29	10	22	2	

Omitting the 5 males and 5 females under 20 years as possibly being sufferers with the disease at the school age, we find in the three groups, covering the years from 20-49, the wage-earning period of life for the ordinary artisan, 50 males and 16 females, or 66, that is 76.4 per cent of the total number of deaths from tuberculosis happening in the years of active business life. From the economic standpoint, it will be seen that the loss to the Province is very large and the more serious as it is a loss that may and should be prevented.

In how far the factory conduces to this result, and how far the factory inspector may assist in the prevention now actively in progress, remains to be discussed.

That the factory or workshop is solely responsible for this result, either in Toronto or elsewhere, is partly untrue; that the particular employment may be the cause of some is true; that both may be contributory causes is a fact. In addition, there must be considered the influence of the home surroundings, a most important factor which does not come within the scope of this paper to discuss. We mention this to indicate only another element to be thought of in considering the question of cause. All the blame must not be thrown on the factory; for, given a case of tuberculosis in the early stage, whose home surroundings are not wholesome and whose hygienic conditions are not good, the spending of eight or ten hours in the best workshops ever constructed will not greatly improve the case.

But what we do say is, that tuberculized patients are permitted to work in factories, and we very much question the desirability of permission being granted them, it should only be in special cases and under certain specified rules, as aids, however, to those cases not yet developed. Workshops should be spacious, well-lighted and ventilated, free from draughts, and there should be a definite fixed minimum air space for each employee. They should be above ground, the walls should be free from damp, the heating in winter should be evenly distributed and not excessive. There should be provision made for supplying the moisture which is extracted by the dry heat. Above all, there should be no spitting except in vessels provided and which should contain some disinfectant solution, while the rules for their use should be strictly enforced.

The chief offenders are basement press rooms, picking and grinding rooms and other occupations, and those establishments where sewing is done by some of the descendants of Isaac, in what are vulgarly speaking "sweating shops." Often will be seen in the small rooms of a private house many work people, of either or both sex, huddled together, the windows and doors are closed, and even in the summer time a gas stove is kept constantly burning, each eating up the oxygen of the air. Such a condition of affairs should never be permitted, the poor creatures demand of us better care.

Of the other offenders I can recall one press room under a place of amusement in our city where the brick floor was always damp, the ceiling was about sixteen inches below the level of the side walk, and the only daylight that entered the two windows, which were to the north, was through two iron gratings. It is hardly necessary to say the place was artificially lighted by gas jets. In this place, only fit for bats and snakes, worked one of the best pressmen of this continent.

It is therefore just in proportion to the degree in which a factory possesses the features just referred to, and to the attention that the inspector gives to the carrying out of these points, and to the maintaining of a standard, are we to expect good results in the maintaining of a higher standard of health in the employees of the factories and workshops on this continent.

Before concluding, I would refer to one other question in this connection, viz, the medical examination from time to time of employees, or at least of those on whom suspicion falls. For this purpose the medical health officer should be utilized, as he is a public officer and it is for the benefit of the general public that the examination is made. It should be at the expense of the public, and no better officer could be chosen for the duty.

Upon the discovery of a case of infectious sickness, either by the appointed officer or private physician, the infected person should be placed in a county or city sanitarium, where he would receive treatment, and when cured be permitted to resume an occupation best suited to his case, but kept under observation from time to time and reported on by the medical health officer. Should some such simple plan be adopted many of those who now work in our factories, often infecting others while working, buoyed up by hope, that peculiar characteristic of phthisical sufferers, until at last they are compelled to give up and cease to be wage-earners — would be prevented from becoming a burden on their relatives or friends, or hurried to an early grave — a loss to their friends and a loss to the public, and I would add, a preventable loss.

The following regulations for the guidance of barbers, to ensure greater cleanliness and to prevent the spread of skin, scalp and other diseases, were adopted by the Provincial Board of Health at their concluding session in Toronto, last week, on recommendation of the committee on epidemics — Drs. Cassidy, Bryce and Oldright. The regulations were prepared in the hope that they may be adopted by the various barbers in the association, or individually, throughout the Province and enforced by the factory inspectors:

"A barber should be clean and neat in his person and methods," the first clause reads, "should use the bath regularly and should be particular in maintaining a healthy condition of the mouth and hands. No person suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp or hair should act as a barber, nor should any one suffering from consumption or any disease commonly known as contagious, serve in this capacity."

Further regulations provide that a barber should not come in contact with any contagious disease, that persons recovering from contagious diseases should not visit barber shops, but should be attended at their own homes, and that all instruments used on such patients should be disinfected after use, for the regular cleaning of the shops, for the encouragement of customers to have used on them their own instruments, which should be compulsory in case of persons suffering from the skin, scalp or hair diseases; for the use once only of a piece of alum for stopping blood; that sponges should not be used at all, and that a spoon or spatula instead of the fingers should be used for removing vasaline from the vessel in which it is kept. A number of Toronto barbers were present and expressed themselves in favor of the proposed regulations.

THE FACTORY INSPECTOR AND CHILD LABOR.

BY WILLIAM H. CONKLIN, NEW JERSEY.

The laws concerning factory regulation are being given much attention at the present time, particularly those bearing upon the employment of children. The child labor question is one that particularly meets the requirements of the agitator, and he avails himself of it to the fullest extent in making life interesting for the factory inspector. This unfortunate individual comes in for a large amount of hammering; and whether he is deserving of it or not, he gets it just the same.

Children have a natural hold upon the sympathies of the people, and it is no wonder the question is agitated so much, where there are so many sympathizers. I am convinced that the child labor law is violated oftener than any other of its class, and we must therefore expect to hear more of it. Yet the more we hear of it, the better for the general condition of society; therefore, let us resolve to do all in our power to improve the condition and wipe out the evil as soon as possible.

There is no question but that the people think they have a great deal to grumble about in connection with this matter, but whether they have or not, they will grumble nevertheless. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault, and people will do this without stopping to consider whom they are going to hurt, or upon whom they may visit injustice. But this is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the poor dissatisfied mortals we are.

The factory laws have undoubtedly proven of great benefit to the working people. Had it not been for the laws that have been enacted governing and controlling the general conditions of factories, and child labor in particular, they would not have been as happy and as prosperous in their surroundings as they are to-day. For in a great many factories the employers, partly spurred on by the law and partly through inclination aroused by it, have studied and gone to quite an expense to make things as pleasant as possible for their employees. So it may safely be said that the laws are all right, and it is our duty to see that they are enforced and, when found necessary, improved.

It is the natural ambition of man to make money, and men who go into business go into it for this purpose. In a manufacturing concern, let the factory be large or small, it is the duty of the responsible head to watch every point in the business to get all out of it there is in it. Were it not for the laws governing and regulating the conditions of operations, he would not hesitate to crowd children of tender age into cold, damp, dark and gloomy corners, poorly ventilated, in order to provide room for one or two more. But through the strict enforcement of the law this has become a thing of the past. There may be a few exceptions here and there which still remain for us to find out and remedy.

An interesting experience of mine in connection with child labor agitation may here be related. Some eight or nine months ago I was invited to be present and speak at a meeting of the Progress Club, a local philanthropic organization composed of women greatly interested in the question of child labor. Mr. Dennis Hayes, a gentleman from Minatola, a small town in the southern part of New Jersey, where the glass industry forms about the only business in the place, was the principal speaker of the evening. His subject was child labor and factory inspection. He stated that there were small children ten and eleven years old working in the glass factories for small wages and long hours, more than their young lives well could stand. These factories, he stated, had been neglected by the factory inspector, who seldom ever called there. Such a neglect of duty, if as reported, is unpardonable, and should not be tolerated.

The meeting was late in starting, and as it was compelled to close early, no one had a chance to say anything but Mr. Hayes. At the close of the meeting I was surrounded by the members, who expressed their regrets that the time was so short, as they would have been pleased to hear from me. These ladies were anxious to get home, as the majority of them lived in the Oranges, a nest of small towns located in Essex county, New Jersey, about five miles from Newark. They asked me if I had been through the Oranges. I told them I had not, whereupon they threw up their hands and said that I would find the conditions horrible when I got there. So I made up my mind to at once make a tour through North Orange, East Orange, South Orange, West Orange, Orange proper and Orange valley. This I did, and to my great surprise I found but two girls under the prescribed age limit. These girls were at once discharged.

At a previous meeting held by these ladies they appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the local Central Labor Body to wait on the Governor of the State of New Jersey and request him to appoint a female factory inspector. On this point I have to say that from my experience I do not favor such a proposition. Women are all right, and we could not live without them; but we have our own troubles trying to live with them. In conclusion, permit me to say, in the words of the distinguished Governor of our State, if all the laws were lived up to half as well as the factory laws are, we would be pretty close to the millenium.

FIRE ESCAPES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

BY C. J. NORDMEYER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

No law can in my opinion be too radical, or too stringent with reference to the protection of human life against fire. In these days when one of the important problems of architecture is to secure the greatest amount of floor space, which can be converted to the use of storing material, or for the purpose of locating or placing machinery for manufacturing purposes, or otherwise, from every foot of ground utilized, and in order to accomplish this it becomes necessary to erect high buildings with very few, yes, in most cases, but one stairway, the question of providing adequate and sufficient egress in case of fire, or other disaster, becomes a very important factor. Such laws should be enacted in all States that will compel the owners of these buildings to make ample provisions for the protection of the lives of those who are employed, or who congregate in any manufacturing or mercantile building, office building, hotel, boarding or lodging house, school houses, opera house, theater, music hall, dance hall, or any building where people congregate, or which is used as a business place, and has a height of three or more stories.

Picture a fire suddenly breaking forth in its most horrible form in a building not equipped with fire escapes. Hear the agonizing screams and moans from helpless girls and men, who, cut off from the elevators and burning stairways, blinded from smoke, are trying to find some way to escape the tortures of the grim monster, to find that the only possible way to escape this demon is to leap out of the window into eternity.

The law of the State of Missouri is a good law, as it specifies that the fire escape must be a stair fire escape, with proper risers and treads, and that the stairs shall be of an angle of not more than fifty-five degrees. The law also provides that in no case shall a fire escape pass a window when it is practicable to avoid it.

The fire escape provided for by this law must have balconies reaching one or two windows, as the case may be, inclosed on the sides with wire bank rails running three feet on the same angle as the stairs. I have made the construction of fire escapes a special study, and have had some very good fire escapes erected under this law. The law was approved March 27, 1901, and since the enactment of this law our department has had over 400 fire escapes erected in our State. The best style and pattern of escape erected under instructions from our department, and which, after careful test, has proved to be the most serviceable and safest one on high buildings, is the spiral stair fire escape, and I herewith submit a few photographs of this style of fire escape.

The part of our law which provides that no stair or fire escape shall pass a window, is worthy of careful consideration. Think of a fire

starting on one of the lower floors, say for instance the second, third or fourth floor of a building provided with a fire escape of which the stairs pass the windows. The occupants of this building, finding that all interior egress is cut off by fire or smoke, rush to the fire escape for safety, and there find that this escape is also cut off by flames bursting from the lower windows encircling the stairs, making it absolutely impossible for them to descend.

Those who are fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to be the first to reach the platform of this escape, will be compelled to either descend said fire escape and be cremated alive in view of the thousands of people, who have assembled to see the fire, or they will be compelled to leap over the railings of this platform or stairway to the ground to be carried away by the sympathizing and horror stricken public or their servants either to the morgue or hospital.

These accidents have occurred in the past, and it has proven conclusively that no stair of a fire escape should pass a window, or should any one while descending said fire escape be compelled to pass in front of any window. For these reasons I favor the erection of spiral fire escapes, as the construction of these fire escapes is so arranged that, should any person descending this style of escape have the misfortune to stumble and fall while descending, it is impossible for them to fall any great distance, and therefore cannot injure themselves to any great extent.

Another important factor to be taken into consideration in the erection of fire escapes, is the proper location and the amount of escapes necessary on a building. A fire escape should at all times be placed as far away from the stairways in a building as it is possible to place it, and it should not be located near any elevator in the building. The inspector should take in consideration the entire construction of the building and select such part of the building for the location of an escape which can be most conveniently reached in case of fire by those employed or occupying the building.

Rope or portable fire escapes should be placed in all buildings two or more stories in height. These ropes or portable fire escapes and fastenings should be of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of at least four hundred pounds, and securely fastened at the top of the window and not to the window sill or the floor.

It should be placed and coiled near the inside of the window and exposed to the plain view of the occupant or employee of any such building. These portable fire escapes are very important, for it often occurs that a fire starts in a building in such a way so as to cut off all passage ways leading to the stairs and outside fire escapes. This happened in our State, and six girls were seriously injured and two of them killed outright by jumping from the third story window. There are several good inventions of portable fire escapes in the market,

and the inspector should advise the owners of these buildings to put in the best.

I also call attention to the automatic sprinklers and fire extinguishers. All buildings should be equipped with a good automatic sprinkler system, and with a sufficient amount of good chemical fire extinguishers, so as to be amply prepared to extinguish a fire before it has an opportunity to spread. The owners of buildings should not take into consideration the cost of a fire escape or other provision for the protection of human life, or prevention of fire, but should always secure the best and safest. By doing so they not only protect the lives of their employees or tenants, but looking at it from a commercial point of view, they themselves are protected against damages or all expenses incurred through law suits for damages should an accident occur.

A great deal can be said on the question of fire escapes and fire prevention, which is of great importance, but as there are other papers to be read before this convention, I do not care to take up any more valuable time; but, before closing my remarks, I will ask you to give these questions your special attention, as it not only protects the health of the employees, but protects that which can not be restored—their lives.

If you have no laws in your State providing for good and serviceable fire escapes, then ask your legislature to enact such a law, and make it as stringent as possible, for this law not only protects the lives of those that are employed, but it protects the lives of the public at large.

It protects your life, the lives of your families, who, while visiting large stores, office buildings, etc., which, in the majority of cases, occupy more than two stories, are in constant danger of their lives, if said buildings are not amply equipped with fire escapes, as it is in these buildings that fires frequently occur, for they are frequented by all classes of people, who, not being under those restricting regulations imposed upon employees in manufacturing establishments, are apt to be more careless; as for instance smoking, which is indulged in by men visiting these places, lighting matches for the purpose of lighting cigars, etc., and the careless casting aside of the burning cigars or matches, which, striking some inflammable article, is the immediate cause of setting fire to this building.

At the close of the reading of Mr. Nordmeyer's paper, Mr. Lundrigan, of New York, offered the following resolutions for consideration:

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"WHEREAS, It is desirable that as full an opportunity be given to present and discuss all subjects of interest to this association, especially which have heretofore been presented in the form of papers read before the association in convention assembled; therefore be it

III. 574 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"Resolved, That hereafter all papers intended for presentation to the association be forwarded to the secretary not less than thirty days before date of convention. And be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary is hereby empowered to have all such papers printed in pamphlet form for the information of the convention, the expense to be borne by the association."

Mr. Lundrigan submitted also:

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

"WHEREAS, The several bureaus or departments having charge of the enforcement of the factory and labor laws who are represented in this association are striving for the betterment of the service and to increase its scope, and realizing that the wider the scope and more representative our conventions are made the higher standard from an educational standpoint, and

"WHEREAS, In several of the states represented in this association the enforcement of all labor laws is vested in one department and the delegation of representatives to attend these various gatherings becomes therefore an item of considerable expense, and

"WHEREAS, There are at present what may be termed two associations, whose work if not identical in all states are at least co-relative, we refer to the National Association of Labor Commissioners and our own Association.

"Therefore, believing that the general work of educating each other and promoting improvement in the several state and province departments, having to do with supervision, inspection and enforcement of the various laws relating to labor and manufacture, can be more satisfactorily and economically handled by so far as possible bringing together all those interests. Be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a combination should be effected between this association and the Association of Labor Commissioners, for the purpose of holding joint conventions in the future; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the proper representatives of the National Labor Commissioners for the purpose of effecting such consolidation; and be it further

"Resolved, That aforesaid committee have power to act for this association to fix date and place for holding joint convention in 1908."*

* Referred to committee on resolutions, which subsequently reported adversely. The convention adopted the committee's report.—Eds.

CHILD LABOR: ITS RELATION TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

BY J. H. MORGAN, OHIO.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is fitting that we should come together once a year to discuss the various phases of our work, to learn of the difficulties we have encountered during the year, and by learning the experiences of our brother inspectors, find the solution to the problems we are to solve.

When I first came into the department my thoughts frequently ran along the line of work this department was doing and how best to accomplish results. In studying our laws and our work, the thought often came to me whether there was any special branch of the work that was of more importance than others, and I have come to the conclusion that the great work at this special time seems to be the laws relating to child labor. I would not detract one iota, nor place any disparagement on the general work of the department; every feature of it is worthy of mention, but from all points of the compass we can hear the cry of the children to be delivered from their bondage.

We are engaged in a grand and noble work when we inspect the workshop, suggesting guards for protecting life and limb from being sacrificed in the jaws of dangerous and unguarded machinery; that elevator openings are provided with automatic gates; cog gearings cased in; that the sanitary condition in shops and factories is such that life is not sacrificed by disease and premature death; that the guests at our large hotels may sleep in peace, realizing that ample provision is made for their escape in case of fire. In short, that the protection of life and limb of our working people receives a little attention, as well as the care that is given to the machine and the products turned out, all of which, in a large measure, is due to the existence of the department of factory inspection.

It is the manufacturer who gives due consideration to the welfare of his employees who secures the best results. The twentieth century manufacturer realizes the truth of this statement, and builds a factory having good sanitary conditions, and is always pleased with the inspector's visit, and accepts any suggestions which he may offer that might better the conditions of his employees.

But, while this is all true, in a great measure, it is only taking care of the men and women who are endowed with reasoning faculties, and are capable of knowing the difficulties and dangers surrounding their work. This cannot be said of the young child; youth is the time for play and school. The mind is not and cannot be set upon the stern realities of life; the boys and girls should be permitted to grow up learning their lessons in school, and enjoying the fresh air and sunshine, so the body and mind can be developed into strong men and women. No enlightened mind can fail to see the wrongs involved in

imposing hard and continuous toil upon young children. Not only does it deprive them of the sunshine and joyousness of childhood, but it stunts their growth physically and mentally.

With the industrial quickening that has of recent years marked the life of this country, has come the temptation to force helpless children to perform the work of adults. In this age of improved machinery, when we push the button, or pull a lever and set in motion not only a machine but an entire factory, we are prone to think that all that is necessary is to secure a child to do this, forgetting that this works an injury to the child that can never be repaired. First, by compelling him to spend his time in a workshop or factory at the expense of his mental, moral and physical development; and, second, because the real reason that he is there, is the low wage at which he can be employed, the tendency of which is to deprive the child's parent of the opportunity of work that should come to him instead of the child. Even though the parent may be able to secure employment, the effect of child labor is to reduce the wages of the parent, so that in the end, if the child is not actually supporting the parents, he is helping to support his younger brothers and sisters as well as himself. It is an injury inflicted by the grasping few in their effort to lower the wages of the many who are capable and sufficiently numerous to perform the work. The mercenary spirit that would coin the blood and hopes of childhood into dollars deserves no mercy at the hands of the public, nor the legislatures.

From every point of view child labor is ethically wrong and financially unwise. There can be invented no excuse by which it can be justified. It is not necessary to go into any detailed statistics as there is not a member of this convention who is not familiar with the actual conditions. I am sure every inspector here has had his heart touched with sorrow many times by the tales of woe and distress that have come to him from the widow and the orphan. And while we may sympathize with these people in their pleas to be allowed to continue at their work and thus assist a poor widowed mother with a large family, we must not forget that legislation is for the masses, not for a few, and in making and enforcing the law we should be mindful of the interests of the people, and the effect the law may have on future generations. I know of no law on the statutes that will have more effect on future generations than the Minor Labor Law, because, where rigidly enforced, children are in the school room learning the lessons of discipline and good order, thus growing up to be better men and women than they otherwise would. Thus we do our duty by future generations, for we are our brother's keeper. The debt we owe our ancestors can only be paid by giving our children the opportunity to be even better than their fathers.

I believe that fourteen years is young enough for any child to go to work in a shop or factory, and the moral effect would be much better

if they were not permitted to enter our workshops until they reach the age of sixteen years, especially the girls; and that older children should not be required to work more than eight hours in every twenty-four.

To deal with the child labor question successfully, there are two things to be done: First, the States that already have laws on this question should adopt a uniform age, so that manufacturers could not point to the competition which he is required to meet by younger children than he may legally employ, being permitted to work in a factory that is just across the river, or over the border line of the State. This is, in a great measure, the work of this convention and the departments of the various States; we owe it to ourselves to work and agitate for a uniform law on this question, and we should ever be ready to use every fair influence at our command to further this end.

The next thing is to secure the passage of this same uniform law in States that now have no factory inspection, nor child labor law. This, I believe, to be the work of the labor organizations and the reform clubs throughout the country. I feel safe in saying they are ready and willing, nay, are already at work in this direction, and it behooves us as American citizens, interested in the welfare of our homes and country, to render all the assistance within our power.

The industrial freedom that should be the inheritance of the American people will come when every man, physically and mentally able, is employed at some kind of work at a good wage, and not required to work more than eight hours, with every child in school provided with free books. Then, and then only, can we triumphantly sing, "The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Inspector David Fisher, who could not be present, submitted a paper on Ohio child labor laws, which Chief Morgan read as follows:

ADVANCEMENT MADE IN CHILD LABOR LAWS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

BY DAVID FISHER, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The act of 1884, creating the Department of Workshops and Factories, did not carry with it jurisdiction over the employment of young children in shops and factories, and we believe there was no law on our statute books bearing on the age at which a minor could be employed in such places. But after one year's experience in shop inspection by Hon. Henry Dorn, the first shop inspector of this State, who found boys and girls employed in many factories as young as nine and ten years of age, and working from twelve to fifteen hours a day, it was ascertained there were objects other than looking after sanitary conditions and the safety of life and limb in shops and factories, and of just as much importance, which demanded the attention of our lawmakers. There were found in cigar and many other factories, children of tender age performing a class of work which should have given employment to adults. The school laws made ample provision for securing to every child in our State at least an elementary education, but gave the inspector no power to order such child from the factory to the school.

The attention of the members of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly was called to the subject of child labor as portrayed in the first report of the Department of Workshops and Factories, which covered but a period of six months, and acting on the suggestions of the inspector, urgently requesting that an act be placed on the statute books to protect children and to prevent those of a tender age from being employed in a shop or factory, a law was enacted providing that no minor should be employed in a workshop or factory or establishment wherein the manufacture of any goods of any kind was carried on, under twelve years of age, and that no minor under the age of eighteen years should be employed in any one of the above named places for a longer period than ten hours in any one day, and requiring employers of minors to post in a conspicuous place printed notices stating number of hours required of them in each day of the week, and placing a penalty on any person or corporation for violating the act, on conviction thereof, of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. The duty of enforcing this law was placed under the jurisdiction of the inspector.

Though this act only partially alleviated the wants and served the purpose of taking many young children out of the shops and factories, it was a nucleus for the foundation of stringent laws to be enacted in the future in relation to child labor. It was found that this act did not apply to mercantile establishments and other places where goods were not manufactured but sold, where were employed hundreds of boys and girls under twelve years of age, and Inspector Dorn wisely

recommended that the act be so amended as to apply to mercantile establishments or places where goods were sold, but it seems no action was taken in that direction by the Sixty-seventh General Assembly. The law, however, was strengthened somewhat, requiring the employer to keep a record of all minors in his employ under the age of eighteen years, giving the name of the minor, date and place of birth, and residence of parent or guardian. The employer of minors in keeping such record must necessarily rely on the truthfulness of the parent or guardian in giving date of birth of child, but many unscrupulous parents would falsify as to the age in order that the child might be employed, and there being no law by which the parent or guardian could be compelled to make affidavit as to age, the inspector must naturally consider the statement correct and permit the child to continue.

The inspector, while passing through many of our shops and factories, found minors at the age of twelve and thirteen years operating machines exceedingly dangerous to life and limb, and many engaged at employment very detrimental to health, and in some instances engaged at occupations where their morals were likely to be depraved. The report of the inspector on this subject brought about the passage of an act by the Sixty-ninth General Assembly, at its first session, 1890, prohibiting the employment of minors under the age of sixteen years at dangerous machinery or where their health was liable to be injured, or morals depraved, and attaching a penalty for the violation of the law. The enforcement of this act was also assigned to the Department of Workshops and Factories, and wherever minors were found under the specified age, employed at such work as was prohibited by the act, their discharge was immediately ordered. This act did not specify what class of machinery would be dangerous to life and limb, or what kind of employment would be injurious to the health of the minor, or name occupations which would likely deprave its morals, consequently, it became necessary for the chief inspector to designate the kind of machinery and employment at which minors could not be employed under the age of sixteen, which was done and printed in connection with the law for the information and direction of manufacturers.

The Sixty-ninth General Assembly, at its second session, 1891, amended section 6986 by increasing the age limit from twelve to fourteen years, applying only to such places wherein the manufacture of goods was carried on, but added a proviso that the act should not apply to children more than twelve years of age laboring not more than eight hours a day during the time they were not required by law to attend school, and at such employment as the inspector might find not to be detrimental to the health of the child. While the age limit was increased, the proviso carried the age back to twelve years when schools were not in session, which left an open season, when minors at twelve years could be employed in shops and factories for more than one-half the

year, for the school law provided that minors under the age of fourteen years must attend school at least twenty weeks during the year in city districts, and in village and township districts, sixteen weeks, and many children between the ages of twelve and fourteen years who had attended the minimum number of weeks in the school year, were found employed in the shops and factories.

The Sixty-ninth General Assembly, at its second session, also amended section 2573d of the Revised Statutes, by defining the term "shops and factories," adding mercantile establishments to such places as were enumerated under that term, which gave the department the right to enter places where goods were sold as though they were manufacturing establishments, thus extending its jurisdiction over the employment of minors. The district inspectors were immediately directed to carry the law into execution, and the mercantile establishments of our larger cities were entered, where were found many boys under the legal age, some as young as ten and eleven years, acting as errand, cash and delivery boys, who were ordered discharged, and the employer admonished to strictly abide by the law in the future.

As inspection advanced, it was found that there were other abuses practiced by the employers of minors; that of retaining wages for trivial violations of the rules of the factory, or for breakage of machinery, for failure to perform labor in accordance with a standard of merit set up, spoiling material, and under other pretenses. The attention of the Seventieth General Assembly, at its session of 1893, was called to this practice, and an act was passed to correct such abuses, making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to retain the wages, or any part thereof, of a minor under such pretenses, attaching a penalty, if convicted of such offense, in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months. The duty of enforcing this act was also placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Workshops and Factories.

The Seventy-third General Assembly amended the act relating to the regulation of the employment of minors, prohibiting their employment in any factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, directly or indirectly, under the age of thirteen years, at any time during the year, and providing that no boy under fifteen or girl under sixteen years should be employed at any work performed for wages, or other compensation, or to assist any person employed as a wage-earner, when the public schools in the district in which the minor resided were in session. This law also provided that no boy under sixteen or girl under eighteen years of age could be employed at any work at night time later than seven o'clock in the evening, nor earlier than six o'clock in the morning, and that no minor under the age of eighteen years should be employed for a longer period in one day than ten hours, and

that minors should be allowed not less than thirty minutes for meal time at noon.

This law raised the age limit from twelve to thirteen years at which minors could work in shops and factories when schools were not in session, and the age limit for boys to fifteen and girls to sixteen years when schools were in session, corrected the abuse of employment of boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen years of age at night time, and gave all minors under eighteen years of age the right of the enjoyment of at least thirty minutes for noon-day meal, which privilege, prior to the passage of this act, had been to some extent abused in many of our factories.

The age limit at which minors may be employed in shops and factories in this State is higher than any other State in the Union having factory inspection, and this article has been written to show the improvement in the condition of affairs in relation to the employment of minors since factory inspection began by citing the many beneficial laws which have been enacted for the protection of our children. A physical, mental and moral effect has been brought about that could not have been otherwise produced, and the citizens of the State of Ohio should be proud of what has been accomplished through the medium of factory inspection in the way of throwing around their children such safeguards as to insure a healthy development so essential to the moral and social advancement of our country.

A number of complaints were made to the department during the year relative to the employment of minors under the legal age. Each case was given our attention, but some of them not so promptly as we would wish from the fact that the territory to be covered by each inspector is too extensive to receive his attention at so many points in his district at one time. In some instances the complainant became impatient, and intimated that the officers of the department were derelict in the performance of their duties, but each case was reached as soon as circumstances would permit, and minors ordered dismissed, which was complied with without delay.

In most instances these dismissals caused hardship, as in some cases members of families of children taken from factories and placed in school, were, to a certain extent, dependent upon the small earnings of these compulsory bread winners. It is true we find cases where our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the widow, the invalid father, and the home where sickness and death have been the prime movers for the resolve to place the child, young in years, to work in a factory, thereby depriving it of the opportunities of which it might take advantage if conditions were otherwise. Our hearts go out to the afflicted ones in cases of this kind, but our duty to future generations must outweigh our sympathy for the present circumstances. In such instances I believe if our charitable institutions would work in unison with the factory inspector, their field of usefulness and power would

be augmented three-fold, and they would do much more for the alleviation of distress than they could by adopting any other method of procedure.

As already stated, the amendment of the child labor law, providing that boys must be fifteen and girls must be sixteen years of age to be employed while the schools are in session, was enacted by the Seventy-third General Assembly at the session of the Ohio State Legislature of 1898, and became effective immediately after its passage, which occurred on April 19th of that year. It has often been said that the enactment of this law was somewhat of an experiment. The four years intervening since the date of the passage of the law gave the Factory Inspection Department, and the people of the State of Ohio, an excellent opportunity to give it a fair trial. Hon. J. W. Knaub, chief inspector of work shops and factories, in his annual report to His Excellency, Asa S. Bushnell, then governor of the State of Ohio, of the work done by the department during the year 1898, recommended among other changes, in a lengthy article pertaining to child labor, that the then existing child labor law be so amended that fifteen years be the age at which children of both sexes might be employed, with an educational clause that if the child is eligible for admission to the high school before attaining the age of fifteen years, such child be permitted to go to work. This recommendation was caused by the belief that the law as then existing was not satisfactory to the people, and this belief, I am satisfied, was shared by the district inspectors comprising the entire department. It is apparent that this recommendation was entirely overlooked by the Seventy-fourth General Assembly as no change of the law was made by that body.

Not until this year was anything done in that direction. Then the Seventy-fifth General Assembly so amended the law that children of both sexes may be employed at all times of the year, between the hours of six a. m., and seven p. m., providing they are fourteen years of age. This apparent retrogressive act of the General Assembly did not, judging from their expression, meet with the approval of the members of labor organizations, especially in the city of Cincinnati. Expressions of dissatisfaction on every hand showed this plainly. These expressions of dissatisfaction were, however, in my opinion, only partly merited, because the new law is a mixture of advance and retreat. It is not unmixed retrogression. The law as it stands provides a uniform age limit of 14 years for both sexes. This might be considered retreat. The advance was made by eliminating from the law the clause which permitted children to work in work-shops and factories during vacation, so long as they were 13 years of age. This elimination was a move in the right direction, as this clause was, in my opinion, a very objectionable feature and caused the department a great deal of trouble, from the fact that when the schools were closed many minors who were 13 years of age, would apply for and be given work in

some of the large shoe and other manufacturing establishments, and were continued at work far into the fall term of school or until the inspector came around and ordered them discharged. Perhaps the employer had taken a great deal of trouble to drill them into a certain class of work which would very much cripple and disorganize that particular branch of his business when he was obliged to discharge them. He was then compelled to employ boys 15 and girls 16 years of age and again go through the same process of instruction. Under the present law, this trouble to the department and inspector and inconvenience to the manufacturer is avoided.

The child labor law as it stands in Ohio at the present time may not be perfect, but nevertheless, with proper execution and the co-operation of the people, it can be made a powerful weapon to help the present generation of wage workers who will without a doubt in the fullness of their knowledge and experience, raise the dike of legal protection to the future generation still higher.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION TO CHILDREN.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, NEW YORK.

My subject is not new. Child labor has engrossed the attention of philanthropists, economists and legislators for many years. But it is yet far from threadbare. In taking it up at this time and place I feel that I am addressing those who are in full accord and sympathy with governmental control and regulation of child labor in productive industry, whether such industry be conducted under the factory system or in the home.

The growth and development of our manufactures with ever increasing machinery and detail, and the growing tendency to utilize the labor of children forces the question of proper restriction and regulation to the front in all its aspects, and the problem as it confronts us to-day demands the best thought and study that we are capable of giving to the subject. The effect of the employment of children must be considered not only as it relates to the child itself, but also as it relates to adult workers, to society and to the state. The assumption by the state of the power to regulate the employment of children in factories aroused the strongest kind of opposition when it was first attempted, and was referred to as deliberate usurpation, and a violation of the rights of contract, supposed to be vested in the individual. The battle along this line was bitterly fought out in England many years before the subject was taken up in this country. This, of course, was due to the fact that the factory system had its inception in England and that the problem forced itself upon the people before it really assumed proportions in this country sufficiently extensive to attract any attention.

The proper functions of government in its relation to industrial interests has been and is yet a moot question, but its powers regarding the subject of this paper have been firmly established and are generally recognized the world over. Children are regarded in a certain sense as the wards of the state, and the character of its future citizenship depends largely upon the manner in which the responsibilities of stewardship or guardianship are met and the duties thereof performed by the state. In the exercise of these powers the state accords to the parents of children the fullest possible measure of freedom in respect to their offspring, insisting only upon compliance with certain general statutory provisions regarding their maintenance and education up to a certain age. The moral, religious, and industrial training of children is very properly left to their natural guardians, but once the parent or guardian starts the child on an industrial career the powers of the government are again brought into action. It supervises the employment of such child, until it reaches a specified age, imposing such restrictions as from time to time the experience and

wisdom of its people would seem to warrant. I think that I may safely say that the exercise of the powers referred to, by the several states and provinces, is responsible for our presence here in our several capacities as inspectors of factories and workshops.

While, as I have said, the principle of governmental regulation and supervision of child labor has been firmly established after a long and bitter contest, the fact remains that in our country there is yet much to be accomplished. The lack of uniformity in the restrictive legislation already enacted in many states, and the utter absence of any kind of law on the subject in several other states, makes it our duty to meet the situation without fear and to point out some of the reasons which suggest themselves in support of, not only uniformity in existing laws, but also of the extension of the good work to all states.

In England, where this problem was first grappled with, they had the advantage of having one legislature whose enactments applied to the whole of Great Britain. There, also, the powers of the legislature are not circumscribed by a written constitution. Favorable action by both houses of Parliament, with the assent of the throne, was all that was necessary to make effective the proposition to regulate child labor in factories.

The agitation which culminated in the splendid aggregation of factory laws possessed by our British friends started over a century ago. In fact the first piece of factory legislation was enacted in England one hundred years ago, as the result of the effort of Sir Robert Peel. I refer to the factory apprentice law. From the year 1802, step by step, England has marched along the pathway of progress. Parliamentary committees of inquiry were appointed from time to time to consider the condition of the ever increasing army of child workers in the factories, workshops and mines. The reports of these committees submitted to Parliament laid bare facts relating to the employment of children which stirred the country to a realizing sense of its responsibilities. In 1819 we find, as the result of a further effort of Sir Robert Peel, that another important step had been taken. A law was enacted prohibiting the employment of children under nine years of age, and restricting the hours for those between nine and sixteen to twelve per day. In 1833, another great champion of the common people, whose heart thrilled with love and sympathy for the downtrodden, the Earl of Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley), came to the fore. The act which he succeeded in passing limited the hours of labor for children between nine and thirteen to eight per day. It forbade night work and provided for the education of children. This act also carried a provision for the appointment of inspectors to enforce its mandates. This, I believe, marked the beginning of governmental inspection of factories by a regular corps of inspectors. We must not think that the remarkable progress made by England under the leadership of

Lord Ashley was accomplished without a struggle. The employers of children placed every obstacle in the way of the enforcement of the law, and the magistrates, often connected with the offending parties by business and other ties, imposed nominal penalties, thereby making it an object to violate rather than to obey the law. Nothing daunted, however, this great man, this unique character among England's nobility, persevered. Amendment after amendment was enacted. In 1844 the hours of labor for children between eight and thirteen were reduced to six and one-half per day, and provision made for a compulsory Saturday half-holiday. In 1878, the consolidated factory and workshop act became a law. Under this statute it became illegal to employ a child under ten years of age in a factory under any circumstances. Children between ten and fourteen years of age could be employed only six and one-half hours per day and could only be permitted to work either in the morning or in the afternoon, and they had to spend at least two hours each day receiving instruction in some school recognized by the Education Department. In all textile factories they had to be given two hours for a meal and could not be employed continuously for more than four and one-half hours without receiving a half hour rest or "spell."

Last year (1901) the English lawmakers went still further by raising the age limit of children who may be employed in factories to twelve, and virtually reduced the hours of labor for children between twelve and fourteen to five per day, besides having prohibited their employment in certain dangerous trades and occupations.

Thus has England protected its children, and who will dare to say that this restriction and regulation of child labor, to any appreciable degree, affected or interfered with the development of industrial England, while on the other hand, who will deny that this beneficent legislation added materially to the well-being of its working people in every moral, intellectual and social respect?

But, to come nearer home, I wish to consider some of the aspects of the subject relating to our own country. I have already referred to the disparity in the legislation of the states that have enacted child labor laws. To enable you to obtain a clear knowledge of this phase of the subject I would refer you to a table prepared by the United States Industrial Commission, Vol. 5, pp. 50, 51, 52. Analyzing this table, and adding thereto the subsequent legislation in certain states, we find that the following states have prohibited the employment of children below the age of fourteen years: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri, and in Louisiana and New Jersey the employment of girls under fourteen is prohibited. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the age limit is thirteen years in factories, while in mines it is fourteen in Pennsylvania and fifteen in Ohio. In the following states the limit is placed at twelve years: New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, North Dakota, California, Mary-

land, West Virginia, Tennessee, and in Louisiana and New Jersey twelve is the age limit for boys only. In two of our states ten years is the age limit, *i. e.* in Vermont and Nebraska. I find that in some states child labor is prohibited in the mines, while no restriction is placed on their employment in factories and workshops. I refer to Iowa, Kansas, Washington, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas and Alabama. It appears that twenty-four states have in some manner attacked this serious problem as it relates to productive industry under the factory system, while the following sections of our country have yet to demonstrate their appreciation of the importance of protecting the most helpless section of their population, who are, or may be, called upon to labor in their mills and factories: Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Georgia and the District of Columbia.

You will all agree with me that this is not a pleasant or inspiring prospect. The lack of uniformity in existing laws is to be deplored. We are one people and, therefore, we ought to have but one standard. Corrective legislation relating to our industrial life should be identical in all its essential points. Every section of our country should keep step in the march of progress and civilization. In some states, where an age limit has been provided for and is in force, we find a distressing situation in the exemptions contained in their laws relating to child labor. In New Jersey, particularly, these laws do not apply to canning and glass factories. To my mind this is an intolerable state of affairs. I can appreciate the importance of granting special privileges to capital invested in certain lines of industry, but there is no justification for making our little children the peace offerings on the altar of mammon. The citizens of New Jersey should immediately take steps to wipe this dark blot from their records. The best child labor laws now in force in the United States are those of Massachusetts, New York, Indiana and Illinois. The age limit in these states is fourteen years. Who will say that fourteen years is too long a period of childhood? No child should be deprived of the opportunities to lay for itself a foundation for intellectual and physical development, and to consign a child to the mill, factory, shop or mine before it attains the age of fourteen years is to rob it of the most valuable period of its school life from the standpoint of effective study. A child can accomplish more as a student between twelve and fourteen years than in the six preceding years. It is refreshing to know that the trend of public opinion on this question is onward and upward, and that since the compilation of the table referred to, by the Industrial Commission, at least two states have amended their child labor laws, raising the age limit two years in one state and practically four years in the other.

I believe it to be the mission of this association to endeavor to bring about not only uniformity in our existing laws in respect of the age limit, but also as to the manner and details of enforcement. I believe that the very best features of every child labor law on the statute books of the several states should be woven into a broad and comprehensive statute, which would cover the whole range of the subject and meet every constitutional limitation placed upon our legislatures in the different states. The task of preparing the draft of such a statute should be undertaken by this body. The enactment of such legislation would in all probability mean a long, hard and bitter struggle, but that should not deter us. If we believe that the cause is right, the obstacles to be surmounted should only serve to strengthen our determination to labor until the children are emancipated. If we have uniform laws as to age limit, educational tests, filing, with the employer, of proper age certificates, and the keeping, by the employer, of a correct roster of all minors employed,—a thorough enforcement of such a law would become general, while the work of the inspector would be correspondingly easier and more effective.

But, while the diversity in existing laws is to be regretted, rather than this state of affairs should exist than that we should have less restriction and regulation of child labor, and, although several of the states that have legislated upon the subject are far behind in the procession, it is a thousand times better and brighter to have started in the movement than not to be in the ranks at all. I want to speak frankly and feelingly upon this point. To me it seems most lamentable that so many of our states have neglected this matter so long. A large number have utterly failed so far to protect their children who are, or may be, working in the factories and workshops. Especially is this true of what are sometimes called the Southern States. The opportunities for industrial development that have come to the South in the last decade have opened wide the range of business possibilities, but in availing themselves of the conditions which make for a growth much to be desired and fostered, the captains of industry in these Southern States ought to take into account the tremendous import and significance of their present-day methods of production as it affects the future citizenship of their commonwealths. With these opportunities for material growth and progress comes also the golden opportunity to the citizens of the South to lay the foundation for a higher and more enlightened grade of citizenship. It is not the favored few, whose education and environment enable them to lead a life of comfort and comparative refinement, that give character to a people, but it is the condition of the masses; hence the necessity, from the standpoint of social progress, that something be done to insure the elevation of the working class of people. The first step, in fact, the very foundation of social advancement, is education, and if this, or the means of obtaining it, is taken away, the prospect of any betterment

is very remote. It is not necessary to argue that childhood is the proper period of life for education. The plastic state of the child-mind receives and retains impressions readily and every section of our country owes it to itself to see to it that no child within its confines is deprived of the priceless boon of education. The development of manufactures in the South opens new avenues of employment to its adult population, and this must of necessity mean a large increase in the value of such adult labor, thus enabling the hitherto ill-conditioned parents of children to afford at least a certain modicum of education to their offspring. In view of this condition of things the legislatures of the South cannot escape their responsibilities. It is the duty of the state, not only to prohibit the employment of children in manufacturing establishments until they reach a specified age, but also to compel their attendance in the public schools. This duty has been recognized by all civilized governments.

In respect to factory legislation, and particularly relating to child labor, the South enjoys the unique privilege of taking advantage of the efforts of every country in Christendom and to profit by the experience gained therein. I cannot believe that any section of our country with its boasted civilization will for long remain willing to be referred to as more destitute of consideration for helpless children than the continental countries of Europe. Even in Russia, with its despotic absolute monarchy, the government recognizes the supreme importance of restricting child labor in the factories. No child under twelve can be employed under any circumstances in any factory in Russia, and children between twelve and fifteen years can only be employed for eight hours per day. In addition to this all-night work in textile factories is prohibited for children under seventeen. This law has been in effect in Russia for twenty years. There can be no doubt but that the Czar, when legislating along this line, was actuated by a desire to preserve the physique of his subjects. His counsellors were wise. Factory labor for young children under unfavorable conditions is not conducive to a healthy and robust physical development. It is also a significant fact that the Japanese government is sending out students to study our economic conditions and the operation of our factory laws, with the evident purpose of adapting the best thoughts and results obtained in all countries to their future, rapidly approaching, factory system of production. I know this to be true for I have personally received communications containing inquiries with reference to our laws and their enforcement. Surely it cannot be that our people will permit the Orientals to outstrip us in providing and applying the remedy that will efface this form of inhumanity from the face of the earth.

The effects of child labor are threefold. First, upon the child itself. Second, upon adult laborers. Third, upon society or the state. In respect to the first, or the effects of early labor upon the child itself I

have already touched inferentially upon the loss sustained by the child by reason of being deprived of all educational opportunities, and is there anyone who can or will deny that this loss is an incalculable quantity? How narrow, limited, circumscribed, must be the scope of life to the young men or young women who in early life were doomed to mill drudgery instead of the class room. Their consequent illiteracy is an insurmountable wall. It stands in their way. No matter how they struggle, they are capable only of continuing life on the same low plane upon which they started when their parents or guardians, with the tacit consent of the state, permitted or directed them to go to the factory rather than to the school. Some may think that I am painting the picture in too strong colors. I am convinced, however, that I have stated the case truly. There may be here and there an exception, but the foregoing is the rule. Long hours of toil, confined in poorly ventilated buildings, under depressing conditions, during the early stages of life, arrest mental growth and development; so that, we have not only illiteracy to contend with, but the added danger of weak mentality, which, as you all know, furnishes to the agitator, to the socialist and anarchist, the most fruitful soil wherein to sow his poisonous seed. Persons of weak mental powers and small caliber are more susceptible to the baneful influences of social heresies than are the men and women whose education has not been neglected. The antidote to every economic heresy is enlightenment. The moral of this is, give to the children a good elementary education. The employment of children of tender years for ten or more hours each day continuously, also arrests and interferes with physical growth. The vitality and energy consumed in a constant application to the toilsome task is a drain which the young physique is unable to meet. Consequently, there is not a natural expansion of the system, properly pertaining to the adolescent period of life. The inevitable effect of the indiscriminate employment of children of tender years in our factories will be a generation of people in the factory communities undeveloped in body and mind, and this will doubtless constitute a grave menace to such sections. Southern manufacturers cannot afford to pass lightly over this phase of the question. If they do so the spectre will certainly return to plague them.

In the second place, child labor has a direct bearing upon the condition of adult labor. It is a conceded fact that the extensive employment of child labor invariably results in the degradation of adult labor. The market value of child labor is low and the manufacturer in his desire for returns on his investment, displaces every adult whose service he can dispense with, and whose labor can be performed by the cheaper grade. This eventually changes the natural order of things, and the father in many instances, under such a system, becomes a dependent, while his young children constitute the bread winners of the family. It is not very difficult to imagine the moral effect of such a

state of affairs. It is this feature of the question which stirred the labor organizations in our several states to agitate for the enactment of child labor laws. Their efforts in this connection were undoubtedly the means of stirring and concentrating public opinion on the evils to be remedied, and the children of our country owe to them a debt of gratitude which they can never adequately repay. The continued interest manifested by these and other kindred organizations is indicative of alertness which is most commendable. The wellbeing of its citizens should impel every state to consider very seriously the desirability of dealing with this interesting and important problem, for the employment of our adult population in remunerative labor is essential to our contentment and progress.

Finally, as I have already intimated, the state is likewise interested in the physical and intellectual condition of its citizens. An illiterate electorate is an undesirable possession, but not much more so than an enfeebled people. To say that the state has no concern in the health and physical wellbeing of its people is to belie facts. The existence of state boards of health and the jurisdiction which they exercise throughout the land establishes beyond any doubt the interest taken by our state governments. Weak, enervated bodies as a rule lack the energy, vitality and ambition which, coupled with knowledge, is the mainspring of industrial growth and progress. The more intelligent the operative and the more thoroughly developed is the body of such person, the more effective is his exertion, and the higher, as a rule, is the quality of his production. Perfect manhood and womanhood, and an intelligent direction of the efforts put forth always produce satisfactory results. An enactment restricting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, workshops, mines, or in any gainful occupation cannot but result beneficially to every interest upon which child labor has a bearing. And manufacturers, wherever such a law became operative, would, without doubt, at an early date realize the truth of this statement.

In closing I feel that I ought to say a word or two with reference to the enforcement of existing laws. I believe that our child labor laws ought to be strictly and impartially enforced. Every factory inspector ought to impress upon the manufacturers the importance of complying with its provisions, and while I do not endorse the practice of taking every individual violator to court, I believe, nevertheless, that after a fair warning is given, every second offense should be relentlessly prosecuted. A few cases of prosecution in the several industrial centers of our various states would, in my judgment, produce a salutary effect without incurring the enmity and opposition of manufacturers generally. No provision regulating or restricting the labor of children should be permitted to become a dead letter.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION.

BY EDWARD B. PUTNAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

It is a safe proposition that never in the states which have adopted laws in relation to child labor have such laws been better complied with than at the present. In the early history of labor legislation it was a comparatively new idea for the state to concern itself as such, in the physical condition and well being of the young workers within its borders. The reforms to secure protection to the child workers have resulted in benefits whose existence had not even been suspected. And it is instructive to note the fact that amid all the changes in the political complexion of these states and the tendency of legislative bodies to conservative action, there has been a steady adherence to the policy of exercising a vigilant oversight over the welfare of the child worker. The difficulties surrounding this branch of our labor problem are becoming less each year because of the constant decrease in the number of children employed.

The growing interest, in all civilized communities, in movements intended to improve the conditions of the industrial classes is a work of progress in the right direction. In Europe, as well as in many states of our country, there have been concerted efforts to this effect. One of the most notable instances of it was the Congress of Delegates of the leading European countries called to consider questions relating to the welfare of the laboring people, and held in Berlin under the auspices of the German Emperor. The object of the conference, as stated in the letter of Prince Bismarck, inviting the different governments to participate therein, was by comparison of ideas and plans, to reach some result that would alleviate, if not wholly remove, certain admitted evils that retarded the prosperity of the working masses. That letter stated that it was impossible to successfully create institutions for the benefit of the laborer in one country without curtailing that country's power of industrial competition with other countries, and that such institutions could only be set up by means of international unanimity. The obvious meaning of that statement is that any nation which takes the lead in caring for the physical comfort and wellbeing of its people would be handicapped in the competitive struggle with other nations which did not employ the same care.

In a discussion in the British House of Commons of a bill to amend in some important particulars the act relating to factories and workshops, a member introduced several amendments, the last one being that on and after July 1, 1892, no child under twelve years of age should be employed in a factory or workshop; and that after July 1, 1892, no child under fourteen years of age would be employed in a factory or workshop other than under the half-time system. It is well known that what is called the half-time system is a part of the British

legislation respecting child labor in factories and workshops. While in favor of maintaining the half-time system as a whole, he greatly favored raising the present age limit when the children were so young that when they went from the mill to the school they were dull and physically exhausted. If the conditions of work affect the health of adults, they are much more likely to affect the health of the children. A royal commission some years ago maintained that the system then in vogue had the effect of stunting the growth of the children and of injuring their intellectual powers. From the moral point of view, also, it is bad for the children, to withdraw them from home influences at too early an age.

The attempt is always made to show how great a hardship it would be, in some of the families of the poor, if they were deprived of the income which they derive from the labor of the children. But every one at all familiar with the subject now knows that child labor means cheap labor, and that the child becomes a competitor in the market of labor with his older brothers, and even with his parents, to the extent that child labor increases in the dissemination of the wages paid. It is a levelling downward, not upward. It is a significant fact that the delegates to the Berlin conference, gathered, as they were, from many nations whose laws and customs were diverse, agreed that no child under twelve years of age should be employed in factories, and there was no reservation in favor of the half-time system of Great Britain.

In India, where the age development is much more quickly reached than in Europe and America, the minimum age for child labor has been set at nine years.

Germany has a law prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen years of age in factories. The same age limit has been adopted in France. In Switzerland, Austria and other countries they do not begin work until they are fourteen, and in some continental countries they do not commence work until they have arrived at the age of sixteen; and even then they are not allowed to work more than six to eight hours per day. There is no doubt that the nations on the continent are influenced by military considerations; they want to raise for their armies a race of strong men, and in order to do so they must protect and educate their children.

At the conference of which I have spoken, the delegates early reached the conclusion that they could safely recommend as the minimum age at which children should be employed was twelve years, and they did not agree that an exception should be made for the southern countries — Italy, Spain and Portugal — that the age should be fixed at ten. The universal opinion of all the European delegates was that the period of elementary education should be closed before the child would be allowed to go to work. It has been argued that if restrictions were placed by legislation upon the employment of child labor the manufacturers would

be hampered in their efforts to supply and control the market under considerations profitable to themselves. In answer, it can be said that it would be a poor lookout for any country if its position depended upon the labor of children; that in competition the only thing to fear was ignorance. The best defense against every form of attack is in education and healthy development of our children.

But the keynote of the opposition to the proposal for extending the limit of age for child workers is found in a single sentence uttered by a leading member of the House of Commons in the discussion of the question. "Unhappily, the destiny of these children is to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and to be themselves spinners, weavers or winders in these factories where they begin work at the age of ten, and the sooner they acquire dexterity in the process in which their fathers had been employed, the sooner would they become familiarized with the right way of doing that in which their life was to be spent."

If that is not the argument of utter despair, hopeless of any improvement in the condition of the child worker, then language has no meaning. In this country at least it is not the destiny of children to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and to spend their lives in the employments of a childhood of stern privations. It is not once an operative, but always an operative. Cardinal Manning once said: "It is more than vain to talk about the claims of parents to profit by the wages of their children. Their children are not chattels, but human beings with rights of their own, which no parents, for their own pleasures or uses, may violate. And if parents fail to protect the rights of their children, the commonwealth is bound to do so."

As long as it seems expedient or necessary to maintain the child labor, as long as this element must remain a part of our American industrial scheme, it is essential that the prior right of the children to the rudiments at least of education and to furnish them with an intellectual equipment that will later in life aid them to rise into the best possible social and domestic conditions. It may be admitted that the problem is a difficult one, and the wisest statesmanship must be applied to this great question of child labor.

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORY AND SHOP.

BY THOMAS J. LAPPIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

In submitting this paper on child labor, it is my desire to be brief and original, presenting facts gleaned from my experience as factory inspector, offering what is considered the salient features and not confining myself to the child labor problems, but making this paper general experience in places where child labor is employed.

The question most argued and commented upon is the education of children. In the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the existing laws prohibit the employment of children under thirteen years of age, and when employed between the ages of thirteen and sixteen they must know how to read and write the English language, which law is now almost or nearly uniform throughout the states where factory laws are in force, and with the facilities for the education of children as now exist (particularly in the city of Philadelphia), children at age of thirteen have acquired an education that will be ample for them in the ordinary walks of life, and equal to any they might acquire and retain were they to attend school for a much longer period, and then take up trades and professions not requiring the advanced education which is oftentimes forgotten. A close study of this question will reveal the fact that too much education is injurious to some children. Amongst the working classes, and people in the humble walks of life, I refer to parents of large families, circumstances make it imperatively necessary to require the assistance of the elder children in wage earning to help support, maintain and educate the younger end of the family, but it has been my experience that the age of thirteen years, as the fixed standard, eliminates the possibility of illiteracy, and is not injurious to, nor does it decrease wages. A great many manufacturing industries must employ children, who are a valuable acquisition in many trades and occupations, and are a real necessity.

Too much cannot be said in favor of compulsory education. The beneficent features of this law are easily recognized in the fact that I do not find in the city of Philadelphia one per cent illiteracy amongst the American born of English speaking children employed in factories and shops. It exists solely amongst the foreign born, and assuming that this class of emigrants be restricted, the educational census would show a much higher standard in its table of illiteracy.

Exception may be taken to the remark that too much education is injurious to some children. I want to dwell long enough on this subject to be thoroughly understood. Experience of the factory inspector teaches that there is a slow disposition to acquire a trade. Ambitions of parents to give their children advanced education make the children too proud, and desirous of employment other than trades, such as cashiers, salesladies, department store aisle managers, entry clerks,

typewriters, etc., and in the end many children are ashamed of the parents who reared them.

"Sympathy and love are good attributes, but they do not make bread nor earn wages."

The child over thirteen years of age, under proper supervision and legislative enactments, can be employed without fear of increasing illiteracy or decreasing the wage-earning power of their parents, and will also make them better children and better citizens. In the year 1890, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the factory department made 2,087 inspections, and found 297,719 persons employed, of which amount 10 per cent were children between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. In 1902, 37,792 inspections were made, and 863,318 persons employed, of which amount less than 5 per cent were children between thirteen and sixteen years of age. By comparison, you will notice that we have decreased the number, yet the age limit was raised from twelve years in 1890 to thirteen years in 1902.

The principal object of child labor laws is to prevent parents and others who seek to thrive at the expense of common education, and this condition exists solely amongst the non-English or foreign speaking classes, for 'tis truthfully said Philadelphia is a dumping ground for the illiterate classes of Southern Europe. The factory inspectors come in contact with these people more than any other workers in the cause of humanity, and it is these children to whom compulsory education is a most humane law.

Many children land on our shores under false pretenses, their parents remaining in their native land, and aunts, uncles and friends accept or swear to partnership and guardianship that does not exist, and expect to thrive on their labor, and, as they grow up to maturity, we have an uneducated, discontented class of labor that leans towards socialistic and anarchistic tendencies. And further, the next generation appears to inherit the same disease. Compulsory education is just and humane, and is as justifiable as it is to enact laws to prevent the spread of leprosy or contagious diseases, but in the making of new laws to this end, remember the many poor, the parents of large families, the widowed mother whose circumstances require the help necessary to feed the younger children. Make the age limit a physical standard if you will, but do not raise the age limit too high.

Restriction of emigration, a subject for national legislation, is the remedy that will cure the disease of illiteracy.

Factory legislation is a benefit to the wage worker, the manufacturer, and humanity's cause. No words are too kind for the sweat shop laws, because health, cleanliness, happiness and morality are made better through this medium, and the home workers, who now are receiving much attention in Philadelphia, will be made better and the community protected. Physicians' ambition was formerly to cure disease, the ambition of to-day is to prevent it being spread, and under the present

laws in our State the factory inspector occupies and is a prominent factor in this work.

Formerly, and to some extent still existing, the home workers or tenement house worker, with a desire to rather be an employer than an employee, particularly garment makers or tailors, find ready co-operation on the part of the manufacturer, and 'tis amongst these persons we find the opportunity of disease spreading and also the employment of illiterate children. No doubt conditions which I will relate are also prevalent in all large cities.

The custom made tailors, that is, the keepers of merchant tailoring stores, shirt and waists manufacturers, underwear, in fact, all articles of clothing, formerly had them made and manufactured on their own premises or in their own shops. Department stores, making in part their own wares, also are included in this category. All of this required an investment of money in machinery, heat, light, power, employing machinists and help. All of this has been dispensed with to a marked extent and the material given to the home worker, thus saving in rent, wear and tear of machine, and other etc., and the work given out without discrimination or any regard to the cleanliness of surroundings wherein it is to be made. This class of workers escaped observation until a wise legislature gave us additional power to inspect and govern this class, and while a decided and almost phenomenal improvement has been made, we have not been able to cope with it at all, being handicapped with insufficient force of inspectors to reach them.

When the sweat shop law was first introduced in the city of Philadelphia, clothing and wearing apparel was manufactured under the most vile conditions. It was found used as bedding, infected with vermin, sweated from one family where diphtheria existed to another, thus conveying disease and breeding germs. To-day, through the practicability of a sweat shop law, we are much better protected, and the records of our health bureau show less contagious diseases.

In Philadelphia physicians are compelled by municipal ordinance to report to the health bureau, within twenty-four hours, the existence of contagious disease. This bureau, co-operating with the factory inspection department, furnishes each inspector with the name and residence where said contagion exists, and the inspector can seize, confiscate and destroy all disease laden clothing. It is found almost weekly, and the general community is now very much better protected, yet each year requires new legislation which is a necessity, the health and happiness of the community demanding it.

Again, referring to the child labor subject, there is a disposition on the part of some parents, and others who pose as guardians, to falsely swear to the certificates of age, for example, from January 1 to December 1, 1902, the attendance officers of the compulsory education bureau report 722 children under thirteen years of age employed in the city of Philadelphia with false affidavits, and in investigation of children

formerly attending school 3,050 between thirteen and sixteen years of age were found legally employed. We are now reaching another point to solve this question by co-operating with this bureau, who have ready access to the register of births, the school census or enumeration, the original entry when first applying for school admission, the passport register in our foreign language public schools, where true and correct records are found, and by comparison with age certificates, will soon exterminate the false swearing to age.

Children can and must be employed, but they can be controlled by the police power of the State as a protection to the parents of our future race. All factory inspection laws are a wise provision, and a beneficial necessity alike to wage earner and manufacturer. A large force of inspectors imperatively is necessary.

In conclusion, let me say that fault finders without a remedy are a bore, while those with remedies are a blessing. Compulsory education, factory inspection laws, more drastic immigration laws, will soon solve the child labor problem.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN MINNESOTA.

BY JOHN O'DONNELL, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, MINNESOTA.

The importance of this particular part of the work of the bureau is paramount, and great diligence has been exercised by the inspectors in seeing that the work has been cared for in the most painstaking manner. Many of the establishments have been visited four times a year for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the orders issued have been complied with, and also for the purpose of checking up the certificates issued by the school authorities permitting children to work.

During 1901 a total of 3,657 establishments were inspected, employing 85,393 people. For the nine months of 1902, 3,520 establishments, giving employment to 99,191 people, were visited. In the former year, 3,181 of the total number were manufacturing plants; 71,142 people were employed. In 1902 there were inspected 3,176 manufacturing establishments; they employed 83,232 people, showing a net increase of 12,092 in the number of wage earners in this class of work. In the non-manufacturing establishments, 476 and 344 were visited in the two years. They gave employment to 14,251 and 15,959 people respectively.

The orders referred to above were notices served on owners, managers or foremen of various establishments, requiring them to provide safeguards for machinery, better sanitary conditions, seats for female employees, etc., etc. The ready compliance of the employers to those notices demonstrates most positively that the vast majority of persons employing help are ready and anxious to co-operate with this bureau in all matters pertaining to the safety and welfare of their employees. Of these orders, 581 were issued during the year 1901, and for the nine months of 1902, 343 were served.

Classification of Wages.—The bureau will show a classification of weekly wage earnings of twenty-one manufacturing industries and three non-manufacturing industries. These are the principal industries of the State. The total number of employees engaged in these twenty-four industries is 54,536.

Wage Earner's Individual Statement.—Realizing the value of the facts setting forth the conditions that surround wage earners, putting the same together for the sake of getting better acquainted with the needs and wants of a large class of our people, an effort was made to get from the wage earners individual statements with reference to the conditions under which they work, as well as their views and opinions on the more vital questions pertaining to labor legislation.

After careful consideration, there was drawn up an inquiry composed of a list of specific questions to be answered by the recipient. Accompanying the same was a letter explaining what was desired. About 40 per cent of the number of blanks sent out were responded to, and

answers returned to the department. These answers, so far as possible, have been brought into a tabulated form. They make an interesting study in the report, showing intelligence and decided views among the laboring classes, on matters of legislation, referring to convict labor, eight hour work day, regulation of trusts and combinations, fee system of State inspection, license laws, observance of legal holidays, and many other pointed and timely suggestions for abolishing Sunday labor, compulsory arbitration, personal property tax, public ownership of railroads, etc.

Domestic Service.—Recognizing the increasing importance of the domestic service problem, and after consulting with some of the members of the Civic League, of St. Paul, I decided in conjunction with them to investigate, as far as possible, the conditions surrounding this class of employees. This investigation brings out the reasons why so many of the female employees sought factory, store and office work as a means of livelihood, rather than remain, as in former days, in the home.

The opportunities for work in factories and stores seem to have much to do with the scarcity of the domestic wage earners. It seems to stimulate restless conditions that have been complained of as existing in this particular branch of feminine work. Like the former investigation, a schedule upon which a list of questions had been prepared was sent out by the department to the employer as well as the employee. Thirty per cent of the employers responded to these inquiries. Their statements, opinions and recommendations have been analyzed and will be published in the report which forms a very interesting chapter in the study of this vexed problem.

In brief, the opinion seems to be general among the more sincere and thoughtful employers of domestic wage earners, that there should be a closer observance of the golden rule, kindness and Christian charity. One lady has set forth her answer: "Domestic service must be made honorable by public opinion and systematic training. Mistresses need this training as truly as maids. One school should be open for both, that same principle may control future dealings. Probably in no department of labor is distinction so rigid as in the case of the servant girl. It is an ill-advised policy. Their labor, like all other labor, is a condition, and is an important factor in the evolution of character, a mighty feature in the making of our nation, and an inseparable part of the home."

It is an open question if the domestic servant problem can be generalized. It rather seems that each individual case presents distinct features and that mistress and maid must be willing to make concessions, one to another, and where no such disposition exists they should part company at once. Domestics have just as much right to expect kind treatment, forbearance and good will as any other persons.

Female Wage Earner's Individual Statement.—Carrying out the same general idea as prevailed in connection with the investigation of the workers in the home, a statement was prepared with a list of questions for women who work in the factories, workshops and stores. The object of the inquiry was to find out as far as possible the conditions under which female wage earners work, and to ascertain from their own statements their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with such employment, and how they compare the same with domestic service.

A conclusive review of all the answers received from the above class of factory, store and office workers shows the fact that female wage earners, with few exceptions, do not take kindly to domestic service. They give as their reasons for this, longer hours of work, lower rates of pay, restriction of their personal liberties, and they believe that the domestic servant is looked down upon by the public.

Mine Inspection.—The annual inspection of the iron mines in the northern part of the State was commenced in the month of June, 1901, and was continued until all mines in operation were inspected. This season of the year had been selected in the anticipation of each property being in full operation. It was found that seven new properties had been opened up since the last year's inspection. Some of this number however had not yet commenced the shipping of ore.

Thirty-six mines were inspected. It was found that they were employing 7,988 men, including ore dockmen at Duluth and Two Harbors. The inspection for the year 1902 was made in the same manner as the former year, but at a different time, about two months later. Full details relating to the inspection will be found in the biennial report.

Railroad Switch Yard Inspection.—The bureau inspected 6,041 switches in the year 1901. For the nine months of 1902, 6,372 switches were examined. Practically the same territory was covered in the two years. There were only 2.03 per cent of all blocks missing in 1901, and 1.51 per cent had to be replaced on account of being defective. The conditions were much better in 1902, the number of missing and defective blocks being but 76 and 95 per cent respectively of the total number. The law provides for the inspection of railroad switches, guard rails and frogs at all terminal and division points, but this bureau goes further and inspects all stations in the State that are reached by the factory inspectors in the regular course of their work. This is a most important work, and much greater results could be obtained had the bureau more men in the field.

Child Labor.—The magnitude of child labor in the United States may be surmised when it is stated that there is one child to every 30.6 adults engaged at some form of work. This covers only the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and excludes mining and non-manufacturing industries. There is but one child to 96.5 adults employed in this State. In some of the older States the conditions surrounding child labor are

most deplorable; for instance, in South Carolina every fourth person employed is a child of tender years; in North Carolina it is almost as distressing. Here the proportion is one to five. The same conditions exist, but not to the same degree, in all of the Southern States, while in the North there is certainly great room for improvement in the child labor laws. Among the manufacturing States, Minnesota stands prominent in the matter of child labor. No other State in the Union, with anything like the same number of industries comparatively, belong to the same class as the North Star State.

Early Closing Movement.—The bureau has made an effort to ascertain what effect the early closing of stores and other establishments has had on business generally. Queries were sent to many of the largest stores in the State and the replies received indicate most emphatically that injustice has been done to no one, great benefits having been reaped by the employees, and the volume of business being greater than it was at the time when stores were kept open to all hours of the night. The merchant has saved in light, the employees in health, and the general public in more courteous attention from clerks, who now have the hours to sleep that nature demands.

Labor Organizations.—The law directs that the commissioner of labor shall investigate as far as he can the number and the membership of labor organizations, benefits to be derived from the same to its members and their relations to labor and capital. The secretaries of the various unions have responded in a cheerful manner to the commissioner, giving the information desired, and I will present the most complete report on labor organizations in the history of the State.

Strikes and Lockouts.—Strikes and lockouts will be covered for a period of twenty-one years. Minnesota has been exceptionally free from labor troubles, and in the past two years there has been nothing of a serious nature in breaches between capital and labor.

Accidents.—The law directs that whenever there occurs in any factory, mill or workshop an accident to an employee, requiring the aid of a surgeon, the same shall be reported to the Commissioner of Labor within ten days. All such accidents that have been reported to the commissioner have been tabulated. There is no doubt that many accidents are not reported, and this could be obviated if the law were so amended as to make it obligatory on the surgeon who attends the case to report the same as the employer. This would be a check on the latter, and a closer observance of the law would be given could this amendment be made.

Growth of Industries.—An interesting investigation was made by the department which shows the development of industries in the State of Minnesota for the past forty years.



PART IV

Report of the Bureau of Mediation and
Arbitration.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

1902.

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No. 65 C.

IN ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 27, 1903.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, March 26, 1903.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR.—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 9 of the Laws of 1901 and article 10 of chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897, I herewith transmit to the Legislature, as part of the second annual report of the Department of Labor, the report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration for the twelve months ended September 30, 1902, constituting the sixteenth annual report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I. GENERAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
II. THE WORK OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION:	
Disagreement in Brooklyn shoe factory arbitrated.....	20
Intervention in disputes through mediation or conciliation:	
Albany—carriage workers.....	23
stove foundry laborers.....	24
car wheel foundry laborers.....	24
Ballston—paper makers.....	24
Buffalo—bookbinders and pressmen.....	25
brewery workmen.....	25
carpenters, plumbers and structural iron workers.....	25
sheet metal workers.....	26
shoe workers.....	27
Glens Falls—cement workers.....	27
mill workers, quarrymen, etc.....	27
paper makers.....	28
Hornellsville—silk weavers.....	30
Hudson Valley Railway employees.....	30
Little Falls—knitters.....	38
New York city—bookbinders.....	39
silk weavers.....	41
switchmen.....	41
tin can makers.....	43
Niagara Falls—building trades.....	44
lead workers.....	45
Ogdensburg—longshoremen.....	45
Oneida—cigar makers.....	46
Port Chester—iron molders and core makers.....	47
Rochester—electrical workers.....	48
Schenectady—electrical apparatus makers.....	48
Silver Creek—iron workers.....	49
Tonawanda—iron and steel workers.....	50
Troy—linemen and laborers.....	51
III STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:	
Analysis.....	52
Tables:	
I Detailed statement of each dispute recorded.....	66
II. Summary showing by industries the number of disputes, establishments and employees affected, and aggregate work-days lost.....	102
III. Causes of disputes, combined with results: By industries....	106
IV. Results of disputes: By industries.....	112

III. STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—Tables—Continued.		PAGE.
V. Mode of settlement of disputes: By industries.....		116
VI. Number, causes and results of disputes in each locality.....		120
IV. JOINT TRADE AGREEMENTS.		
Building Industry:		
1. Bricklayers—New York rapid transit tunnel.....		124
2. Bridge and structural iron workers—New York city.....		126
3. Electrical workers—Rochester.....		127
4. Plumbers and gas fitters—New York city.....		130
5. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and helpers—Saratoga.....		131
6. Steam and hot water fitters and helpers—Albany.....		132
7. Stone masons—New York city.....		134
Wood and Its Products:		
8. Saw mill and cement workers—Glens Falls.....		135
9. Paper and pulp workers—Fort Edward, etc.....		136
10. Office furniture makers—Rochester.....		138
11. Piano workers—Auburn.....		140
Printing:		
12. Book and job compositors—New York city.....		141
13. Printers—Fulton county.....		142
Transportation:		
14. Coal handlers—Rochester.....		143
15. Elevated railway employees—New York city.....		144
V. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. (BEING CHAP. II OF PART I OF VOLUME XVII OF THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION):		
I. Importance and general nature of subject.....		149
II. Local collective bargaining, trade arbitration and conciliation:		
Informal practices.....		155
More formal systems of collective bargaining and agreements		157
Local arbitration, conciliation and mediation.....		166
III. Formal national systems of collective bargaining and arbitration:		
Extent of collective bargaining systems.....		170
Methods of organization and procedure in collective bargaining.....		172
Nature of agreements as to conditions of labor.....		178
Arbitration as to specific disputes.....		180
IV. Collective bargaining and trade arbitration in Great Britain..		184
V. Governmental arbitration.....		186
Statutory provisions in the several States.....		186
Local boards of conciliation and arbitration.....		190
United States statutes.....		192
Working of the State boards of arbitration.....		193
Governmental arbitration in foreign countries.....		198
VI. Compulsory arbitration.....		200

	Page.
VI. LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS AS TO LABOR COMBINATIONS. (BEING	
CHAP. III OF PART I OF VOLUME XVII OF THE REPORTS OF THE	
UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION):	
I. Introduction.....	204
II. Legality of strikes in themselves.....	205
• III. Enticement of employees.....	206
IV. Combinations to procure discharge or prevent employment..	207
V. Picketing and intimidation.....	209
VI. Boycotts.....	210
VII. Railroad strikes and boycotts.....	211
VIII. Injunctions in labor disputes.....	214
IX. Legal position of labor organizations.....	217



I.

GENERAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

To the Legislature:

Of the 142 industrial disputes that came under our notice between October 1, 1901, and September 30, 1902, thirty-two received particular attention from some member of the Board or the Mediator of Industrial Disputes, the late Bernard Stark. The appended summary statement of these cases shows the nature of the action taken and the results thereof. In most cases intervention was made upon our own initiative, but there were six disputes in which our services were requested by one or the other parties to the dispute. In one instance the Board received a joint request from employer and employed to arbitrate a disagreement. The difficulty arose in a Brooklyn shoe factory over the price schedule of work and the proper classification of a new style of shoe. By the terms of an agreement between the manufacturer and the workers' union all disputes were to be arbitrated; and upon the invitation of the union's committee, seconded by the firm, Mediator Stark agreed to act as arbitrator. His decision was accepted and a strike thereby averted. A novel feature of the agreement under which this dispute was arbitrated was the provision made for insuring the acceptance of the arbitrator's decision, each side being required to post \$10,000 as a forfeit. The firm gave a bond for that amount, issued by a surety company, while the \$10,000 to be posted by the employees was to accumulate from a five per cent deposit of weekly wages until the sum reached \$25 for each male and \$15 for each female employee. At the end of 1901, when a dispute was threatening, the employees' deposits aggregated \$5,000, on which the firm was paying them six per cent interest. This agreement had been proposed by the firm as a result of its experience in several disputes, which had failed of final settlement because the decisions of arbitrators were sometimes rejected.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF

Dispute began—	Dispute closed on—	Locality.	Occupation or industry.	Number of em- ployees involved.	Intervention of State Board at request of—
1901.					
Oct. 1	Nov. 12	Buffalo.....	Brewery employees.....	14	.....
Oct. 1	Oct. 12	Rochester.....	Electrical workers.....	62	.....
Oct. 2	Oct. 18	Niagara Falls...	Lead workers.....	18	.....
Oct. 18	Nov. 12	Silver Creek.....	Molders and others.....	238	Representative of workmen...
Nov. 19	Nov. 28	New York City..	Switchmen.....	300	.....
Nov. 30	Jan. 8	Ouicida.....	Cigar makers.....	193	.....
Dec. 1	Jan. 7	Brooklyn.....	Shoe workers.....	500	Workmen*....
1902.					
Jan. 15	April 21	New York City..	Book binders.	102	Workmen.....
Feb. 4	Feb. 25	Buffalo.....	Sheet metal workers.....	24	.....
Feb. 14	Feb. 17	Buffalo.....	Shoemakers.....	175	.....
Mar. 4	April 15	Albany.....	Carriage workers.....	50	.....
Mar. 26	May 22	Hornellsville...	Silk weavers.....	66	.....
Mar. 27	June 14	New York City..	Silk workers.....	86	.....
	.....	Ogdensburg.....	Longshoremen.....	120	Workmen.....
Mar. 26	April 4	Buffalo.....	Pressmen and bookbinders	20	.....
April 1	April 15	New York City..	Tin can makers.....	1,200	.....
April 1	May 16	Niagara Falls...	Building trades.....	800	.....
April 11	April 19	Schenectady...	Electrical workers.....	6,600	.....
April 21	May 5	Little Falls....	Latch needle knitters....	80	.....
April 24	June 11	Tonawanda....	Iron and steel workers...	500	.....
April 28	May 6	Albany.....	Foundry laborers.....	30	.....
April 29	May 7	Albany.....	Foundry laborers.....	290	.....
April 30	May 14	Port Chester...	Iron molders and core makers.....	220	.....
May 1	May 17	Buffalo.....	Iron workers.....	150	.....
May 1	June 9	Buffalo.....	Carpenters.....	800	.....
May 1	June 21	Buffalo.....	Plumbers.....	244	.....
May 19	June 18	Glens Falls. ...	Saw mill laborers and teamsters.....	325	.....
May 21	May 22	Glens Falls.....	Cement workers.....	215	Employers.....
May 24	June 10	Troy.....	Linemen and laborers....	100	.....
May 26	May 28	Ballston.....	Paper mill workers.....	250	.....
June 13	June 17	Glens Falls.....	Paper makers.....	1,010	.....
Sept. 1	Nov. 3	Glens Falls*....	Conductors, motormen etc.	200	Workmen.....

*Intervention before strike or lockout.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, OCT. 1, 1901, TO SEPT. 30, 1902.

Conciliation, mediation or arbitration.	Settlement.
Conference arranged by Board failed to adjust differences. Mediation failed; men willing to confer, employers refused. Conference arranged but failed; company refused to take back any of strikers. Conciliation failed; employers declined to recognise any union. Conference arranged Nov. 22. Employers refused to confer with strikers and conciliation efforts failed. Arbitration by the Bureau under signed agreement. Mediation failed; employers declined to confer. Conference arranged on February 14; failed, as employers refused to reinstate certain strikers. Conference arranged Feb. 15. Several conferences arranged; final conference March 11; failed. Investigation and mediation on March 28; failed. Conference arranged May 7. Mediation failed; employers refused to negotiate with employees. Conference arranged April 4. Conferences arranged. Conference arranged; no settlement effected. Mediation failed. Mediation failed; employers declined to meet men. Mediation failed; employers declined to meet men. Mediation failed; employers refused to confer with men. Mediation by members of Board May 7. Mediation by the Bureau May 1. Board services tendered but declined as settlement was under way. Board services tendered but declined as settlement was under way. Board services tendered but declined as settlement was under way. Conference arranged June 16. Conference arranged on May 22. Conference arranged June 10. Conference arranged May 27. Partial settlement at conference of parties; final settlement at conference arranged by Board. Conference arranged on September 1; failed. On September 18 employees agreed to submit case to State Board for arbitration but employers refused.	Men returned to work under former conditions. Settled by conference arranged by Secretary of International Union. Strikers' places filled by new men. Employees returned on old basis. Settlement thereby effected. Agent of International Union ordered men to work. Strike thereby averted. Settled in three shops by conferences of the parties; no settlement in seven shops. Employees returned to work or new hands employed. Settlement thereby effected. Non-union hands employed in some shops; in others strikers' demands granted. Employees returned under former conditions. Settlement thereby effected. No settlement; dispute dated from a strike in July, 1901, which had resulted in employment of new hands. Settlement thereby effected. Settlement thereby effected. Conference of the parties. Conference of manager and strikers' committee. Settled by compromise. Men returned to work on old terms. Conference of the parties. Conference of parties assisted by official of Central Federation of Labor. Settled by conference of the parties in New York City. Direct negotiations of the parties. Direct negotiation of the parties. Direct negotiation of the parties. Settlement thereby effected. Settlement thereby effected. Settlement thereby effected. Settlement thereby effected. Settlement thereby effected. Conference of company officials and strikers' committee.

In the thirty-one other disputes the contract of employment had virtually been terminated before we could intervene. Nevertheless, in several cases relations between the two parties to the contract were renewed with scarcely any interruption of work. In seventeen cases, some member of the Board succeeded in bringing the disputing parties together in conference, which in eleven cases resulted in a settlement. The duration of the eleven disputes thus terminated was as follows: four disputes, one to two days; two in four days; two in eight to ten days; two in three to four weeks; one in six weeks. Conferences were arranged in six other disputes, but failed to lead to a settlement.

Of the fourteen disputes in which the offer of the Board's good offices to effect a settlement was declined, either at the outset or at some later stage of the proceedings, several were already on the way to settlement through direct negotiations. But in three cases the employer refused all negotiations and in five other instances declined to confer with his employees or their representatives.

The largest number of workmen involved in a single dispute was 6,600 electrical workers in Schenectady, who, however, remained out only one week. The most serious dispute from every point of view was that on the Hudson Valley Railway, an electric trolley line in the upper Hudson valley. Although this dispute involved only 200 men, it lasted more than two months (from September 1 to November 3) and, like the Albany street railway strike of the preceding year, injuriously affected many business interests and imposed serious inconvenience upon the public. The direct loss in profits and wages to the railway owners and employees was only a fraction of the indirect losses involved in the way of military expenditures by the taxpayers of Warren county and disturbance to business in the villages served by the trolley line. Most of these losses might have been averted, as the employees offered to submit the case to the State Board for arbitration on the 18th of September, which was before the disorder began.

NEED OF ARBITRATION.

This dispute on the Hudson Valley railway emphasizes anew the vital interest of the public in the conduct of men who have

been authorized by the community to take over the functions of transportation. The refusal of the employing company to accede to a request for the arbitration of differences led in this instance, as it has many times before, to an almost total interruption of the service to render which it was created and endowed with public privileges by the people. The public demand for continuous service has been met with insistence upon the rights of property holders to manage their own business in their own way. This contention entirely ignores the distinction between private corporations and public service corporations—a distinction as ancient as Anglo-Saxon law itself and one that has been emphatically asserted by American courts. Common carriers have always been recognized as properly subject to public control; they have been created by the State for the express purpose of relieving the State of certain work and to that end have been endowed with sovereign powers like the right of eminent domain or have been allowed the use of public highways and other public property. Property invested in such public service corporations is rightly subject to many limitations of the freedom of contract guaranteed by the constitution of the nation and the State, and the time will come when the obligation to arbitrate disagreements concerning the conditions of employment will be included among those limitations; for it is just as illogical to allow these privileged corporations to discontinue their service whenever they choose as it would be to allow them to exact whatever price they please for that service.* It is fully as important that the arteries of trade should be kept open as it is that they should be provided in the first instance, for even a temporary stoppage deranges all the activities of the social organization. When a flood destroys a bridge or stretch of track, superhuman efforts are willingly made to repair the break and make the interruption to traffic as brief as possible. What, then, can be said for a policy that deliberately brings about a more or less protracted interruption of service whenever the agents of the public in carrying on that service become involved in quarrels among themselves as to the conditions of work?

* For a complete recognition of the right of the public to continuous service from common carriers and other quasi-public corporations, on the part of a leading organ of financial interests, see the editorial columns of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, March 17, 1903.

To stop such interruptions to the transport service and the accompanying disorder and violence on the streets, every municipality should be required by law to incorporate in franchises granted to public service corporations a requirement that labor disputes be submitted to arbitration, a provision somewhat like the following, which is said to exist in a Western city, might well be made a part of each city charter:

"It shall be the duty of the City Council to incorporate in every franchise or amended franchise efficient provisions for the compulsory arbitration of all disputes arising between the grantee therein and his, its or their employees as to any matter of employment or wages, unless upon submission to the electors of the city a majority of the electors voting upon the question submitted shall assent to the granting of such franchise without such provision."

Among the cities that have incorporated such requirement in franchises are Galesburg, Illinois, and Seattle, Washington,* and the citizens of those municipalities may reasonably expect that hereafter the disturbing strike or lockout will give place to the adjustment of labor difficulties by the use of argument and reason. If that expectation should be disappointed, it will be due to the indefiniteness of the requirement, which lays down no method for the creation of an arbitration board. A step forward is found in the following arbitration clause, said to have been prescribed in a recent Cleveland franchise:

"Whenever any controversy arises between the grantee under this franchise and his employees, which interferes or threatens to interfere with the operation of the road, each side of the controversy shall appoint two persons as its representatives, who shall constitute a board of arbi-

*The clause in the franchise of the Galesburg, Illinois, street railway franchise is as follows:

Section 24. That said Galesburg Electric Motor and Power Company, its successors and assigns, shall in case of differences and disputes arising with its employes, submit the same to arbitration upon application to said Company by such employees and abide by the decision of such arbitration.

The mayor of Galesburg observes that the clause "is very loosely gotten up and poorly drawn," as indeed is very evident. A similar clause has been inserted in a franchise granted by the Galesburg city council to a heating plant, May 25, 1903, as this Report is passing through the press.

The franchise granted June 28, 1901, by the Seattle city council to the Seattle Electric Company, which operates the car lines of that city, contains the following clause:

"That if any dispute shall at any time arise between the said grantee, its successors or assigns, and its or their employees, as to any matter of employment or wages, such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. The grantee, its successors and assigns, and their employees, shall be parties to any submission, and shall be entitled to be heard by the arbitrators, and any award when made shall be binding and conclusive for the period of one year from its date, upon the grantee, its successors and assigns, and upon their employees."

tration, whose actions shall be final. If said board fails to agree within three days, then the mayor shall become the fifth member of the board, and a majority vote of said board, consisting of five members, shall be final."

That such a condition would make franchises unacceptable to capitalists would be maintained by few, for it would be equivalent to saying that capital will not enter a business unless it is permitted to impose conditions on labor that are repugnant to the organized sense of the community. On the other hand, capital invested under the above-mentioned conditions would be protected from unjustified attacks in the name of its employees; for public opinion, enlightened by the investigation of a public board, would not tolerate unreasonable demands. On the other side, it may be fairly assumed that public opinion would not permit any degradation in the standard of living of the workingmen employed, as popular instinct may be trusted to defend that vital issue. This explains why the most frequent objections to compulsory arbitration, namely, that wage earners cannot, under the constitution, be deprived of their right to quit work -- to strike against unacceptable conditions of employment -- seems to us more fanciful than practical. We do not believe that any such tribunal, representing the general public as well as the two immediate parties to the dispute, would ever render a decision that the majority of the employees would not accept with good grace, for they would not care to stand out against public opinion which would ordinarily be a unit in support of the decision rendered. The anthracite coal miners did not obtain all of their demands from the president's commission, but none of them talk of refusing to work. The law does not compel them to work under the terms of the award; they yield obedience to public opinion. It may be assumed therefore that while the decisions of arbitration boards, such as those described above, could not be enforced by process of law, they would be accepted by the employees; but if not accepted, the entire power of the State and force of public opinion would be thrown in favor of the employing corporation and would protect it to the uttermost in filling the positions of strikers upon the terms awarded by the Board's de-

vision. And, if necessary, some system of licensing employees of public service corporations or of legalizing their organizations would be devised.

COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION

When a workable method of arbitration has once been wrought out by municipalities in their franchise-grants, it will be applicable to all public service corporations and will no doubt be so applied by the State. The most serious trade disputes, from the point of view of the general public, will then be prevented. Until that time comes, strikes and lockouts on transportation lines will be on the same legal footing as disputes in other industries and cannot therefore be wholly prevented. But the injury that strikes inflict upon the interests of the community may be considerably mitigated by a public investigation of the causes of the disagreement. We believe that the essential facts in a dispute can be brought to light by a public investigation and that the publication of the facts will enable public opinion to crystallize upon a practicable mode of adjustment. It is worthy of note that the coal strike commission appointed by the President expressed the opinion that such a public investigation might have averted the coal famine of last year. The very knowledge that a public hearing is likely to follow an extensive strike will deter both parties to the labor contract from putting forward extreme demands; and again, it has been our experience that in the ordinary methods of investigating strike causes (interviewing separately employers and employees or their representatives,) unwittingly or otherwise many misstatements of facts or direct contradictions develop that cannot be well verified and that certainly do not tend to promote a conciliatory feeling toward each other. There is no doubt that strikes have occurred and will again occur solely through misunderstanding or direct misrepresentation on the part of one or both parties to the strike. The general policy of most official labor departments having to do with the settlement of strikes has been to avoid so-called public investigations on the theory that such course would aggravate the difficulty by opening an avenue of inquisition, which might

reveal business or trade secrets. We believe this can and will be avoided, and on the other hand a full and free explanation of the causes responsible for the existing trouble will be deduced for the information, at least, of the third party to every extensive strike—the public, whose interest is frequently entirely lost sight of by the direct participants in a strike or lockout. We have therefore determined, in case our mediation has been declined and other methods of reaching a settlement exhausted, to institute a public investigation of disputes that involve large public interests, in order that the public may know the facts and be able to fix the responsibility.

TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INCORPORATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Excepting the method of compulsory investigation outlined above, the most satisfactory remedy thus far devised for the prevention of disputes appears to be the trade agreement between associations of employers and employees as described in the Board's report of last year. Since then a great deal of new testimony to the advantage of these agreements, especially those between national organizations of employers and employed respectively, has been published; and such an agreement embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining has just been recommended by the United State Coal Strike Commission for the adjustment of industrial relations in the anthracite mining region during the life of its award. The method of collective bargaining, which lies at the basis of these trade agreements, had already been in use for five years in the bituminous mining regions of the Central West and produced excellent results. In fact, so successful have trade agreements proved, that recent years have seen the growth of an extensive movement toward the organization of employers on parallel lines with the organization of working-people, the direct outcome of which has usually been the signing of a trade agreement and establishment of a joint board or committee of conciliation like that to be created for the anthracite coal industry.

Where a joint agreement between associations of employers and employees has covered an entire industry, it has commonly worked

so satisfactorily that the objection formerly made by employers, to the effect that such agreements with labor unions, were of little effect because of the irresponsibility of such organizations, has to a considerable extent fallen away. This new attitude was conspicuous at the recent annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, where the spokesman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association said that he could most cheerfully testify to "the honor and good faith that has characterized the International (Typographical Union) government in the multiplicity of business which we have transacted with them. It is for the welfare of their crafts that the governing organization should be faithful to its obligations, and I am sure its guarantee can be depended upon as well as though it was incorporated and was otherwise financially responsible." Similar testimony came from other employers' associations, and in his summing up of the results of the conference Senator Hanna, its chairman, apparently expressed the prevailing feeling when he said that he did "not believe under the present condition of things in the incorporation of trade unions."

It is worth noting that, contrary to the prevailing opinion, many of the labor organizations of this State are already incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law of 1895 or the earlier law of 1871. Commissioner McMackin in his testimony before the United States Industrial Commission in September, 1900, presented a list of several hundred labor unions incorporated prior to that date. We therefore see no reason for changing the opinion expressed in our report of last year: "While it is no doubt true that in rare cases the fallibility of the human race has been demonstrated by failure of one party or the other to live up to a contract or agreement, it is unquestionably true that in the vast majority of instances the contracts and agreements have been faithfully observed; this being especially true among the older and more highly organized trades. While the time may come when incorporation will be a practical solution, we believe that the most effective remedy at the present time is education along the lines of mutual confidence and the establishment of local boards of mediation or arbitration."

Accompanying this general review are detailed statements of the work of the Board in the past year, with particulars of all disputes that came under our observation; statistical tables, of strikes and lockouts, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; copies of joint trade agreements signed by employers and employees, or associations of the same; and a reprint of the valuable review of labor disputes, arbitration, and laws pertaining thereto, made by the United States Industrial Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McMACKIN.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

JOHN LUNDRIGAN.

New York
Labor Bureau

II

THE WORK OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

The only dispute submitted to the Board for arbitration this year was a disagreement in a Brooklyn shoe factory concerning the price schedule and the classification of a new style of shoe. The firm, Messrs. Wichert & Gardiner, had on April 15, 1901, entered into an agreement with their employees under which all disputes were to be submitted to arbitration. A novel feature of the agreement may be noted in passing, namely, the provision made for insuring the acceptance of the arbitrators' decision, each side being required to post \$10,000 as a forfeit. The firm gave a bond for that amount, issued by a surety company, while the \$10,000 to be posted by the employees was to accumulate from a five per cent deposit of weekly wages until the sum reached \$25 for each male and \$15 for each female employee. At the end of 1901, when a dispute was threatening, the employees' deposits aggregated \$5,000, on which the firm was paying them six per cent interest. This agreement had been proposed by the firm as a result of its experience in several disputes, which had failed of final settlement because the decisions of arbitrators were sometimes rejected.

In December, 1901, a disagreement arose respecting (1) the allowance for remaking shoes spoiled by the workmen, (2) the classification in the price schedule of a new style of shoe or slipper, (3) the determination of prices for entirely new work. December 27th, Francisco P. Silva, the chairman of the grievance committee of the Independent Union of Shoe Workers of Greater New York and Vicinity, wrote to the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration requesting a member of the Board to act as the fifth arbitrator in these disputes. Bernard Stark, Mediator of Industrial Disputes, visited Brooklyn December 30th to inquire into the dispute and after conferring with both parties agreed to act as arbitrator. He met the other four arbitrators selected, two from each side, at the office of Wichert & Gardiner, corner of

Pacific street and Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, January 3, 1902; the firm being represented by Joseph Wichert and George Gardiner, superintendent, and the workmen by F. P. Silva and David Geist. On January 7th, Mr. Stark announced the following decisions:

I.

"The first point in dispute is a demand of the lasters (numbering about 100 of the 500 employees) to be paid full price for remaking any work that may be spoiled by them. This question came up several months ago, and the firm agreed to pay them one-half of the price they were receiving for this work rather than have any dispute. This was satisfactory to the men until a short time ago, when they made a demand for full pay, which the firm refused.

"At the meeting held January 3, 1902, statements were made by both sides to the controversy, Messrs. Silva and Geist presenting the case for the men and Messrs. Wichert and Gardiner the side of the firm. Various questions were submitted by me bearing on the questions in dispute. The men do not claim that the material used is inferior in quality and the firm states that it furnishes all material to the men for doing this work over again without making any charge to them for the same, entailing an additional expense to the firm of 50 cents a pair on such shoes. It was shown and not disputed that there are many of the men who spoil very little of the work done by them, while others damage a great deal.

"It appears to me from the statements made that the demand made by the men for this additional pay is unreasonable. If the firm acceded to this demand the men would not be required to use the care they should in doing this branch of the work so long as they knew they would receive full pay for any imperfect work done by them. It seems to me that much of this imperfect work is done through carelessness of the employees. I consider it very liberal on the part of the firm to furnish the necessary material for all work required to be made over, without charging the men for same.

"I have consulted with some leading manufacturers in whom I have the most implicit confidence, and their views in the matter fully coincide with mine.

"After giving this matter my most careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the firm has acted liberally in agreeing to pay the men one-half of the regular price for doing such work over and therefore decide the men are not entitled to their demand in the matter."

II.

"Demand of union that three new styles of slippers not included in agreement of April 15, 1901, be classed under scale of prices adopted in Oxford tie price list under said agreement. Styles referred to are

named as follows: 'Two-button Colonial,' 'Mandel' and 'Elsa.' The members of the firm claim that as these are slippers and made similar in style to numbers they have been making for several years they should make same at scale of prices adopted for slippers under the agreement of April 15. The representatives of the union in presenting their statement of the work on these new styles insist that the work on these is fully equal to the work on Oxford ties, and claim they should be classified in the Oxford price list.

"Messrs. Wichert & Gardiner have submitted samples to me of several styles of slippers they have been making, as well as the three new styles referred to. While technically speaking these three styles in dispute may be classed as slippers, still the work connected with same seems to be equal to the work done on Oxfords, as claimed by the employees.

"I have taken the liberty of submitting these samples to several parties who have had large experience in manufacturing this line of goods and from their statements made to me in regard to same I have come to the conclusion that the men are entitled to the advance asked by them, and that these three styles, viz.: 'Colonial,' 'Mandel' and 'Elsa,' should be classified in the Oxford tie price list."

III.

"The Hebrew fitters, who are a separate branch of the union, were represented by David Cohen and Louis Sinovaky. The firm was represented by Joseph Wichert and George Gardiner. They all signed an agreement to abide by the decision of a majority of the arbitrators on any matter in dispute in which they were interested.

"The only point at issue between this organization and the firm is the following:

"Wichert & Gardiner made the following request: 'If there are any goods that the price cannot be agreed upon, the firm shall have the privilege of giving out this work as week-work; the price for such work to be arranged as follows: The firm will agree to take as a basis the piece-work done by their employees during five consecutive weeks as an average, and will pay them in accordance with the amount earned by them for any week-work demanded of them.'

"I consider the proposition of the firm an entirely just one and decide that whenever a request of this kind is made by the firm under above proposition the same shall be carried out by the men; the pay for such work to be in accordance with the proposition above mentioned."

The decisions were accepted by both sides, the union sending to the Mediator the following letter:

INDEPENDENT UNION OF SHOE WORKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK AND
VICINITY,

NO. 5 BOERUM STREET,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 27, 1902.

Mr. BERNARD STARK:

Dear Sir.—At a recent meeting of this body the proceedings of the late arbitration between Messrs. Wichert & Gardiner and this body were read, and I am directed in the name of this organization to thank you for your *fair, honest and unbiased* decision in said matter.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. W. WESTLEY,

Secretary.

MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

ALBANY CARRIAGE WORKERS

All of the journeymen carriage workers who are members of local No. 59, Carriage Workers' Union, about fifty in number, went on strike March 4, 1902, owing to the refusal of the employers to sign a new agreement. The employers all belonged to an association known as the Carriage Builders' Association of Albany, and while several of them had entered into and signed an agreement last year, this year all refused to renew or enter into a new agreement. Several conferences were held between the representatives of the employers' association and Messrs. Stark and Lundrigan of the Labor Department and also with the representatives of the carriage workers' union. Finally a special conference was arranged for and held at the office of the Labor Commissioner, March 11. It developed that neither party would recede from its position—the representatives of the employees insisted on recognition of the union and the employers refusing. This condition of affairs existed for some time; finally the major portion of the men returned to work about April 4th under the conditions which prevailed before the strike, except that no formal agreement was entered into. Our understanding is that while practically all of the union men have returned to work, the union has refused to formally declare the strike off.

IV. 24 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ALBANY FOUNDRY LABORERS

On April 29th a strike occurred among the laborers employed in the foundry of Rathbone, Sard & Company, Albany, for an advance of wages, the demand made being for an advance of twenty-five cents per day. Mr. Stark called at the office of the foundry and had an interview with the general manager, who was willing to compromise the dispute. On May 7th a conference was held by a committee of Laborers' union, Mr. John Seeman, president of the Central Federation of Labor, and the officers of the company. An advance of ten per cent was granted and the men resumed work.

On May 1st a strike occurred among the laborers at the Thacher Car Wheel Works for an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Mr. Stark visited the foundry and had an interview with the superintendent, who claimed that the wages paid by the company to the laborers in their employ were the highest paid for work of this kind and they would not accede to the demand made. The men engaged in this strike were members of Foundry Laborers' Union No. 1. After remaining out for several days they all returned to work at the old scale of prices, and thereupon received an advance of twelve and one-half cents a day.

BALLSTON PAPER MILL WORKERS

On May 26, 1902, the men employed by the Union Bag and Paper Company, Ballston, made a demand for an increase of wages. They were receiving \$1.25 a day and asked for an increase to \$1.50 a day. The demands were refused, whereupon all employees left. The men are members of Laborers' Protective Union No. 9576. Bernard Stark, State Mediator, visited Ballston on May 27 and had a conference with a committee of the union and also with the officers of the company. A meeting was arranged during the afternoon and a compromise proposition offered, giving the men an advance of fifteen cents a day. This offer was accepted by the committee and ratified by the members of the union. The men returned to work May 28.

BUFFALO BOOKBINDERS AND PRESSMEN

Ten union bookbinders employed by the Courier Printing Company went on strike March 26th against working with non-union bookbinders and for the establishment of the union scale of wages. On April 2d ten pressmen struck in sympathy with the bookbinders, seriously interfering with the operation of the entire plant. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan communicated by telephone with the president of the company, who was absent from town and who returned on April 4th and at once held a conference with the representatives of the strikers. The matter was immediately settled by conceding the demands of the men, both as to the non-union men and the establishment of the union rate of wages.

BUFFALO BREWERY WORKMEN

On September 29, 1901, the employees of the Excelsior Brewing Company of Buffalo refused to work longer with the firm's brewmaster and struck. A day or two later they returned to work, but on October 3d stopped work again, virtually closing down the plant. The men claimed there was no strike, but that they simply refused to work with the brewmaster, while the company maintained that the employees' union was violating its agreement in failing to supply men to run the plant so long as the company was fulfilling the agreement as they claimed they were doing. Conferences arranged by Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan failed to adjust the differences and the men finally returned to work on November 12th under the former conditions.

BUFFALO CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS

May 1st the unions of structural iron workers, carpenters and plumbers went on strike for an increase in the minimum rate of wages. The plumbers asked for an increase from \$3 to \$3.50 per day for eight hours; the structural iron workers asked for an increase from \$0.35 to \$0.45 cents per hour; the carpenters an increase from \$0.30 to \$0.37½ cents per hour. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan, who was in Buffalo at the time this strike was inaugurated, tendered the services of the Board of Mediation and

Arbitration to the representatives of both employers and employees and was advised that at that time such services were not required and should occasion arise that it would be advised thereof. The employers, who are mostly members of the Builders' Exchange, had agreed before the actual occurrence of the strike to pay the carpenters the minimum rate of thirty-two and one-half cents per hour, which was rejected by the union. The structural iron workers' strike was settled May 17th at a meeting of the representatives of the employees and the general officers of the American Bridge Company at New York; by the terms of the settlement the workmen's demands were granted. The carpenters' strike terminated June 9th by the men accepting the minimum rate of thirty-three cents per hour. The plumbers' strike terminated June 21st, one-half the advance requested being granted (\$3.25 a day). The numbers involved were 150 iron workers, 800 carpenters and 244 plumbers.

BUFFALO SHEET METAL WORKERS

The Buffalo sheet metal workers, twenty-four in number, employed by the United States Headlight Company, went on strike February fourth, caused by employers instituting a new method — a scale of prices for piecework — which the employees claimed meant a reduction in wages. After the men quit work they prepared and presented a counter proposition, providing for daywork instead of piecework and for the minimum rate of \$2.50 for nine hours. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan, in conference with the representatives of both parties to the strike, succeeded in arranging for a conference between the general manager, Mr. Teale, of the headlight company, and a committee representing the strikers. The meeting was held on February fourteenth and resulted in a failure to adjust the differences, owing to the insistence of Mr. Teale that several of the men who went on strike would not be re-employed under any circumstances. No definite settlement of the strike has been made since. Work was resumed by the men gradually returning to work and new men being employed, so that the plant was reported as running practically full-handed by February twenty-fifth. The

employers, however, decided to dispense with the objectionable feature of the piecework system, and it is reported to us that the system of daywork now prevails in this plant.

BUFFALO SHOE WORKERS

About twenty-five shoemakers employed at the Strootman shops went on strike February fourteenth on account of reduction in the scale of prices for piecework, resulting in temporarily throwing out of employment about 175 of their employees. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan conferred with both parties to this difficulty, with the result that on February fifteenth a conference took place in which the difficulty was adjusted by the employers re-establishing the scale of prices prevailing previous to the strike. All of the employees affected returned to work on the seventeenth.

GLENS FALLS CEMENT WORKERS

On May twenty-first Bernard Stark, State Mediator, visited Glens Falls on the invitation of the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company. Mr. Stark met the officers of the company and conferred with them in reference to the situation between the company and their employees, who are members of Laborers' Protective Union No. 8962; a conference was also had with a committee representing the union, and a meeting was arranged on May twenty-second between the company and the union; the session lasting several hours, when an agreement was reached by which an increase of twelve and one-half cents a day in wages was to be paid to all laborers and the quarrymen are to receive an advance of two and one-half cents per hour; no employee shall be discriminated against for any action he may have taken during the strike; all future disputes shall be settled by arbitration, each to select two and the four to select the fifth, their decision to be final. The men returned to work the following day.

GLENS FALLS MILL WORKERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.

On May fifteenth upward of 300 employees of Finch, Pruyn & Co., including teamsters, mill workers, river men, quarrymen, lime burners and laborers, went on strike for an increase in

wages and recognition of the union, together with a shorter work day. Several attempts have been made at a settlement, including an attempt by State Mediator of Industrial Disputes Mr. B. Stark on May twenty-first, at which the services of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration were tendered, but with no satisfactory results. The company made an attempt to import non-union labor, which resulted in considerable rioting and disorder, and thus made necessary the closing down of the entire plant and calling in the aid of the sheriff of Warren county. On June sixteenth Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan, who was at Glens Falls in connection with the International Paper Company's strike, undertook a settlement of this difficulty and after several conferences with the representatives of both employer and employees succeeded in arranging for a conference, at which, in addition to the regular strike committee, the employees of the different departments of the several plants operated by this company were represented, together with the managing members of the corporation, and Mr. Lundrigan was also present. This conference resulted in a full and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. The terms of the settlement involved recognition of the union and an average increase of wages of about twenty cents per day to all of the employees, together with a reduction of the work day from eleven to ten hours; it being agreed that when the conditions are such as to make it necessary to work extra time the men affected shall work the regular ten-hour day and be given one hour for supper, when they are to return to work and work not to exceed one-half day overtime in each week. The understanding is that this arrangement is such that all overtime is to be, as nearly as conditions will allow, divided between two nights of each week, not including Saturday nights. This settlement is in the form of a regularly executed and signed instrument, which is printed in section 4 below (Agreement No. 8).

GLENS FALLS PAPER MAKERS

On Friday, June 13th, practically all of the employees of the International Paper Company employed in the mills at Glens

Falls, Fort Edward and Palmers Falls went on strike, claiming failure by employers to keep the agreement made at the Niagara Falls convention relating to suspension of work on Saturday night and increase in wages. On Saturday, June 14th, General Manager Parks came from New York and met with the general committee representing the mills affected. The committees had practically completed the conference when Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan reached Glens Falls, the result being an agreement on practically the lines given below:

"While neither side is willing to make the agreement public, it is understood that the men receive a substantial increase in their wages, averaging more than four per cent. The tour workers, finishers and car loaders are to receive sixteen and one-half cents an hour; teamsters \$1.65 a day of eleven hours; night watchmen, two dollars a night; firemen, seventeen cents an hour, and those now earning seventeen cents an hour or more are to receive two cents an hour additional; pipers, seventeen and one-half cents an hour. The wages of all men receiving fifteen to twenty cents an hour are to be increased two cents an hour, and less than fifteen cents an hour an increase to that amount. All Sunday work, when mills are running, is to be paid for as double time. Ten hours constitute a day's work, and on Saturday dayworkers are to work nine hours and will receive ten hours' pay. There are three holidays, July 4, Labor Day and Christmas. The new scale goes into force this morning and continues for one year."

The understanding was that the men were to resume work Monday morning. It developed, however, that certain employees, including the millwrights, carpenters and machinists, were not satisfied with the disposition made of the overtime allowance for Sunday and the men affected failed to resume work. A conference was held between the committee representing the dissatisfied element and Manager Sparks on Monday forenoon and again in the afternoon. During the interval Mr. Lundrigan conferred with the interested parties in an advisory capacity. The result of the conference was a compromise settlement by which the week-day rate of the men interested was increased sufficiently to offset the differences between the Sunday overtime rate of time and one-half which was granted, and that of double time for which the men contended. The number

of employees directly concerned in this strike was about 1,000, although a much greater number are benefited by the terms of settlement, which are understood to include all of the paper plants operated by the International Paper Company in this territory. The advantage obtained by the employees is a recognition of their organization and an average increase of about five per cent in wages. (See Agreement No. 9 in chapter IV.)

HORNELLVILLE SILK WEAVERS

On March 26th thirty-one silk weavers employed by Merrill, Field & Co. went on strike on account of being required to operate three looms instead of two. The strike was investigated by Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan on the 28th. The employers claimed that as the weavers worked by the hour, the question of the number of looms operated made no difference, and on account of the character of the cloth to be woven under the new system the operation of three looms required no more actual work than was before required to operate two. The claim was made by the employers that the whole trouble was originated by nine of the former employees whom they had imported from Paterson, N. J. The employees were not organized and the question of the recognition of the labor organization did not enter into the difficulty. The employers absolutely refused to re-employ any of the nine weavers referred to. The strike was virtually terminated by all of the employees returning to work under the new conditions, except the nine imported from Paterson, who left town upon the settlement of the difficulty.

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

The most serious dispute of 1902 was a general strike upon the lines of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, beginning September 1st. The company operates eighty-seven miles of electric railway, extending from Waterford to Warrensburg, with a branch line to Saratoga. On August 23d an accident occurred at Fort Edward, a freight car colliding with a passenger car at the foot of a grade. The company's superintend-

ent after investigation discharged Motorman Osgood of the freight car on the ground that he had been grossly negligent in handling his car on the grade. Osgood maintained that the accident was caused by the failure of the brake to work properly, and not by any fault of his own.

Under an agreement signed by the company and employees in May, 1902, Osgood had the right to appeal from the superintendent's decision to the company's executive committee. He did not avail himself of this privilege at the time, however, and the matter was taken up by the organization to which all the employees belonged and which was a branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees No. 132 of Troy. It appears that several differences before the accident had already occasioned some friction between the company and the union. A demand for Osgood's reinstatement having been refused, a general strike to enforce the demand was ordered at a meeting held in Mechanicville on August 30th.

On Monday, September 1st, the 200 employees of the railway remained away from work and all traffic was suspended. Two days later Mediator of Industrial Disputes Bernard Stark visited Glens Falls and tendered each of the parties the services of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. A conference was arranged for the afternoon, which Mr. Stark attended at the invitation of the parties. The company was represented by President A. B. Colvin with General Manager Powers and Mr. O'Connor, counsel of the road, and the men by President William B. Fitzgerald of the Troy union, Attorney Dillon and a committee of six from the Glens Falls Trades Assembly. A copy of the demand by the union for Osgood's reinstatement was presented by Mr. Colvin and read. Thereupon Mr. Fitzgerald announced that the union had other demands to present, chief among which was one for an increase of wages for conductors and motormen from sixteen and eighteen and one-half cents to twenty cents per hour. These demands were a complete surprise to the company, who had supposed that the sole point at issue was the retention of the discharged motorman. There was in force at the time an agreement covering wages

and hours dated May 16, 1902, and signed by the company and the union, section 7 of which was as follows:

"Section 7. The party of the second part [the union] agrees that in consideration of the several agreements herein contained to be performed by the company that the members of said Division will discharge their respective duties in an efficient, faithful and skillful manner until July 1, 1903, at the scale of wages above enumerated [16 and 18½ cents per hour, according to length of service] said scale of wages to take effect June 1, 1902."

It was contended by the company that the demand for an advance in wages was a direct violation of this section. To this the employees replied that the agreement had been already broken by the company, in that the rate of wages specified therein for power house firemen had not been paid. The facts on this latter point are that the schedule in the contract fixed the firemen's wages at sixteen cents an hour, but did not specify the hours per day. The firemen actually worked twelve hours a day, both before and after the making of the agreement, and claimed that they were entitled therefore to \$1.92 per day. They were paid, however, but \$1.60 per day, the company's reasons for this being thus stated by its president in a letter of August 16th, addressed to the president and members of the union:

"In the matter of wages to be paid firemen, your executive committee with whom contract was made will, I think, bear me out in the following statement:

"I took up reluctantly adjustment of the scale of wages with all others except motormen and conductors. Mr. Clark who knew all about the wages of these men and employed them, was away at the time attending the funeral of his brother. We had promised you an answer on a certain date, and could not await his return and fulfill our pledge. A large number of your men in the several classifications treated came to the office, and with them the subject was taken up. The members of your executive committee and myself stated to them that a scale of ten cents per day in advance of wages paid, or as near that as possible to arrange, had been agreed to by our company, through me, to be presented to your organization for its approval. All classes of employees other than motormen and conductors were requested to state the wages they were paid. This they did. We

knew nothing whatever about this matter except as the men themselves stated. The firemen claimed they were receiving fifteen cents an hour, and were on that statement, raised to sixteen cents an hour, the intention being that they should receive ten cents a day more than heretofore. Now, as a matter of fact, they were receiving \$1.50 for twelve hours' work, which would on the scale as agreed to by us, based on their statement, increase their pay not ten cents per day, but forty-two cents per day. We submit in all seriousness that no member of the committee, neither the firemen themselves, understood there was to be any such raise as this, and we are acting in good faith in our willingness to do in spirit and in letter absolutely what we proposed; namely, raise the wages of this class of employees ten cents a day."

It should be added here that a week after the strike occurred the company offered to recede from their position and concede \$1.92 with back pay to the firemen. At that time, however, the question of firemen's wages had become but a minor one in the conflict.

The conference of September 3d resulted in the drafting of an agreement by a committee of six, three from each side, as follows:

The company will continue to treat with any committee of its employees representing organized labor when they desire to be heard in relation to any grievance.

Any man discharged or suspended shall be entitled to appeal to the general manager and from him to the executive committee, and to have a hearing by that committee. The men are to be paid for time lost when they have been suspended or discharged and found not guilty.

The motormen and conductors shall be members of the Amalgamated association, but on or before January 1, 1903, shall form an association composed exclusively of Hudson Valley employees.

There will be no discrimination against any of the employees on account of the present strike.

The wages of conductors and motormen shall be sixteen cents an hour; those who have worked for the company two years consecutively, eighteen and one-half cents an hour; interurban conductors and motormen are to be paid twenty-five cents per day extra for inspecting cars, unless they are being paid eighteen and one-half cents an hour, when they are to be paid fifteen cents per day for such service; engineers, pitmen and steamfitters to have present wages; blacksmiths, \$1.85; battery men, sixteen cents an hour; machinists twenty-one cents; barnmen and pitmen's helpers, sixteen cents; laborers, fifteen cents; all time spent on cars to

be paid for, whether moving or not. Firemen shall be paid such sum as may be agreed upon with them before October 1, the amount to be what it was intended they should receive under the contract of May 16, and in case such sum cannot be agreed upon the same shall be determined by David Hall, Charles Hartman and Timothy Sweeney.

The oldest men to be given the preference of runs so far as practicable.

No proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it was introduced, but at least forty-eight hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be acted upon, and if a strike is ordered it shall not take effect until six days have elapsed after notice to the company. The agreement is to be binding for one year, except the wage schedule, which is binding to July 1, 1903.

In the case of Howard Osgood, it is agreed that he is to appear before the executive committee Monday morning, September 8, at Waterford, and shall be given an impartial hearing. In case their decision is not satisfactory to Osgood, the matter shall be submitted to arbitrators, selected in the usual manner, who shall meet within twenty-four hours, their determination to be final.

This proposed agreement differed in substance from that of May previous only as to the formation of a separate union, firemen's wages, delay in declaring strike and Osgood's case. A copy was signed for the railway company at the conference, but when presented later to a meeting of the strikers it was rejected by them, the motormen and conductors being insistent upon a wage rate of twenty cents an hour.

The company now undertook to operate with non-union men. On September 13th the first car was run, guarded by special deputies and without passengers, and from that time on cars similarly guarded were run at intervals on some of the lines. The attempt to resume traffic was immediately followed by disturbance of the peace, destruction of property, and rioting. Upon the demand of the company for protection, deputies were sworn in by the sheriffs of Saratoga, Warren and Washington counties, and on September 17th and 18th three local companies of the State militia were called out.

On September 18th Commissioner of Labor McMackin and Mr. Stark visited Glens Falls in a second effort to arrange a settlement. A conference with the committee from the union and the Glens Falls Trades Assembly resulted in an offer by the committee to submit to arbitration, the three issues to be decided being: (1) the reinstatement of Osgood; (2) an advance in

wages for motormen and conductors to twenty cents per hour; and (3) the formation of a separate union. This proposition was the same day presented to the president and counsel of the company by Commissioner McMackin, accompanied by Mr. Stark, only to be emphatically rejected by the railway's two representatives. The following statement with reference to this refusal of arbitration was made by the general manager of the company on the 19th:

"On Sunday immediately following the strike, Mr. Colvin and a committee of the men consisting of Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Frost and Mr. Murray, agreed that the men would go back to work Monday morning, and that the question of the discharge of Osgood should be submitted to arbitration. This was refused by the men, stating that Osgood must be reinstated first.

"In the agreement which was drawn Wednesday following the strike, and signed by Mr. Colvin as president and Mr. O'Connor as secretary, were two clauses, one providing for arbitration in the matter of Osgood and the other arbitrating the question of the firemen's wages and selecting the three men from the union with whom the contract was made as arbitrators. Finally, on the second Sunday succeeding the strike, the company offered to pay the sum which the men claimed was due the firemen, including back pay, and in the future the rate which they claimed the contract gave them, thus receding from the position it had taken with regard to the firemen's wages and giving the men just what they claimed.

"Having first submitted and requested arbitration, and as will be seen from Mr. Colvin's letter of August 16th, offering to arbitrate any question that might come in dispute between the company and the men, and the men having refused to consider anything except their dictation and making additional complaints as fast as they had their way, and having kept that up until this company had gone to the expense of bringing men here to operate its road, we cannot and will not recede from the position taken in my first statement to the public. We shall operate the road as best we can, and I have nothing to add to the statement issued by me Monday night."

On the same day that the above statement was published the company secured from Supreme Court Justice Houghton at Saratoga a temporary injunction restraining the strikers from interfering in any way with the motormen, conductors and others who had taken their places, forbidding them to picket the lines and property of the company and calling upon them to

deliver up the keys, badges and other insignia of their former positions. This had little effect, however, upon the disturbances incident to the struggle over the operation of the road, and on October 7th Governor Odell ordered out the entire Second Regiment of the National Guard. This action was taken after a conference between Sheriff Gill of Warren County, the railway officials, the trustees of Glens Falls and Major Davis of the Second Battalion, at the conclusion of which the sheriff telephoned to the Governor for more troops. After sending Colonel Lloyd to Glens Falls and receiving from him a verbal report by telephone, the Governor issued the call for the regiment.

The next important development in the controversy was an attempt at arbitration. A number of conferences begun Friday, October 17th, in which several prominent citizens of Glens Falls as well as representatives of the parties participated, finally resulted in the following agreement:

This agreement, made this 20th day of October, 1902, between A. B. Colvin, representing the Hudson Valley Railway Company, party of the first part, and Daniel L. Dilworth, for and in behalf of the late, or striking employees of the said Hudson Valley Railway Company, is as follows, to wit:

The parties of this agreement hereby agree to submit all questions, of every kind, character and description, to a board of arbitrators, to be appointed as follows:

The said Hudson Valley Railway Company by its president, A. B. Colvin, shall appoint one member of said board of arbitrators, and Daniel L. Dilworth, representing the said late employees of said railway, shall appoint one member of said board, and the two members so appointed shall appoint the third member of said board, if necessary to reach a conclusion, should said members fail to agree on any point or points. They, the said board, shall meet at 1 p. m., Tuesday, October 21st, hear all questions in dispute, and properly brought before them. After hearing, the commission shall at the earliest time, not later than noon, October 22d, render their conclusions and findings in writing, and such findings shall be final and absolute, and binding on the parties to this instrument.

(Signed)

A. B. COLVIN,

For Hudson Valley Railway Company.

DANIEL J. DILWORTH.

A postscript reads: "I hereby approve the above on behalf of Central Trades Assembly of Glens Falls, N. Y.

"JAMES O'NIEL."

Mr. B. S. Josselyn, general manager of the railway, and Mr. James M. Sheehan, a member of the Albany street railway employees' union, were named as arbitrators. But an informal conference between the two, preliminary to the first formal meeting, at once developed a difference of opinion as to the scope of the arbitration. Mr. Sheehan stated that his understanding was that the men on strike were to be re-employed and that the arbitrators had simply the conditions upon which they should return to decide. Mr. Josselyn maintained that the question of the strikers being re-employed was the first one for the arbitrators to settle. When the formal meeting convened the same question immediately came up again, and upon Mr. Josselyn's insisting that his view was correct, Mr. Sheehan refused to accept it and withdrew, which abruptly terminated the arbitration proceedings. Business men of Glens Falls on the evening of the same day and on the following day endeavored to secure the appointment of new arbitrators from a list of twenty-five prepared by themselves. The president of the company signified his acquiescence in this plan, but the proposition was not accepted by the men.

The end of the strike was finally brought about through compromise propositions offered by the men. On November 1st a committee called upon the president and general manager of the company, and after consultation suggested terms of settlement which, with some amendments, were accepted by the railway officials. On the next day these terms were accepted by unanimous vote of the striking employees, who returned to work on Monday, November 3d, the military being withdrawn the same day. No contract was signed by the parties, but the terms of settlement, as summarized in press dispatches, were as follows:

Motormen and conductors who have been in the employ of the company less than two years will receive an increase of wages from sixteen cents to seventeen cents an hour, and those who have been employed over two years will be advanced from eighteen and one-half cents to nineteen cents an hour.

The inspection of cars on the Waterford division, which has heretofore been done by the motorman, will hereafter be done at night by men employed for that purpose. The motormen on

that division will therefore not receive the amount heretofore paid for that service. The men employed less than two years have received twenty-five cents a day and those over two years fifteen cents a day for such inspection.

All the old employees will be taken back except those against whom indictments have been found, and they will be re-employed if acquitted of the charges against them. All will receive their old positions. The men who deserted the union and went back to work will be retained in the employ of the company.

The Hudson Valley men will sever their relations with the Albany and Troy union, and organize a division of their own. The company refuse to enter into a contract with any organization; reserving the right to employ and discharge whom they please, but will not discriminate against union or non-union men.

The case of Osgood, who was discharged on account of a collision on the Waterford division, remains as it stood originally. General Manager Josselyn will give Osgood a hearing and report his findings.

Hereafter all grievances will be heard and determined by the general manager.

The net result of the strike was, therefore, an advance of five or ten cents per day in wages and the separation of the employees from the Troy union to form a local organization. The struggle is said to have cost the company nearly \$200,000, the employees lost over 10,000 day's work, the three counties concerned incurred an expense of about \$50,000 for military protection, and Glens Falls trades people suffered heavily. Several persons were indicted for rioting, two of whom prior to December had been convicted and committed to jail for 300 and 150 days respectively in default of fines.

Finally, Howard Osgood, whose discharge precipitated the strike, was given a hearing on November 22d and two days later was re-instated in the service, the general manager ruling that he had been unjustly discharged.

LITTLE FALLS KNITTERS

On the 21st of April the latch needle knitters in the several textile mills went on strike for an increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per day. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan investi-

gated this trouble, and in connection therewith tendered the services of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. On investigation he learned that the above demands had been submitted to the employers eight weeks previously, and had resulted in the strike on the above date. While only about eighty employees were directly involved, indirectly the strike resulted in practically stopping the production in the mills, as most of the work was passed through the hands of their department. Conferences were held with the representatives of both employers and employees, and Mr. Lundrigan found a disposition among the employers, who had formed either a permanent or temporary association among themselves, against meeting with the representatives of the men, especially as representing the union. After several attempts, and the securing of a counter proposition, which was rejected by the employees and finally another proposition from the employees, which was again rejected by the employers, Mr. Lundrigan's efforts ceased. The strike was settled May 5th by a conference at which an agreement was entered into with the strikers that they would return to work and undertake to work under the piece system, giving four weeks' trial with the understanding that should they fail to earn an equivalent to the advance in wages asked under this system the increase would be granted.

NEW YORK CITY BOOKBINDERS

On January 15th a notice was posted in the ten extra book-binding establishments of the metropolitan district that on and after the above date the Bookbinders' union would not be recognized in such shops. Practically all of the employees were members of Bookbinders' Local No. 77, and, owing to the posting of the said notice, all quit work. January 30th the Department became aware of the trouble through the medium of a letter from the secretary of Local Union No. 77. On February 2d Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan and Industrial Mediator Stark began an investigation and found that the employers were members of an organization known as the Manhattan Association. In an interview with A. Beverly Smith, manager of the

Manhattan Association, at which Mr. Brassel, president of such association, was present, it developed that the employers claimed the object in posting the notice which caused the strike was not, so far as their intention was concerned, for the purpose of discriminating against the union, but for the purpose of providing for the adjustment of all differences that might arise between employers and employees through the medium of the Manhattan Association, instead of in the local shops and with the local owner or employer. This at least was the version given by Mr. Smith. Later, on the same date, Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan and Mr. George A. Stevens, statistician of the New York sub-office, had an interview with the committee of Local No. 77, at which Mr. James S. Costello, business agent for a portion of the union bookbinders of Greater New York, was present. The differences existing in the extra bookbinding industry were discussed in an informal manner and the representatives of the employees claimed that no grievance existed so far as the employees were concerned except the posting of the notice before referred to, which they interpreted to mean the refusal of the employers to recognize the existence of their organization; that they were ready and willing to resume work upon the removal of the notices; and, if it was the desire of the Manhattan Association of the bookbinding employers to enter into negotiations for the purpose of establishing another method of handling the questions relating to the terms and conditions of employment, they would be ready and willing to become a party to such negotiations. The result of this interview was communicated to the employers by this Department through Manager Smith and apparently was unfavorably received by them. On April 21st Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan had another conference with the representatives of both employers and employees, with the object of trying to arrange for a further conference, the strike being still in existence. The employees' committee stated that they were ready and willing to meet a committee of the employers for the purpose of discussing the differences. The employers, however, decided that inasmuch as, according to their statement, they were running practically full-handed, there was no occasion for reopening negotiations,

and while they did not formally refuse to meet a committee of the employees they virtually did so by failing to take action on their proposition that they should do so. According to the information we have at the present time the strike has been partially settled by three of the shops concerned in the strike considering the request of the men and resuming the same relations with the union which existed previous to the strike. The other seven shops affected, while claiming to make no discrimination against union men, are reported to be running as open shops. The settlement in the three shops referred to was effected on April 1st.

NEW YORK CITY SILK WORKERS

The employees of the Brooklyn Silk Mills, located at Ridgewood, L. I., left their work on March 27th owing to a reduction of ten per cent in wages. The mill was in charge of Mr. Wm. H. Nauman, who acted as superintendent for the owners, who are Philadelphia parties. An effort was made to employ non-union help. This created a bitter feeling and a non-union man named Michael F. Larkinson, an Armenian, shot John Weber, one of the employees, on April 21st, and he died the same night. The union weavers at this mill are all Germans. On May 7th Bernard Stark, State Mediator, visited Ridgewood and had a meeting with the members of the union and also with Mr. Wm. H. Nauman. Mr. Stark arranged a satisfactory settlement regarding the scale of wages; the company agreeing to pay the same rate of wages as is paid by other silk mills making similar goods. This appeared to satisfy the members of the union and it was understood that they would return to work the following Monday. It seems, however, that after Mr. Stark's departure a question came up at a meeting of the union, and that the men would not return to work unless the superintendent was discharged. After some delay this concession was granted.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD SWITCHMEN

On November 19, 1901, all the yardmen employed at switching work in the New York City yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, to the number of about 300,

went on strike, the result being a nearly complete tie-up of freight traffic in New York, and a sympathetic strike of yardmen in New Haven. A majority of the strikers were members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a smaller number belonging to the Switchmen's Union and a considerable number were non-union men. The strike was entirely local in origin without authorization from either of the above mentioned national organizations, and was conducted for the men by a local committee representing both unionists and non-unionists.

The demands of the strikers, presented to the company after the strike was declared, called for the discharge of three officials, the terminal superintendent, who was alleged to be "unfit to hold his present position," the chief detective of the road for "harassing us with a band of brigands," and a newly appointed assistant yardmaster because, as alleged, the seniority rule had not been observed in his appointment. In response to the above, transmitted by telegraph, the superintendent of the New York division replied by wire, requesting the men to resume work and promising to confer with them in person and to investigate all grievances. The same request and promise were later repeated to the strikers' committee, but a meeting of the strikers decided to refuse to return to work until their demands were granted.

Several subsequent conferences between the committee and the New York superintendent as well as the general superintendent of the road failed to bring about an agreement. The final settlement of the strike was brought about by the efforts of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of the National Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Deputy Commissioner of Labor John Lundrigan and State Mediator of Industrial Disputes Bernard Stark. On November 22d the trainmen, after notifying the other strikers, acting through the local lodge of that order, appointed a committee to meet the general superintendent of the road. This committee, accompanied by Messrs. Lundrigan and Stark, carried to the superintendent a proposition that the men return to work and then present their grievances in due form to be investigated by the company. The first conference resulted in no agreement, but a subsequent meeting

of the same parties finally resulted in the substantial acceptance by the company of the above proposal. The local lodge of trainmen, after a stormy session, finally voted to adopt the proposal, which was to apply to all the strikers, in New Haven as well as New York, and whether members of the trainmen's organization or not, though the settlement was brought about through that order.

NEW YORK CITY TIN CAN MAKERS

On April 1st the employees of the American Can Company, in the factory known as the Ginna Factory, went on strike on account of the introduction of a "time check" or "cost check," to show the time consumed on each piece of work. On April 6th practically all of the employees employed in the six factories of this corporation in the metropolitan district went on strike for the same cause. The major portion of the employees concerned in this strike are members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, although many of the employees who went on strike, especially the former employees, were not members of any labor organization and were striking in sympathy with the other employees. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan began investigation of this strike on April 9th, having a conference with the representatives of the strikers and also the officials of the American Can Company. The officials of the corporation were at first not inclined to make any concession or modification, or to in any way recognize the representatives of the employees, especially as representing the labor union. After several conferences a plan was devised whereby the strikers were persuaded to modify their demands for the abolishment of the time or cost slips, agreeing that they would allow the use of the slips in question in the workrooms of the factory on condition that the employees would not be required or obliged to handle said slips. After presenting this proposition to the general officers of the company, they decided that the matter was a local one pertaining to each individual factory and must be settled through the local managers of the several factories. On the 12th of the month a conference was arranged between separate committees appointed for that purpose from each factory

and the local management of the separate factories, with the result that a satisfactory settlement was arrived at in all except the Ginna Factory, in which the trouble originated. The manager at this plant at first declined to accede; however, on the 14th the manager of this plant also agreed to the concession asked, and all of the employees of the six plants affected resumed work on the 15th. The number of employees engaged in this strike was about 1,204, of whom 324 were females. The duration of the strike was fifteen days in the Ginna plant, and of the general strike ten days.

NIAGARA FALLS BUILDING TRADES

On April 1st all of the union employees engaged in the building trades, except the stone and brick masons, went on strike for the establishment of an eight-hour day and a general increase in wages which would average about fifteen per cent. The strikers included carpenters, painters, paper hangers, plumbers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and plasterers. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan visited Niagara Falls April 2d for the purpose of investigating this strike and tendering the services of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Both parties were at that time unwilling to submit their differences to arbitration. It was found on investigation that practically all of the employees were members of their respective unions and that the employers were all organized into an association known as the Niagara Falls Building Association. Several conferences were held by Mr. Lundrigan with the representatives of both organizations and eventually he succeeded in having appointed a special committee to represent each trade to meet with a like committee of employers from the several trades. After several fruitless conferences and considerable bitter feeling and some misrepresentation, the matter was finally settled by a second series of conferences held on May 15th and 16th. The terms of the settlement were along the lines of a general increase in wages, varying according to the different trades, averaging about eight per cent, and the agreement to the nine-hour day until Labor Day of this year, and the

establishment of the eight-hour day after Labor Day. The number of men involved in this strike was about 800 and the duration of the strike was about forty-five days.

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NIAGARA FALLS LEAD WORKERS

All the employees of the Electric Lead Reduction Company of Niagara Falls, eighteen in number, struck on October 2, 1901, because of the refusal of the company to receive the shop committee of their union and on account of the employment of non-unionists, which, it was claimed, violated the firm's agreement with the union. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan arranged a conference of the parties, only to find that the superintendent of the company would not take back any of the strikers and that the president supported him in such refusal. No settlement could be effected, therefore, and the strikers' places were gradually filled by other men.

OGDENSBURG LONGSHOREMEN

During the period of navigation last year a strike or lockout was instituted between the longshoremen and the Rutland Transit Company at Ogdensburg. Efforts were made by the Labor Department to bring about a settlement of these difficulties at that time; but it resulted in failure, owing to the attitude of the general manager, Mr. Clements, who insisted that none of the men who were parties to the strike should be re-employed by the Rutland Transit Company. About March 25th of this year request was received by the Department from representatives of the Longshoremen's Union of Ogdensburg to undertake to bring about a settlement of the difficulty, which was still in existence. This Department opened correspondence with the officials of the Rutland Transit Company; Mr. D. J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, and the officers of the local union at Ogdensburg, with the intent of securing an adjustment of the trouble. Our efforts have resulted in failure, owing to the officials of the Rutland Transit Company maintaining the position of declining to re-open negotiations.

ONEIDA CIGARMAKERS

On November 30, 1901, the cigar factory of Powell & Goldstein, in Oneida, was closed by a strike of 152 cigarmakers and packers, the forty-one other employees of the firm being also thrown out of work thereby. The strikers demanded that the factory foreman, Ahrens by name, who had been discharged for failure to carry out the firm's orders, should be reinstated, and that the foreman of the stock department, Sanders by name, should be discharged. There had been a dispute in February, 1901, concerning the employment of Sanders, who was then factory foreman, which had been adjusted by his transfer to the stock department and the appointment of Ahrens to the foremanship.

The strike was voted at a meeting of Cigar Makers' Union No. 12, at which an application to the international union for authority to strike was drawn up. But on the following morning, without waiting for approval from international headquarters, the strike committee presented the demands to the firm, precipitating the strike.

On December 20th First Deputy Commissioner of Labor Williams went to Oneida and conferred with the firm, and with the strike committee of the union, tendering to each the services of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The committee declined the board's services. The employers were apparently willing to submit the matter to the board, but declared their determination never to re-employ certain of the strikers upon any terms, and that rather than accede to the demands made they were prepared to move their factory to another locality. Again, on December 28th, Mr. Williams, in company with Second Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan, met each of the parties, but they were unable to bring about a conference or effect a settlement.

The dispute was finally terminated by Mr. Adolph Strasser, an agent of the international union. Acting with authority from international headquarters and after full investigation, Mr. Strasser, at a meeting of the union, declared the strike application to be based upon a misrepresentation of facts and

null and void, instructed the union to discontinue the payment of strike benefits, and promised the protection of the international to all members who returned to work. Thereupon a division in the union occurred, being apparently the culmination of previous dissensions, part of the members accepting Mr. Strasser's decision and going to work at noon on January 9th. The remainder appealed against the decision to the international president, but that officer sustained the agent's decision and work was generally resumed before the end of January.

PORT CHESTER IRON MOLDERS AND CORE MAKERS.

On April 30, 1902, 220 iron molders and core makers employed at Abendroth Brothers' foundry, Port Chester, went on strike. The men engaged in the dispute were members of Union No. 216, Stamford, Conn. Bernard Stark, State Mediator of Industrial Disputes, visited the foundry and had an interview with W. A. Mills, vice-president of the company, who stated the position of the company in regard to the demands made by their employees. Mr. Stark met with a committee of the men at Lebanon, Conn., took the statement of the men in regard to the strike and received a copy of the demands made by the men April 30th:

"1st. Recognition of the union.

"2d. Price list on all jobs and the price book to be in the hands of the shop committee.

"3d. Heater men to be paid for castings lost on account of bad cores.

"4th. Pipe men twenty-five per cent advance and daywork when breaking in new men, pay to be \$2.50 per day; bench and stove plate twenty per cent advance."

On May 1st Abendroth Brothers sent reply to the demands of the men and Mr. Stark endeavored to arrange a meeting to compromise the matter. On May 12th a meeting was held in New York City, composed of five members of the molders' union and the officers of the company. The result of the meeting was that the men called a meeting and decided to return to work on Wednesday morning. The settlement was made on the follow-

ing basis: An advance on soil pipe, a revision of the prices on stove plate, and an agreement to furnish a printed list of all the castings being made in the shop.

In this connection Mr. Stark desires to add that most of the men engaged in this dispute, while working in this State, are residents of Connecticut and members of the Stamford, Conn., union. Nevertheless the committee of the union received Mr. Stark very courteously and were only too glad to confer with him as to the mode of settling the dispute.

ROCHESTER ELECTRICAL WORKERS

The members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 46 of Rochester, forty in number, struck on October 1, 1901, for an increase in the minimum wage rate from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. The same demand had been made several months earlier but allowed to rest until a short time before the strike, when it was renewed. Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lundrigan visited Rochester twice in an endeavor to arrange conferences of the parties, but without success. The strikers expressed willingness to confer, but the employers, all of whom were members of a contractors' association, declined to meet the men, claiming that the men had not given sufficient notice of the strike. A settlement was finally reached at a conference arranged by the Grand Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the increase in wages being conceded to the men. The agreement will be found in section 4 (No. 3).

SCHENECTADY ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MAKERS

On April 17th the buffers and polishers in the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady went on strike, owing to a reduction in the piece price adopted by the company. The screw machine operators went out in sympathy, making in all about 300 men. The buffers and polishers claimed the cut in wages was an unjust one. The company issued a statement in which they said they would not recede from their present position; the result of this being that on April 18th a general strike occurred among the various shops of the company, when 6,600 employees left their work. On April 18th Deputy Commissioner

Lundrigan visited Schenectady and had a conference with the officers of the company in reference to the strike, tendering the services of the State Board of Arbitration, if desired. On April 19th Mr. Bernard Stark, State Mediator of Industrial Disputes, visited Schenectady, had a meeting with the officers of the union and received a statement from Mr. W. H. Lamp, secretary, as to the difficulty between the men and the company. Subsequently Mr. Stark had an interview with some of the officers of the company. During this interview a committee representing the union visited the works and entered into a conference with Mr. G. E. Emmons, general manager, and other officials. The result of this conference was that the following notice was issued by the company:

"The difficulty with the employees of the company has been compromised on the following basis: All employees are to return to work Monday, April 21st, as if nothing had occurred, with a definite promise on the part of the management that the dispute over piecework prices in the Palenburgh department will be taken up and adjusted promptly on an equitable basis, and there is to be no discrimination against any of the employees."

In accordance with the notice all employees returned to work on Monday, April 21st.

SILVER CREEK IRON WORKERS

A strike of twenty-two molders in the shops of the Huntly, the Invincible, and the S. Howes manufacturing companies of Silver Creek, makers of grain cleaning machinery, was declared on October 18, 1901, to secure an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages. At about the same time a joint request was made by all the trades in the shops which had become organized for recognition of the unions. This latter request led the three firms to close down on the 21st of the month, thereby locking out 238 employees. Several days later, however, the shops were opened, but the employees were informed that no one could return to work except as an individual upon formal application. About ninety non-union men at once went to work, the unionists, however, refusing to return. Efforts by Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan to settle the dispute were unavailing, as the

firm refused to recognize any organization, though willing to take back practically all the men individually. The controversy continued until November 9th, when the employees returned to work upon the same basis as before the suspension of work.

TONAWANDA IRON AND STEEL WORKERS

Some of the ore handlers employed by the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company formed a union and on the following day several of them were dismissed, April 24th, by the superintendent, supposedly owing to their membership in the union. When the next shift of men went to work they were called together by the superintendent and given to understand that they should take their choice between leaving the services of their employer or refrain from joining the union. Practically all of the men in that particular department acknowledged membership in the union and were told that their services were no longer required. Almost daily the following week men were alleged to have been dismissed owing to their membership in the union. Finally, all of the ore handlers quit. On May 2d a sympathetic strike started among the furnace men and coke handlers, with the result that it compelled the closing of one of the two furnaces on the 3d ult. and finally on the 4th ult. the closing down of the remaining furnace. About 500 men were involved in what the men termed a lockout and the employers a strike. Practically the only question involved was the right of the men to join and belong to a labor union, and the recognition of the union by the employer. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan held conferences with committees representing the men and also the officials of the furnace company. He tendered the services of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which were declined by the employers, and at the request of the men submitted a proposition that they return to work and work the balance of the season under the same conditions as existed previous to the strike, the men agreeing not to engage in any sympathetic strike, but to have the privilege of forming and belonging to a union. This proposition was rejected by the company, who refused absolutely to employ men who were known to belong to a labor union. The

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men were not willing to return to work as individuals. The company, it is understood, succeeded, about June 1st, in starting up their plant with a reduced force of men partially imported from elsewhere and those who have either deserted or failed to become members of the local union. The actual result was loss of the strike by the employees.

TROY LINEMEN AND LABORERS

On May 24th the linemen employed in the construction of a new telephone in the city of Troy struck for an advance of wages and reduction of hours. The company refused to accede to the demands, when all the linemen left their work. On June 6th about seventy-five laborers employed by the company quit work in sympathy with the linemen. Bernard Stark, State Mediator of Industrial Disputes, visited Troy on June 9th and had a lengthy interview at Federation Hall with a committee of Union No. 137. Mr. Stark also called at the office of the company and had a conference with the officers in charge. The result of both interviews led to a meeting on June 10th between the company and a committee of the union and Mr. Stark, and an agreeable settlement was brought about through the latter's efforts.

III

STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

In the twelve-month period, October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration collected reports on 142 different industrial disputes—including in that term both strikes and lockouts. These disputes involved more than 1,075 firms or establishments, of which about 950 were obliged to suspend work, and in them 34,389 working people were directly concerned as disputants, while 3,681 more were indirectly affected through suspension of work. The aggregate amount of time lost by the wage earners directly concerned was 502,774 work days, and that by wage earners who took no active part in disputes was 70,511, making the entire loss 573,285 days' work. The average number of working days lost by the disputants was fifteen.

As compared with the preceding year few of the disputes of 1902 were of commanding importance. In 1901 a single dispute (in Troy shirt and collar factories) caused the loss of an aggregate of 190,000 working days, and the total days lost in 126 recorded disputes exceeded 800,000. This year, as already stated, the total days lost in 142 disputes was 573,285, while the largest single dispute (embracing all the building trades of Niagara Falls) covered only 32,000 days lost. In the disputes of 1902, however, a larger number of employees was directly concerned than in 1901, largely on account of two large strikes of short duration: thus, a strike of electrical apparatus makers in Schenectady actively engaged 6,600 workers, few of whom stopped work for more than two days, and the New York carpenters' strike involved about 4,300 artisans for a few days only.

There were altogether twelve disputes, each of which concerned upwards of 500 workmen, as shown below:

- 3 disputes in which 1 to 9 employees took part.
- 17 disputes in which 10 to 19 employees took part.
- 38 disputes in which 20 to 49 employees took part.

- 31 disputes in which 50 to 99 employees took part.
- 28 disputes in which 100 to 199 employees took part.
- 23 disputes in which 200 to 499 employees took part.
- 12 disputes in which 500 or more employees took part.

142

As a rule the Bureau pays no attention to disputes that involve fewer than ten workers and two of the three such disputes recorded might have been omitted; the third, however, caused other workmen to be thrown out of work by the closing down of the factory.

The average number of strikers to a dispute was 242, but the dispute involving from twenty to fifty employees is the one that occurred most frequently.

The duration of disputes was as follows:

- 17 disputes lasted not to exceed 2 days.
- 13 disputes lasted from 3 to 4 days.
- 25 disputes lasted from 5 to 7 days.
- 26 disputes lasted from 8 to 14 days.
- 12 disputes lasted from 15 to 21 days.
- 10 disputes lasted from 22 to 30 days.
- 26 disputes lasted from 31 to 60 days.
- 8 disputes lasted from 61 to 90 days.
- .. disputes lasted from 91 to 120 days.
- 5 disputes lasted 121 days or longer.

Of the five disputes that lasted more than four months, four began in 1901, but did not of course involve a complete shutting down of works for so long a time. Thus thirteen coopers and trimmers in a Glens Falls lime works struck August 6, 1901, and their demand was not granted until March 1, 1902; in the meantime, however, they all found work elsewhere, and the estimated time lost is only 400 days. But ten machinists in a Little Falls bicycle works, who struck for reduction in hours and increase of wages May 20, 1901, were idle until their demand was granted, March 3, 1902—making a loss of 2,870 days for the 287 days' duration of the dispute. Long-standing disputes of plumbers and street railway men in Jamestown nominally lasted a year, but involved a very small amount of idleness—a total of 800 days for the plumbers and 1,500 days for the motormen (which is equivalent to the idleness of five men for

one year). The fifth of the long strikes involved sixty-two employees of a Rochester thermometer manufacturer, lasted 164 days and caused the loss of 5,000 work-days. Recurring to the table, one observes the number of disputes that lasted between two and three months was eight, between one and two months, twenty-six. Of the 142 disputes fifty-five, or forty per cent, lasted less than one week. From five to fourteen days appears to be the duration of the typical dispute.

The following table is a recapitulation of Table II, which in turn summarizes the detailed Table (I):

	Number of disputes.	NO. ESTABLISH- MENTS		NO. EMPLOYEES		Duration in working days.
		Con- cerned.	Closed.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	
<i>A. Disputes begun before October 1, 1901.</i>						
1. Stone and clay products.....	1	1	.....	13	.....	400
2. Metals, machinery, etc.....	1	1	.....	10	.....	2,870
12. Building.....	1	8	.....	25	.....	800
13. Transportation.....	1	1	.....	60	5	1,600
Total	4	11	.....	108	5	5,570
<i>B. Disputes begun after October 1, 1901.</i>						
1-A. Nurseries.....	1	1	1	150	.....	300
1-C. Oyster fisheries.....	1	9	.....	270	.....	16,200
1. Stone and clay products.....	5	7	5	510	45	7,617
2. Metals, machinery, etc.....	49	191	129	12,914	1,174	134,642
3. Wood and furniture.....	4	7	1	1,205	68	45,190
4. Shoes and gloves.....	7	7	5	621	599	33,633
5. Chemicals.....	1	1	1	93	17	660
6. Paper and pulp.....	6	7	6	1,351	500	9,082
7. Printing and paper goods.....	7	22	12	462	30	26,018
8. Textiles.....	9	13	8	398	230	23,908
9. Clothing... ..	4	89	87	2,930	98	36,784
10. Food, tobacco, liquors.....	10	34	33	1,194	184	29,809
11. Electric light, etc.....	1	1	.....	21	10	1,488
12. Building.....	25	628	611	10,787	523	159,874
13. Transportation.....	7	40	38	1,361	198	36,835
15. Hotels, restaurants, etc.....	1	7	7	14	.....	675
Total	138	1,064	944	34,281	3,676	567,715
Grand total.....	142	1,075	944	34,389	3,681	573,285

It appears that the metal and machine industries account for fifty of the 142 disputes, and the building trades for twenty-six more. The same two groups of industries embrace 828 of the 1,075 firms involved; 23,736 of the 34,389 workers directly concerned; and 300,000 of the 573,285 work days lost. The promi-

nence of the two industries also appears in the following list of the seventeen principal disputes, arranged in order of diminishing importance:

Locality.	Industry or trade.	Number of dispute in Table I.	Employees directly concerned.	Duration (weeks).	Total (estimated) number of days of work lost.
1. Niagara Falls....	Building trades.....	128	800	6	32,000
2. New York City..	Plasterers and laborers	127	1,600	3	27,200
3. Buffalo.....	Carpenters	113	800	5½	26,400
4. Rochester.....	Chair makers ..	62	450	15	26,000
5. Yonkers.....	Hat makers.....	98	1,100	6	22,000
6. New York City..	Telephone linemen and inspectors	138	300	12	20,650
7. New York City..	Carpenters.....	123	4,300	1½	18,000
8. Sayville.....	Oystermen.....	6	270	11	16,200
9. Tonawanda.....	Blast furnace men.....	38	432	6	15,676
10. N. Y. (Brooklyn)	Painters and decorators....	126	650	4	15,600
11. Elmira.....	Bridge and structural iron workers	23	400	11	15,000
12. New York City..	Tin can makers.....	31	1,200	2	14,448
13. New York City..	Bridge and structural iron workers	26	290	9	12,252
14. New York City..	Printing pressmen.....	84	165	12	12,210
15. Schenectady....	Electrical apparatus makers.....	58	6,600	1	11,850
16. Buffalo.....	Plumbers.....	116	250	7	10,980
17. Hudson Valley..	Railway employees.....	136	200	9	10,800

The most important strike was that of the Niagara Falls building trades, lasting six weeks and entailing a loss of 32,000 days of work on 800 artisans, but the most serious dispute was that on the Hudson Valley railway, which affected only 200 employees, but lasted nine weeks and entailed much distress in the communities along the line. Both of these disputes have been described in the preceding section, as have the disputes of the Buffalo carpenters and plumbers, Tonawanda blast furnace men, New York tin can makers, and Schenectady electrical apparatus makers. Accounts are given below of the disputes of the New York carpenters and Brooklyn painters, as well as the New York piano workers, and particulars of the remaining disputes mentioned above will be found in Table I.

NEW YORK, MANHATTAN, CARPENTERS AND KINDRED TRADES

In the Borough of Manhattan there are twenty-two local branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with an aggregate membership of 6,557. Eighteen of these subordinate unions are made up of carpenters and joiners, while the remaining four are

composed, respectively, of cabinetmakers, framers, machine wood workers, and stairbuilders. From September, 1899, to the time of the wage changes that took place in September, 1902, the carpenters and framers received \$4 per day, the stairbuilders \$3.84, and the cabinetmakers and machine wood workers \$18 weekly, the working time for all classes being forty-four hours per week.

Early in the spring of the current year a movement was started looking to an increase in wages, and it was finally decided to demand \$4.50 per day for carpenters, framers and stairbuilders, the workers on buildings, and \$3.78 a day, or \$20.79 for a week of five and one-half days, for the cabinetmakers and machine wood workers, the shop or inside men. On the 23d of June this circular, signed by the executive committee of the borough district council, was addressed to "architects, builders, general contractors, boss carpenters, and those employing carpenters and joiners, framers, stairbuilders, cabinetmakers and machine hands: "

"GENTLEMEN.— You are hereby notified that on and after September 1, 1902, the wages of all men working on buildings (or outside men) shall be \$4.50 per day, and for all shop hands (or inside men) the wages shall be \$3.78 per day, minimum, for eight hours a day for the first five days and four hours on Saturday, for all men; no work to be done between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p. m. on Saturday. All wages to be paid weekly on Saturday at or before 12 o'clock, noon, in the shop or on jobs, and all other trade rules existing at present shall remain in force."

During the first week in August the executive committee of the district council met the representatives of the employers' organizations—the Master Carpenters' Association, and the Interior Decorators and Cabinet Manufacturers' Association—and discussed the proposed advance in pay. These employers refused to accede to the demands, and on August 27th the chairman of each shop or job received instructions to present a printed form to his employer requesting the latter to affix his signature agreeing to pay the increased wage rate, and, if signed, to deliver it to the executive committee on either August 30th or September 1st. In the event of the refusal of the employers to comply, the members were directed to appear at the union headquarters in Bohemian National hall, East Seventy-third street, on Tuesday, September 2d, and sign the strike book. By the last-mentioned date 210 firms had conceded the demands, but the two associations of employers and a number of individual concerns still held out against the workmen's terms. The strike was therefore in full force on that day. On the following afternoon it was officially reported by the executive committee, composed of George D. Gaillard, chairman; Frank Gilliard, secretary; Christopher Kelly, William Laste and William Charles, that eighty-three more firms had signed, and that 2,975 men were then on strike in the several trades. After the dispute commenced the employers' associations expressed a willingness to raise the rate twenty-five cents per day, but this offer was rejected by the union committee. Fifty-one employers accepted the

new scale on Thursday, on which day the number of men out had dwindled to 2,122, and was still further reduced to 1,878 on Friday, when not only did the two employers' organizations yield, but forty-two individual concerns, among them two of the largest in the city, pursued a like course, so that when the books were closed on Saturday, the 6th, there were but 532 members recorded on strike. On September 8th an additional twenty-three firms announced their compliance with the demands, and it was also reported that 172 workmen were at that time on the strike rolls. All but twenty-three of these had returned to work by the 11th, and the strike was practically ended.

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

In March the employing painters of Brooklyn borough received notice from the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators to the effect that with the beginning of the succeeding August the scale of wages for plain work would be \$3.50 per day, and for decorative painting \$4 per day, an advance of fifty cents, respectively, and that eight hours would constitute a day's work, with four hours on Saturday, this being a reduction of three hours in the weekly working time.

On August 2d it was stated that forty-seven firms, employing some 300 journeymen, had complied with the union's demands. Other establishments refused either to raise the rates or grant the Saturday half holiday, and a general strike, involving 650 painters, was ordered. Each day thereafter a number of concerns acceded, and with the advent of September nearly all the union members had obtained the increased wages and the decreased working time. This agreement was signed by employers:

"On and after the 1st of August, 1902, I hereby agree to employ on y members of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators at the following rates, as defined in their circular issued March 10, 1902, as follows:

"For plain painting not less than \$3.50 per day.

"For decorative work (including gilding) not less than \$4 per day.

"Eight hours will constitute a day's work, from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., on all week days, with the exception of Saturday, when four hours shall be worked, from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, constituting one-half day's work, and under no consideration shall members of the above body work from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturday."

NEW YORK CITY PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS

In July, 1901, the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America selected the fall of 1902 as a propitious time to seek the nine-hour working day for the members of its branches in Greater New York. Meanwhile the matter was discussed by the various local unions in that city, and it was finally decided to demand a reduction of the daily labor hours from ten to nine and an increase of wages, besides time-and-a-half

for overtime employment and double price for work performed on Sundays and holidays. It was also determined to make an effort to bring about the abolition of the contract system in the trade. The joint executive board of the various subordinate organizations was charged with the task of embodying these propositions in a circular and submitting them to the manufacturers of pianos and organs. This was done on the 17th of last September, and the date set for the new rules to go into effect was the 22d of that month. Upon receipt of the circular letter the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association, comprising some of the best known establishments, held a meeting and agreed to concede the nine-hour day. At the same time it was resolved not to accede to the unions' demand to pay the workmen time-and-a-half for overtime and double price for Sundays and holidays. As to wage increases the association expressed a willingness to let each firm or corporation take up the question and consider it at a conference with its own employees. Regarding the abolition of the contract system in such shops as employed it, the association denied "the right of the men to dictate the system upon which work shall be done, and the demand on that point is refused."

While a number of concerns immediately accepted the conditions proposed by the unions, strikes, involving 550 pianomakers, occurred in some of the factories on September 22d because of non-compliance with the men's terms. In several of these latter shops the workers were out for a few days, and in others a week or more elapsed before a satisfactory understanding was reached, while in one large establishment a settlement was not effected until October 20th. Altogether the demands were granted by sixty-five concerns, employing 6,505 persons, and only two firms declined to accept the proposals of the unions.

Table VI gives particulars concerning the total number of disputes in each locality. It appears that of the 142 disputes recorded, thirty-three were in New York City, thirteen in Buffalo, eight in Albany, seven in Rochester, four each in Auburn, Glens Falls, Oswego, Schenectady and Utica, three each in Cohoes and Niagara Falls, two in Binghamton, Elmira, Jamestown, Little Falls, Newburgh and Syracuse, and one in forty-three smaller places.

Of the 34,389 employees directly concerned in disputes, 13,102 were in New York City, 6,793 in Schenectady, 1,883 in Buffalo, 1,612 in Syracuse, and 1,409 in Rochester.

Of the 573,285 days of working time lost through disputes, 220,762 were in New York City, 46,967 in Buffalo, 43,802 in Rochester, 32,738 in Niagara Falls, and 22,000 in Yonkers.

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DISPUTES

Tables III, IV and VI, at the end of this section, show the causes and results of disputes, both in the various industries and in different localities. The following table is a summary of Table III:

CAUSE OR OBJECT.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND OF WORKMEN CONCERNED WHICH WERE—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—		
	Won by em- ployers.	Won by workmen.	Compromised.	Dis- putes.	Em- ployees directly con- cerned.	Work- ing days lost.
Increase of wages.....	(16) 2,416	(27) 9,667	(21) 2,816	64	14,899	221,830
Reduction in wages.....	(4) 369	(3) 212	(1) 302	8	883	18,610
Reduction in hours.....	(9) 791	(10) 2,852	(5) 1,573	24	5,016	111,493
Increase in hours.....		(1) 40		1	40	200
Trade unionism.....	(1) 1,492	(9) 892	(5) 735	22	3,119	88,762
Employment of particular persons..	(8) 913	(1) 200		9	1,113	14,127
Working arrangements.....	(3) 103	(2) 302	(3) 1,618	8	2,023	28,165
Payment of wages.....	(1) 66	(1) 13		2	79	3,832
Sympathetic strikes.....	(1) 350	(1) 6,600		2	6,950	14,650
Miscellaneous.....	(1) 152		(1) 115	2	267	1,105
Total.....	(51) 6,652	(55) 20,778	(36) 6,959	142	34,389	502,774

Nearly one-half (64 out of 142) of the disputes were occasioned by demands for higher wages, while the second most important cause of disputes was the movement toward shorter hours of work. The third influential cause of disputes was the demand of employees for their right to bargain collectively—that is, trade unionism. These were the principal causes of strikes and lockouts, whether one counts simply the number of disputes or the aggregate amount of working time lost thereby. With respect to numbers involved, the two sympathetic strikes were conspicuous, but owing to their brief duration they count for little in the essential matter of time lost. Shop rules or working arrangements caused seven disputes, with the loss of 22,565 days; proposed reduction in wages eight disputes, with loss of 18,610 days; employment of particular persons (frequently a question of trade unionism) nine disputes and the loss of 14,127 working days; proposed lengthening of the hours of labor two disputes and the loss of 5,800 days.

Table IV shows the results of disputes to be as follows:

	Disputes.	Establishments.	Strikers.	Working days lost.
Won by employers.....	51	79	8,852	168,295
Won by workmen.....	55	661	20,778	157,061
Compromised.....	36	335	6,959	177,418
Total.....	142	1,075	34,389	502,774

It thus appears that the workmen were more successful than the employers, for they not only won outright a larger number of disputes, but also won partial successes through a considerable number of disputes that were compromised. A compromise in most cases represents something of a gain for the side that took the initiative in demanding a change in the labor contract; and as this initiative was usually taken by the working people, the result of compromise is some measure of success, although less than what they sought. Measuring the disputes solely by the amount of time lost, the employers were successful in only one-third of the disputes.

Demand for Increased Wages.—Of the sixty-four disputes caused by demands for an increase in the rate of wages, the workmen won twenty-seven, involving 9,667 employees; lost sixteen, involving 2,416 employees, and compromised twenty-one, involving 2,816 employees. Three-fifths of all the strikers were artisans in the building trades, carpenters being especially conspicuous. The movement for an advance in wage rates which took place in the building trades of New York City in the spring and summer of 1902, attained considerable success without involving the closing down of all building operations, and the results of that movement are shown in the chapter on Changes in Wages in the current report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Those trades involved in strikes were carpenters, masons (cement and stone), painters (Brooklyn) and plasterers, together with plasterers' laborers; an account of the carpenters' and painters' strikes is given on pages 55-57. It will be noted that of the seventeen disputes in the building trades industry, only one was absolutely lost by the workmen; the exception being a five-day strike of 149 Buffalo electricians in January, 1902.

In the metal trades 1,162 workmen struck for higher wages; 340 were completely and 451 partially successful, while 371 were completely defeated.

In the manufacture of paper 1,223 workmen struck for higher wages, and all were completely or partially successful. The largest strike, involving nearly 1,000 workingmen, lasted only four days, owing to the successful mediation of the Bureau; an account of which will be found in section two, under Glens Falls.

The most noteworthy failure of strike for higher wages was that of 1,100 hat makers who stopped work June 5th to enforce a demand for an increase of five cents a dozen. By the end of July all the strikers had returned to work at their former rates or had been replaced by new men. The total number of working days lost is estimated at 22,000.

An even greater loss of working time was involved in the unsuccessful strike of 295 linemen and inspectors employed by New York City telephone companies, who were out from the end of February to May 20th, and thereby lost 20,650 days of work.

Against Reductions in Wage Rates.—Eight disputes in which 883 employees were directly and 282 indirectly concerned centered about proposed reductions in wages. In four cases the employers were successful, the most noteworthy successes being a New York City shoe factory, where 100 employees lost 3,400 days of work, and a Middletown cigar factory, where 250 employees lost 3,500 work days; in both cases a considerable majority of the employees being women and girls. On the other hand eighty-six employees (forty-six being women) of a silk mill in the metropolis successfully resisted a proposed cut in wages although they were out sixty-nine days and lost 5,834 work days. One large dispute on this question was compromised—that in which 400 employees of an underwear establishment in Peekskill were out eighteen days, and thus lost 7,200 days of work. It is noteworthy that most of the disputes in this class involved more female than male workers.

Hours of Labor.—In many cases a demand for shorter hours is coupled with a demand for an advance in wages, so that the resulting dispute may be correctly classified under either cause. Taking into consideration those disputes in which the question of hours seemed most prominent, the record shows twenty-four such disputes, with 5,016 strikers, 1,338 other employees affected, and a loss of 111,493 days of work by the strikers. In nine disputes the workmen were unsuccessful, but these disputes were nearly all of small dimensions, an exception being the strike of 450 Rochester chair makers for the nine-hour day, lasting from May 3d to August 10th, and involving an estimated loss of 30,000 work days.

On the other hand 1,500 garment workers in Syracuse won the nine-hour day, after a five-day strike, and 800 workmen in the building trades of Niagara Falls established the eight-hour day after a general strike from April 1st to May 16th. In New York City 2,900 piano workers won the nine-hour day (see chapter VI of the current report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics), but only 550 struck work (September 22d to October 20th). In Rochester 250 coal handlers won the nine-hour day after a strike of three days' duration.

Trade Unionism.—After questions of wages and hours, the most frequent subject of dispute was the "recognition of the union," although this question too is frequently complicated with disputes about wages, hours, right to discharge particular persons (for example, union leaders), etc. This year twenty-two disputes have been classed under this heading, a majority being in the iron and steel trades. In those trades the employers were almost invariably successful, as they were also in the case of a two months' strike of seventy shoe workers in a metropolitan factory. The working people won outright four disputes in the building trades, three in the printing trades and two in the metal trades. Several important disputes were compromised: e. g., a one-month strike of 325 saw mill employees in Glens Falls (see page 27 above), causing a loss of 8,450 days of work; a three-months' strike of 102 bookbinders in New York City (see page 39 above), causing an estimated loss of 8,364 work

days; the serious strike of 200 motormen and conductors on the Hudson Valley railway lasting from September 1st to November 3d, with a loss of 10,800 work days (described at page 30).

Employment of Particular Individuals.—Of the nine disputes regarding the employment of particular persons, the workmen were almost invariably defeated. In but one instance were they successful. Nearly one-half the strikers and five-sevenths of the aggregate duration of disputes were due to three strikes in cigar factories, in which the employees demanded the discharge of a foreman. In one case, in New York City, the employer yielded to the demand after a four-day strike; but in Albany and Oneida the employers resisted the demand and readily replaced the workmen who quit work.

Working Arrangements.—Eight disputes which involved 2,023 workmen, with a total loss of 28,165 days of work, turned on shop rules and other arrangements of the work. The most important disputes were compromised, namely, the strike of 1,200 makers of tin cans in New York City factories, which the Bureau assisted in adjusting (see page 43 above), and the strike of 400 employees of Rochester furniture factories for the abolition of piece work.

Various.—Two disputes relative to the regular payment of wages took place. One on the part of thirteen coopers and trimmers in a Glens Falls lime works, which lasted from August, 1901, to March, 1902, had for its purpose the establishment of a weekly pay-day and was finally successful. In a printing establishment at Rouses Point sixty-six compositors quit work two months to enforce a demand for regular payment of wages, but were defeated with the loss of 3,400 work days.

Two sympathetic strikes were recorded. The most important one—that of 6,600 electrical apparatus makers of Schenectady (see page 48 above)—was won by the workmen. The strike of 350 bridge workers in New York City in sympathy with fellow-craftsmen of Philadelphia failed at the end of a week.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT

Table V shows how the disputes in each industry were settled. A summary for all industries is given herewith:

MODE OF SETTLEMENT.	Disputes.	Workmen involved.
By direct negotiations between disputants.....	91	29,615
By workmen returning to work on employers' terms.....	25	5,519
By replacement of employees.....	16	1,179
By mediation or conciliation.....	8	1,685
By reduction of working force.....	1	66
By arbitration.....	.....	.....
Mode of settlement not reported.....	1	6
Total.....	142	38,070

About two-thirds of the disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the two sides; of the fifty-one disputes won by the employees this table shows that twenty-five were won as a result of the old employees returning to work, and sixteen by the employment of new workpeople, while one dispute was terminated by a reduction in the working force. Mediation or conciliation brought about the termination of eight disputes, as follows:

(1) Strike of 325 employees of a Glens Falls saw mill, lasting one month, and finally terminated at conferences arranged by the State Board.

(2) Strike of 175 employees in a Buffalo shoe factory against anticipated reduction in wages. Terminated on third day, through the intervention of the State Board.

(3) Strike of 250 employees in a Ballston paper mill for advance in wages; terminated on the third day at conference arranged by the State Board.

(4) Strike of twenty bookbinders and pressmen in a Buffalo printing office against employment of non-union men; terminated on eighth day through the intervention of the State Board.

(5) Strike of eighty-six weavers in a New York silk ribbon factory against reduction in wages; terminated through the intervention of the State Board.

(6) Strike of 250 workers in a Middletown cigar factory against reduction in wages; terminated at the end of two weeks through the intervention of the Business Men's Association of Middletown; wages reduced.

(7) Strike of 281 switchmen in the New York yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for discharge of a superintendent; terminated on sixth day at a conference arranged by the national officers of the union and the State Board of Mediation.

(8) Strike of 100 laborers and linemen employed by a telephone company in Troy for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated at the end of two weeks at conference arranged by the State Board.

Three other disputes which the Board of Arbitration was largely instrumental in bringing to a close were the strike of 1,200 tin can makers in New York City against a certain check system, a strike of more than 1,000 paper makers in the mills of the International Paper Company, which was only partially settled at a conference held before the arrival of the Department's representative, and a partially developed dispute between the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company and its employees, which was not tabulated. Details of these ten disputes in which the State Board intervened with some degree of success have already been given in section two.

TABLE I.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISPUTES REPORTED

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.			EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)					
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
A. DISPUTES BEGUN									
1	Glens Falls.....	Lime works.....	1	...	18	Coopers.....	7	...	7
					16	Trimmers.....	6	...	6
					46	Others.....	...	...	...
2	Little Falls.....	Bicycle works....	1	...	18	Machinists.....	10	...	10
					82	Others.....	...	...	...
3	Jamestown.....	Master plumbers..	*8	...	25	Plumbers.....	25	...	25
4	Jamestown.....	Street railway....	1	...	60	Conductors and motormen.	60	5	65
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
I-a. AGRICULTURE									
5	Rochester.....	Nursery.....	1	1	150	Laborers.....	150	...	150
I-c. CATTLE									
6	Sayville.....	Oyster shippers...	9	...	270	Oystermen.....	270	...	270
L. STONE AND LIME									
7	Glens Falls.....	Cement works....	1	...	42	Cement burners...	42	...	2
					306	Others.....	...	...	...
8	Glens Falls.....	Lime works.....	1	1	5	Foremen & coop'rs	...	5	5
					19	Laborers.....	19	...	19
					9	Lime barrelers...	9	...	9
					6	Lime burners....	6	...	6
					5	Quarrymen.....	5	...	5
					5	Teamsters.....	5	...	5
9	Gouverneur.....	Marble quarry....	2	1	30	Millmen.....	18	...	18
					16	Pitmen.....	16	...	16
10	New York City...	Glass beveling....	2	2	86	Polish'rs, rough'rs, smoothers, etc.	46	40	86
11	Split Rock.....	Stone quarry....	1	1	344	Quarrymen.....	344	...	344
II. METALS, MACHINERY									
1. Gold and Silver									
12	Hicksville.....	Silver leaf makers.	6	...	46	Cutters and fillers.	46	...	46
					(46)	(Thereof females).	(46)	...	(46)
					15	Others.....	...	...	...
2. Copper, Lead									
13	Cohoes, Troy and Waterford.	Valve works.....	3	3	120	Foundry laborers.	120	...	120
					265	Others.....	...	265	265
14	Niagara Falls....	Aluminum works..	1	...	115	Furnace men.....	78	...	78
15	Niagara Falls....	Lead reduction works.	1	1	18	Lead reduction workers.	18	...	18
16	Rome.....	Copper mill.....	1	1	320	Laborers and helpers.	147	173	320

* Estimated; all members of

IN THE YEAR OCT. 1, 1901, TO SEPT. 30, 1902.

DURATION.					ALLIANCE CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.					
	Days.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1901.						
Aug. 6, 1901	200	400	.....	400	Demand for weekly payment of wages.....	1
Mar. 1, 1902						
May 20, 1901	287	2,870	.....	2,870	Demand for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay...	2
Mar. 3, 1902						
May 13, 1901	325	800	.....	800	Demand for increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day with reduction of hours from 10 to 9.	3
May 28, 1902						
May 30, 1901	300	†1,500	.....	1,500	Demand for reinstatement of three union men discharged for alleged violation of company's rules.	4
April 13, 1902						
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901.						
CULTURE.						
Mar. 31, 1902	2	300	.....	300	Demand for increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.	5
April 2, 1902						
FISHERIES.						
Aug. 14, 1902	66	†16,200	.....	16,200	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours per day, and recognition of union.	6
Nov. 1, 1902						
CLAY PRODUCTS.						
July 3, 1902	†	21	.....	21	Demand for increase in wages of 12½ cents per day.	7
May 28, 1902	90	3,960	450	4,410	Demand for increase of wages and employment of none but union men.	8
Sept. 13, 1902						
July 22, 1902	12	348	.....	348	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.	9
Aug. 5, 1902						
Sept. 29, 1902	9	414	360	774	Demand for 9 hours per day without change in wages.	10
Oct. 9, 1902						
Aug. 10, 1902	6	2,064	.....	2,064	Demand for advance in wages and personal objection to three foremen.	11
Aug. 18, 1902						
AND APPARATUS.						
Silver Ware.						
Mar. 17, 1902	12	352	.....	552	Demand for increase of wages.....	12
Mar. 31, 1902						
and Zinc Products.						
Sept. 4, 1902	3	360	795	1,155	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours per day without decrease of pay.	13
Sept. 6, 1902						
July 24, 1902	6	468	.....	468	Demand for higher wages and recognition of union.	14
Aug. 1, 1902						
Oct. 2, 1901	15	270	.....	270	Strike against employment of non-union men while demand for increase of wages was pending.	15
Oct. 18, 1901						
May 7, 1902	6	882	1,038	1,920	Demand for 15 per cent increase in wages....	16
May 13, 1902						

an association. † Estimated.

TABLE I.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISPUTES REPORTED

Number.	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
A. DISPUTES BEGUN			
1	Glens Falls.....	Lime works.....	Weekly payment of wages established; wages advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per barrel.
2	Little Falls.....	Bicycle works.....	Hours reduced to 9; wages advanced 10 per cent.
3	Jamestown.....	Master plumbers.....	Wages advanced to \$3, hours reduced to 9.
4	Jamestown.....	Street railway.....	Union recognised; former employees to be taken back as fast as places opened.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
L-a. AGRI			
5	Rochester.....	Nursery.....	Wages advanced to \$1.50 per day.
L-c.			
6	Sayville.....	Oyster shippers.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, with 9 hours during January; union not recognised.
L. STONE AND			
7	Glens Falls.....	Cement works.....	Wages increased as demanded. Subsequently wage advance was waived for reduction of hours from 12 to 8 per day.
8	Glens Falls.....	Lime works.....	Wages advanced, but without restriction of employment to union men only.
9	Gouverneur.....	Marble quarry.....	Wages increased to \$1.40.....
10	New York City....	Glass beveling.....	9-hour day established.....
11	Split Rock.....	Stone quarry.....	No change in conditions.....
II. METALS, MACHINERY			
1. Gold and			
12	Hicksville.....	Silver leaf makers.....	No change in wages.....
2. Copper, Lead			
13	Cohoes, Troy and Waterford.	Valve works.....	Hours reduced to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, without change in daily wages.
14	Niagara Falls.....	Aluminum works.....	No change in wages; union not recognised....
15	Niagara Falls.....	Lead reduction works..	Strike failed.....
16	Rome.....	Copper mill.....	No change in wages.....

IN THE YEAR OCT. 1, 1901, TO SEPT. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1901.	
Conference of employers and union committee. All strikers found work elsewhere during dispute.	1
Conference of employers and union representatives.....	2
Negotiation between employers and national secretary of plumbers' organisation.....	3
Negotiation between company and chairman of executive board of street railway employees' national association.	4
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901.	
CULTURE.	
Advance granted.....	5
FISHERIES.	
Men returned to work as individuals, practically all being back by November.....	6
CLAY PRODUCTS.	
Conference of employers and union representatives.....	7
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	8
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	9
Conference of employers and committee of employees. Particulars for other firms involved in same dispute not reported.	10
Strikers returned to work.....	11
AND APPARATUS.	
Silver Ware.	
Strikers returned to work.....	12
and Zinc Products.	
Conference of employers and committee of employees.....	13
Employees returned to work.....	14
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	15
Strikers returned to work.....	16

IV. 70 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
II. METALS, MACHINERY									
S, a-r. Iron and Steel,									
17	Albany	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	94	Bridge workers..	82	12	94
18	Albany	Car wheel works..	1	1	5	Cupola men.....	5		5
					11	Foundry laborers.	11		11
					14	Others.....		14	14
19	Albany	Horseshoeing.....	29	29	60	Horseshoers.....	60		60
20	Albany	Stove works.....	1	1	11	Foundry laborers.	11		11
21	Buffalo	Bridge and structural iron work.	1		280	Others.....		280	280
					280	Bridge and structural iron workers.	150		150
22	Canandaigua.....	Tin ware factory..	1		20	Burners and slushers.	20		20
					400	Others.....			
23	Elmira.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	(100) 400	(Thereof females). Iron workers (shopmen).	400		400
24	Lockport.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	15	Structural iron workers.	9	6	15
25	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	350	Bridge workers...	350		350
26	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1		360	Iron workers (shopmen).	290	16	306
27	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	152	Structural iron workers.	152		152
28	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	54	Structural iron workers.	54		54
29	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	260	Structural iron workers.	260		260
30	New York City...	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	115	Structural iron workers.	115		115
31	New York City...	Tin can factory...	1	1	1,441 (349)	Tin can makers... (Thereof females).	1,204 (324)		1,204 (324)
32	New York City ..	Hat frame maker.	1	1	110 (30)	Wire frame makers (Thereof females).	110 (30)		110 (30)
33	New York City...	Wire work manufacturers.	21	21	150	Wire workers and helpers.	150		150
34	Port Chester.....	Stove and heater works.	1		30	Core makers.....		30	30
					190	Iron molders.....	190		190
35	Rochester.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	2		310	Others.....			
					82	Structural iron workers.....	35		35
36	Schenectady.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	1	1	24	Bridgemen.....	24		24
					20	Carpenters.....		20	20
					35	Laborers.....	35		35
37	Schenectady.....	Horseshoeing.....	*12	12	24	Horseshoers.....	24		24
38	Tonawanda.....	Blast furnace.....	1	1	82	Dockmen.....	82		82
					418	Furnace men.....	350	68	418

* Estimated all members of an association.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 71

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.					ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.					
	Days.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.						
AND APPARATUS—Continued.						
Hardware, Etc.						
Dec. 16, 1901	30	2,460	360	2,820	Demand for shorter hours and increase of wages.	17
Jan. 20, 1902						
April 28, 1902	2	128	112	240	Demand for increase in wages of 25 cents per day.	18
May 6, 1902						
July 7, 1902	3	180	.....	180	Demand for reduction of hours from 10 to 9, without decrease in pay.	19
July 10, 1902						
April 29, 1902	8	88	2,240	2,328	Demand for increase in wages of 25 cents per day.	20
May 7, 1902						
May 1, 1902	15	2,250	.....	2,250	Demand for increase of wages from 35 to 45 cents per hour.	21
May 17, 1902						
Mar. 18, 1902	1	20	.....	20	Strike against reduction of piece rates from 35 to 30 cents per hundred.	22
June 2, 1902	68	†15,000	.....	15,000	Demand for recognition of union.....	23
Aug. 20, 1902						
May 1, 1902	9	81	54	135	Demand for increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, and employment of none but union members and no unskilled labor.	24
May 14, 1902						
July 24, 1902	3	2,800	.....	2,800	Strike in sympathy with striking steel workers in Philadelphia.	25
Aug. 1, 1902						
June 9, 1902	54	†12,252	†672	12,924	Demand for recognition of union.....	26
Aug. 11, 1902						
Nov. 20, 1901	5	760	.....	760	Strike ordered by business agent of union with no reason given to firm.	27
Nov. 26, 1901						
Mar. 17, 1902	33	1,782	.....	1,782	Strike ordered by business agent of union because of alleged employment of non-union men. Afterwards payment for "waiting time" during strike demanded.	28
April 30, 1902						
May 2, 1902	3	780	.....	780	Demand for 8 instead of 9 hours per day without decrease in wages.	29
May 6, 1902						
May 26, 1902	3	345	.....	345	Strikers demanded for the firms employing them a new and more favorable contract from certain rapid transit subway contractors, on the ground that under the existing contract their employers could make no profit as the union wages paid.	30
May 28, 1902						
April 1, 1902	12	14,448	.....	14,448	Strike against introduction of "time checks" for record of time consumed on each piece of work, to be filled out by employees.	31
April 15, 1902						
Mar. 21, 1902	3	330	.....	330	Strike against reduction of wages.	32
Mar. 25, 1902						
May 5, 1902	30	4,500	.....	4,500	Demand for 9-hour day and Saturday half-holiday without decrease of pay.	33
June 7, 1902						
April 30, 1902	12	2,280	360	2,640	Demand for price book in hands of shop committee chiefly; also recognition of union and increase of wages.	34
May 14, 1902						
April 22, 1902	42	1,470	.....	1,470	Demand that wages be increased from 30 to 40 cents per hour and for 8 in place of 9 hours per day.	35
June 10, 1902						
Feb. 6, 1902	1	59	20	79	Demand for shorter hours and increased wages	36
Feb. 7, 1902						
July 9, 1902	6	144	.....	144	Demand for 20 to 50 per cent. increase in wages	37
July 16, 1902						
April 24, 1902	42	15,676	2,468	18,144	Demand for recognition of union, employees having been discharged for membership therein.	38
June 11, 1902						

† Estimated.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
II. METALS, MACHINERY			
3, a-r. Iron and Steel,			
17	Albany.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day, wages advanced from 30 to 40 cents per hour.
18	Albany.....	Car wheel works.....	Advance of 12½ cents per day.....
19	Albany.....	Horseshoeing.....	Hours reduced to 9 without reduction of wages.
20	Albany.....	Stove works.....	Compromise on 10 per cent. advance.....
21	Buffalo.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Wages advanced to 45 cents.....
22	Canandaigua.....	Tin ware factory.....	Rates reduced to 30 cents.....
23	Elmira.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Strike failed.....
24	Lockport.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Wages advanced 10 cents per hour; not more than one in five employees to be unskilled.
25	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Strike failed; men returning to work.....
26	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Union not recognised.....
27	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Strike failed.....
28	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Company paid business agent \$2,000 for men's waiting time.
29	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Hours reduced to 8 without change in daily wage.
30	New York City....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Agreement by subway contractors to waive bonds given by strikers' employers for faithful performance of their contract.
31	New York City....	Tin can factory.....	Compromise under which checks were retained but employees not required to handle them.
32	New York City....	Hat frame maker.....	Wages not reduced and shop unionised.....
33	New York City....	Wire work manufacturers.	Hours reduced to 54 per week; daily wage not changed.
34	Port Chester.....	Stove and heater works.	Advance in rates on soil pipe, revision of stove plate rates and price book of all castings placed in shop in joint charge of foreman and chairman of shop committee.
35	Rochester.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Wages advanced to 40 cents; 8-hour day established.
36	Schenectady.....	Bridge and structural iron work.	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day; wages of bridgemen advanced from 30 to 40 cents per hour and of laborers from 15 to 20 cents.
37	Schenectady.....	Horseshoeing.....	Wages advanced 10 per cent.....
38	Tonawanda.....	Blast furnace.....	Union not recognised.....

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.	
AND APPARATUS—Continued.	
Hardware, Etc.	
Conference of company officials and international officers of employees' organization.....	17
Conference of employer and employees. Advance was granted after men returned to work.	18
Conferences of representatives of masters' association and horseshoers' union.....	19
Conference of employers with committee of employees and president of Albany Central Federation of Labor.	20
Conference of president of company and committee from strikers' union, held in New York City.	21
Strikers' places filled with new hands. Subsequently 8 were taken back, the remainder leaving town.	22
Part of strikers returned to work; places of others filled.....	23
Conference of company officials with union representatives.....	24
Conference between company officials and business agent of union.....	25
Strikers returned to work so far as their places had not been filled. Many returned before end of dispute.	26
Men ordered back to work by business agent.....	27
Negotiation between company and business agent.....	28
Conference of firm and business agent of union. Agreement for one year signed. (See Agreement No. 2).	29
Conference of contractors and business agent of union.....	30
Conference of firm and employees arranged by a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.	31
Conference of firm and strike committee.....	32
Conference of firm and union representatives.....	33
Conference of firm with committee of strikers and national officer of the molders' organization.	34
Conference of employers and union representatives.....	35
Conference of company officials and union officers.....	36
Conference of employers with union committee and committee from central trades assembly.	37
Men returned to work except those whose places had been filled.....	38

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.					EMPLOYEES.				
					(Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
Number.	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
II. METALS, MACHINERY									
3, t. Engines,									
39	No. Tonawanda...	Steam pump works	1	1	15	Iron molders.....	15		15
					120	Others.....	120		120
40	Oswego.....	Boiler works.....	1	...	48	Boiler makers and helpers.....	25		25
41	Oswego.....	Boiler works.....	1	...	34	Boiler makers.....	34		34
					70	Others.....			
3, u.									
42	New York City...	Machine shop.....	1	1	6	Machinists.....	5		5
					7	Tool makers.....	7		7
					13	Helpers.....	13		13
3, v.									
43	Medina.....	Iron foundry.....	1	1	60	Molders.....	29	11	40
44	Newburgh.....	Soil pipe foundry..	1	1	15	Iron molders.....	15		15
45	Green Island....	Malleable iron foundry.	1	1	7	Core makers.....		7	7
					35	Foundry laborers.	35		35
					44	Molders, etc.....		44	44
46	Westmoreland ...	Malleable iron foundry.	1	1	30	Molders & melters	28	2	30
					28	Others.....	28		28
4. Railway									
47	Morris Park.....	Railway repair shop.	1	1	24	Boiler makers....	24		24
					21	Boiler makers' helpers.....	21		21
					2	Flue setters.....	2		2
					2	Rivet heaters.....	2		2
5.									
48	Albany.....	Carriage & wagon works.	30	30	6	Blacksmiths.....	6		6
					1	Finisher.....	1		1
					4	Helpers.....	4		4
					21	Painters.....	21		21
					10	Trimmers.....	9	1	10
					7	Wood workers.....	7		7
49	New York City...	Automobile and launch works.	1	...	16	Boat builders.....			
					97	Machinists.....	87		87
6. Ship and									
50	Newburgh.....	Ship yard.....	1	1	47	Iron ship builders	47		47
51	New York City...	Ship yards.....	40	...	300	Ship, machine and archit'ur'l blacksmiths.....	300		300
					*1500	Others.....			

* Esti

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 75

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.				ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	Days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.			
		Directly.	Indirectly.			Total.

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

Boilers, Etc.

Oct. 28, 1901	12	1,440	180	1,620	Demand for one month's back pay of 15 cents per day, that increase having been demanded a month earlier and conceded after the month's delay.	39
Nov. 9, 1901						
June 23, 1902	6	150	.....	150	Demand for increase in wages.....	40
June 30, 1902						
Aug. 6, 1902	*36	1,224	.....	1,224	Demand for discharge of non-union man and recognition of union.	41

Machinery.

Mar. 21, 1902	2	50	.....	50	Demand for 9-hour day without decrease of pay.	42
Mar. 24, 1902						

Foundries.

Feb. 26, 1902	9	261	99	360	Demand for 10 per cent. increase in wages...	43
Mar. 8, 1902						
July 24, 1902	11	165	.....	165	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours per day without decrease of pay.	44
Aug. 5, 1902						
Aug. 11, 1902	2	70	102	172	Demand for increase in wages of 25 cents per day.	45
Aug. 13, 1902						
Aug. 8, 1902	45	1,260	540	1,800	Demand for advance in wages.....	46
Oct. 1, 1902						

Repair Shops.

April 14, 1902	6	294	.....	294	Demand for increase of wages.....	47
April 22, 1902						

Vehicles.

Mar. 4, 1902	37	1,776	37	1,813	Refusal of employers to sign agreement containing clause prohibiting employment of non-union men.	48
April 15, 1902						
April 7, 1902	54	*1,782	.....	1,782	Demand for discharge of non-union men and for union shop.	49
June 4, 1902						

Boat Building.

May 13, 1902	11	517	.....	517	Demand for increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour.	50
May 26, 1902						
Aug. 18, 1902	18	5,400	.....	5,400	Demand for advance in wages of 10 per cent. on rates of \$3 or less, 7½ per cent. on \$3 to \$3.50 rates, and 5 per cent. on \$3.50 rates or over.	51
Sept. 8, 1902						

mated.

IV. 76 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.			
	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
II. METALS, MACHINERY			
3, t. Engines,			
39	North Tonawanda.	Steam pump works.....	Payment for the month as demanded.....
40	Oswego.....	Boiler works.....	No change in wages.....
41	Oswego.....	Boiler works.....	Strike failed.....
3, u.			
42	New York City....	Machine shop.....	No change in hours or wages.....
3, v.			
43	Medina.....	Iron foundry.....	No change in wages.....
44	Newburgh.....	Soil pipe foundry.....	No change in hours or wages.....
45	Green Island.....	Malleable iron foundry.	Wages advanced 25 cents.....
46	Westmoreland....	Malleable iron foundry.	No change in wages.....
4. Railway			
47	Morris Park.....	Railway repair shop....	Wages advanced as demanded.....
5			
48	Albany.....	Carriage and wagon works.	No general settlement. Work resumed about April 15 with non-union men. Subsequently several firms acceded to union's demands and former employees resumed work.
49	New York City....	Automobile and launch works.	Strike failed.....
6. Ship and			
50	Newburgh.....	Ship yard.....	Wages advanced 2½ cents.....
51	New York City....	Ship yards.....	Wages advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent.....

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 77

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued. AND APPARATUS—Continued.	
Boilers, Etc.	
Negotiation between manager and strikers.....	39
Conference of firm and committee of employees.....	40
Strikers gradually returned to work. Date of termination not reported.....	41
Machinery.	
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	42
Foundries.	
Conference between officers of the company and a committee of the molders.....	43
Strikers returned to work.....	44
Conference of officials of company and committee of strikers.....	45
Places of all strikers, except three who returned to work filled with new hands.....	46
Repair Shops.	
Conference of representatives of company and strikers.....	47
Vehicles.	
Negotiation between employers and representatives of union and central federation of labor of Albany.....	48
Strikers' places filled with new hands. Subsequently 33 old employees reinstated.....	49
Boat Building.	
Direct negotiation between the parties.....	50
Conference of three representatives each from New York Metal Trades' Association and blacksmiths' union.....	51

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES.				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	(Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
					No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.							
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
II. METALS, MACHINERY									
7. Agricultural									
52	Silver Creek.....	Grain cleaning machine works..	3	3	25	Iron molders and helpers.	15	10	25
					89	Machinists.....	78	11	89
					4	Sheet iron workers	4	.....	4
					118	Wood workers.....	64	54	118
					2	Others.....	2	.....	2
8. Musical									
53	Auburn.....	Piano factory.....	1	...	75	Piano workers.....	45	.....	45
54	New York City...	Piano factories....	*6	6	550	Piano makers.....	550	.....	550
9. Scientific Instruments									
55	Binghamton.....	Scale works.....	1	...	24	Iron molders.....	18	.....	18
					176	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Buffalo.....	Headlight factory.	1	...	24	Sheet metal workers.	24	.....	24
					86	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Rochester.....	Thermometer w'ks	1	...	73	Machinists and metal workers.	62	.....	62
					(2)	(Thereof females).	.....	.....	.....
10. Electrical									
58	Schenectady.....	Electrical works..	1	...	176	Blacksmiths and helpers.	176	.....	176
					200	Core makers.....	200	.....	200
					3,000	Electrical workers	2,500	.....	2,500
					(500)	(Thereof females).	(500)	.....	(500)
					1,376	Machinists.....	1,376	.....	1,376
					48	Metal polishers.....	48	.....	48
					1,700	Metal workers.....	1,700	.....	1,700
					600	Molders.....	600	.....	600
					2,900	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
					(400)	(Thereof females).	.....	.....	.....
59	Schenectady.....	Electrical works..	1	...	80	Cranemen.....	80	.....	80
					20	Yard conductors and motormen.	20	.....	20
					9,900	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
					(900)	(Thereof females).	.....	.....	.....
60	Utica.....	Fire alarm works..	1	1	5	Assemblers.....	4	.....	4
					32	Machinists.....	28	.....	28
					5	Winders.....	5	.....	5
					(5)	(Thereof females).	(5)	.....	(5)
III. WOOD									
61	Glens Falls.....	Saw mill.....	1	...	100	Lime kiln hands..	75	.....	75
					225	Saw mill hands..	200	.....	200
					75	Teamsters, etc....	50	.....	50

* Esti

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 79

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.				ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	Days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.			
		Directly.	Indirectly.			Total.

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

Implements.

Oct. 18, 1901	20	3,220	1,540	4,760	Recognition of unions chiefly; also demand by molders for increase of wages.	53
Nov. 12, 1901						

Instruments.

June 2, 1902	8	360	.....	360	Demand for reinstatement of discharged union member, 9-hour in place of 10-hour day, equal division of work in slack times, an arbitration board, and union shop.	53
June 10, 1902						
Sept. 22, 1902	24	*8,000	.....	8,000	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours; also for increase in wages, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays and abolition of contract system.	54
Oct. 20, 1902						

and Appliances.

Aug. 9, 1902	6	108	.....	108	Demand for minimum day rate of \$2.65 in place of piece rates	55
Aug. 16, 1902						
Feb. 4, 1902	17	408	.....	408	Strike against adoption of piece work alleged to involve reduction of wages.	56
Feb. 25, 1902						
Aug. 21, 1902	164	*5,000	.....	5,000	Demand for 9-hour day at 10 hours' pay.....	57
Mar. 1, 1903						

Apparatus.

April 11, 1902	8	11,850	.....	11,850	Polishers struck against reduction in piece rates, the others going out in sympathy.	58
April 19, 1902						
Aug. 23, 1902	14	150	.....	150	Demand for uniform and advanced wage rates.	59
Aug. 29, 1902						
Aug. 23, 1902	5	175	.....	175	Strike against newly appointed foreman.....	60
Aug. 28, 1902						

MANUFACTURES.

May 19, 1902	26	8,450	.....	8,450	Demand for employment of union men only; also for increase in wages and shorter work day.	61
June 18, 1902						

mated.

IV. 80 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
II. METALS, MACHINERY			
7. Agricultural			
52	Silver Creek.....	Grain cleaning machine works.	Unions not recognised.....
8. Musical			
53	Auburn.....	Piano factory.....	Discharged employee reinstated, equal division of work, arbitration board and union shop established.
54	New York City....	Piano factories.....	Demands granted by all but two firms.....
9. Scientific Instruments			
55	Binghamton.....	Scale works.. ..	Piece rates retained.....
56	Buffalo.....	Headlight factory.....	Piece work system established.....
57	Rochester.....	Thermometer works....	Strike failed.....
10. Electrical			
58	Schenectady.....	Electrical works.....	Employees returned to work under promise of company to promptly adjust piece rates in polishing department on an equitable basis.
59	Schenectady.....	Electrical works.....	Wages advanced but graded scale established.
60	Utica.....	Fire alarm works.....	Foreman retained.....
III. WOOD			
61	Glens Falls.....	Saw mill.....	Wages increased; hours reduced from 11 to 10 per day; union and non-union employees to be treated alike, with preference in employment to be given those employed before strike. Advance in wages was compromise on original demands.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 81

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.	
AND APPARATUS—Continued.	
Implements.	
Part of strikers returned to work; places of others filled.....	52
Instruments.	
Conference of company officials with committee of employees. Agreement for sixteen months signed. (See Agreement No. 11.)	53
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	54
and Appliances.	
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	55
Strikers returned to work or their places were filled.....	56
Strikers' places gradually filled with new hands.....	57
Apparatus.	
Conference of company's officials and committee from unions. 300 were out the first week, the remainder going out on the 18th.	58
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	59
Strikers returned to work or their places filled	60
MANUFACTURES.	
Conference of representatives of company and unions arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Agreement for one year signed. (No. 8 of Joint Agreements.)	61

IV. 82 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
III. WOOD									
62	Rochester.....	Chair factories....	4	...	643	Chair makers.....	450	68	518
					(2)	(Thereof females)....	(2)	(2)	(2)
63	Rochester.....	Office furniture factory.	1	1	400	Furniture makers....	400	.....	400
64	Sandy Creek.....	Wood plate factory.	1	...	40	Wood workers....	30	.....	30
IV. LEATHER AND									
65	Buffalo	Shoe factory	1	1	16	Lasters.....	16	.....	16
					159	Others.....	.....	159	159
66	Gloversville.....	Glove factory.....	1	...	14	Glove cutters.....	11	.....	11
					36	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
67	New York City...	Shoe factory	1	...	(25)	(Thereof females)....	.....	.....	.....
					72	Turn lasters.....	72	.....	72
					460	Others.....	330	.....	330
68	New York City...	Shoe factory	1	1	(250)	(Thereof females)....	(250)	(250)	(250)
					165	Shoe workers.....	70	95	165
69	New York City...	Shoe factory.....	1	1	(30)	(Thereof females)....	.....	(30)	(30)
					146	Shoe workers.....	127	15	142
					(63)	(Thereof females)....	(59)	(3)	(62)
70	New York City...	Shoe factory.....	1	1	100	Shoe workers.....	100	.....	100
					(40)	(Thereof females)....	(40)	.....	(40)
71	New York City...	Shoe factory.....	1	1	225	Shoe workers.....	225	.....	225
					(70)	(Thereof females)....	(70)	.....	(70)
V. CHEMI									
72	Albany	Potash factory....	1	1	17	Labelers.....	.....	17	17
					(12)	(Thereof females)....	.....	(12)	(12)
					18	Laborers.....	17	.....	17
					76	Turners.....	76	.....	76
VI. PAPER									
73	Ballston Spa.....	Paper mill.....	1	1	250	Paper makers	250	.....	250
74	Cadyville.....	Pulp mill.....	1	...	30	Grindermen.....	20	.....	20
					46	Press and screen men.	30	.....	30
75	Fort Edward and Glens Falls.	Paper mill.....	1	1	39	Beater men.....	39	.....	39
					46	Construction work	46	.....	46
					(7)	Cutter girls.....	.....	(7)	(7)
					36	Engineers and firemen.	36	.....	36
					30	Finishers	30	.....	30
					(7)	(Thereof females)....	(7)	.....	(7)
					605	Laborers.....	605	.....	605
					60	Millwrights.....	60	.....	60
					137	Paper machine men.	67	70	137
76	Sandy Hill	Bag and paper mills.	2	2	50	Pulp mill men....	50	.....	50
					16	Firemen.....	16	.....	16
					450	Paper makers and others.	50	400	450
77	Schuylerville....	Paper mill.....	1	1	35	Paper makers.....	12	23	35
78	Oswego.....	Paper mill.....	1	1	40	Longshoremen....	40	.....	40

* Eti

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.				ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	D ys.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.			
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

May 3, 1902	85	*26,000	*4,000	30,000	Demand for 9-hour day at a minimum wage of \$2.00.	62
Aug. 10, 1902					Strike against change from 9 hours for 6 days to 10 hours on 5 days with 4 on Saturday, and for abolition of piece work.	63
June 20, 1902	14	5,600		5,600		
July 8, 1902						
April 25, 1902	38	1,140		1,140	Demand for 25 per cent. advance in wages...	64
June 7, 1902						

RUBBER GOODS.

Feb. 14, 1902	2	32	318	350	Strike against anticipated reduction in wages.	65
Feb. 17, 1902						
Jan. 18, 1902	7	77		77	Demand for increase in wages.....	66
Jan. 27, 1902						
Dec. 26, 1901	56	4,032	18,480	22,512	Demand for increase in wages on all items in list.	67
Mar. 3, 1902						
April 1, 1902	60	*3,500	*4,200	7,700	Demand for recognition of union.....	68
June 10, 1902						
April 12, 1902	7	889	106	994	Demand for discharge of forewoman in fitting department because of assault by her upon an employee.	69
April 19, 1902						
July 9, 1902	47	*3,400		3,400	Employees looked out for refusal to accept reduction in piece rates.	70
Sept. 15, 1902						
July 10, 1902	16	3,600		3,600	Demand for increase in wages and other changes.	71
July 29, 1902						

CALF, ETC.

April 22, 1902	6	558	102	660	Demand for increase in wages.....	72
April 29, 1902						

AND PULP.

May 26, 1902	2	500		500	Demand for increase in wages from 12½ to 15 cents per hour, and recognition of union.	73
May 28, 1902						
April 23, 1902	2	100		100	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for 12 hours.	74
April 28, 1902						
June 13, 1902	4	3,732	308	4,040	Demand for increase in wages for all trades..	75
June 17, 1902						
July 18, 1902	7	462	2,800	3,262	Demand by firemen for 3 shifts of 8 hours, in place of 2 shifts of 12 hours, the others going out in sympathy.	76
July 26, 1902						
Feb. 19, 1902	20	240	460	700	Refusal to work on Saturday night and Sunday.	77
Mar. 14, 1902						
July 21, 1902	12	480		480	Demand for higher wages.....	78
Aug. 4, 1902						

mated.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.			
	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.

B. DISPUTES BEGUN

III. WOOD

62	Rochester	Chair factories.....	No change in conditions.....
63	Rochester	Office furniture factory.	Union scale established and piece work to be abolished by December 1, 1902.
64	Sandy Creek.....	Wood plate factory.....	No change in wage rates.....

IV. LEATHER AND

65	Buffalo.....	Shoe factory	Old wage rates retained.....
66	Gloversville.....	Glove factory.....	No change in wages.....
67	New York City....	Shoe factory	Wages increased 10 per cent on two items....
68	New York City....	Shoe factory	Strike failed.....
69	New York City....	Shoe factory	Forewoman retained
70	New York City....	Shoe factory	Employees lost their places.....
71	New York City....	Shoe factory.....	Wages slightly advanced in some branches...

V. CHEMICAL

72	Albany.....	Potash factory.....	Wages of 30 turners increased from \$6.00 to \$6.50 per week, and of 9 laborers from \$10.00 to \$11.00.
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VI. PAPER

73	Ballston Spa.....	Paper mill.....	Wages increased to 14 cents and union recognized.
74	Cadyville.....	Pulp mill.....	No change in wages or hours.....
75	Fort Edward and Glens Falls.	Paper mill.....	Wages increased as demanded.....
76	Sandy Hill.....	Bag and paper mills....	No change in conditions.....
77	Schoharieville.....	Paper mill.....	No change in time schedules.....
78	Oswego.....	Paper mill.....	Compromise rate.....

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.	
MANUFACTURES—Continued.	
Firms employed non-union hands and on August 10 union gave its members permission to return to work. Strikers were employed much of the time elsewhere.	62
Conference of firm with union committees. Agreement for two years signed. (No. 10 of Joint Agreements.)	63
Strikers returned to work.....	64
RUBBER GOODS.	
Conference arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.....	65
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	66
Conference of firm with strikers' committee. About one-half of strikers' places filled with new hands, the others returning to work.	67
Part of strikers returned to work; places of others filled.....	68
Conferences of firm with committee of employees.....	69
New hands hired.....	70
Conference of firm and union committee.....	71
CALS, ETC.	
Conference of employers and employees.....	72
AND PULP.	
Conference of firm's officials with union committee arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.	73
Men returned to work with exception of a few who lost their positions. Strikers went out on the 23d, returned to work on the 24th, and went out again on the 26th.	74
Conference of company's officials with union committee. Scale for one year signed. The settlement was not universally satisfactory and before work was resumed another conference was necessary; arranged by member of State Board. (No. 9 of Joint Agreements.)	75
Conference of firm's representatives with union representatives.....	76
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	77
Conference of representatives of the firm and the union.....	78

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)					
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.			
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	

B. DISPUTES BEGUN

VII. PRINTING

79	Batavia.....	Paper box factory	1	...	112	Paper box makers	50	25	75
					(112)	(Thereof females).	(50)	(25)	(75)
					22	Others.....	8	6	13
					(2)	(Thereof females).	(2)	...	(2)
80	Buffalo	Newspaper.....	1	...	50	Bookbinders	10	...	10
					(40)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
					25	Pressmen.....	10	...	10
					125	Others.....	...	...	...
					(10)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
81	Buffalo	Lithographer.....	1	...	18	Pressmen.....	18	...	18
					18	Helpers.....	18	...	18
					84	Others.....	...	...	...
					(14)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
82	Gloversville and Johnstown.	Newspapers.....	2	2	22	Compositors, pressmen, etc.	1	...	15
					(2)	(Thereof females).	(2)	...	(2)
83	New York City...	Extra book bind- eries.	10	10	102	Bookbinders	102	...	102
84	New York City...	Printing houses...	6	...	165	Pressmen and pressfeeders.	165	...	165
					*1335	Others.....	...	...	...
					(200)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
85	Rouses Point....	Electrotype wo.'s	1	...	142	Compositors.....	64	...	64
					(60)	(Thereof females).	(20)	...	(20)
					8	Electrotypers....	...	...	2

VIII.

86	Auburn.....	Cordage works....	1	...	480	Rope makers.....	6	...	6
					(105)	(Thereof female)..	...	...	...
87	Auburn.....	Carpet factory....	1	...	20	Dye hands.....	14	...	14
					390	Others.....	...	...	...
					(300)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
88	Cohoes.....	Knitting mill.....	1	...	10	Rib knitters.....	8	...	8
					659	Others.....	...	...	...
					(449)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
89	Greenwich.....	Linen mill.....	1	1	25	Line preparing room hands.	23	2	25
					(23)	(Thereof females).	(23)	...	(23)
					119	Others.....	...	119	119
					(57)	(Thereof females).	...	(57)	(57)
90	Hornellsville....	Silk mill.....	1	...	122	Silk weavers.....	31	35	66
					(44)	(Thereof females).	...	(10)	(10)
91	Little Falls.....	Knitting mills...	5	5	80	Latch needle knit- ters.	80	...	80
					*2000	Others.....	...	...	...
					(1200)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
92	New York City...	Silk mill.....	1	1	86	Silk ribbon weav- ers.	86	...	86
					(46)	(Thereof females).	(46)	...	(46)
93	Phoenix Mills....	Knitting mill.....	1	...	164	Knitters, etc.....	14	...	14
					(90)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
94	Rensselaer.....	Felt goods factory.	1	1	140	Burlers, finishers, fullers, joiners, spoolers, wind- ers and weavers.	136	4	140
					(94)	(Thereof females).	(94)	...	(94)
					70	Others.....	...	70	70
					(70)	(Thereof females).	...	(70)	(70)

* Approximately.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 87

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.					ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	Days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.				
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

AND PAPER GOODS.

Sept. 16, 1902	20	1,160	600	1,760	Demand for new shop rules and recognition of union.	79
Oct. 10, 1902						
Mar. 26, 1902	7	90	.....	90	Refusal to work with non-union bookbinders and demand for union scale of wages. Pressmen struck in sympathy, April 2.	80
April 4, 1902						
July 8, 1902	2	72	.....	72	Demand for union shop and wages.....	81
July 9, 1902						
Oct. 16, 1901	6	90	.....	90	Demand for union shop and wages.....	82
Oct. 22, 1901						
Jan. 15, 1902	82	8,364	.....	8,364	Notice posted that Bookbinders' Union would no longer be recognised in the shops.	83
April 21, 1902						
July 16, 1902	74	12,210	.....	12,210	Demand for union scale of \$14 per week.....	84
Oct. 9, 1902						
April 12, 1902	52	3,432	.....	3,432	Demand for regular pay day.....	85
June 12, 1902						

TEXTILES.

May 28, 1902	1	6	.....	6	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per day.	86
May 29, 1902						
May 9, 1902	10	140	.....	140	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.	87
May 21, 1902						
May 12, 1902	30	240	.....	240	Demand for increase in wages of 12½ cents per day.	88
June 10, 1902						
Feb. 24, 1902	3	69	363	432	Demand for 12½ per cent. increase in wages...	89
Feb. 27, 1902						
Mar. 26, 1902	46	1,426	1,610	3,036	Refusal to operate three looms instead of two at same wage.	90
May 22, 1902						
April 21, 1902	12	960	†12,000	12,960	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per day.	91
May 5, 1902						
Mar. 27, 1902	69	5,834	.....	5,834	Strike against 10 per cent. reduction in wages; afterwards demand for discharge of superintendent.	92
June 14, 1902						
Dec. 5, 1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	Refusal to clean machinery every half-hour instead of hourly.	93
April 21, 1902	6	816	444	1,260	Strike against foreman recently appointed from among employees.	94
April 27, 1902						

† Estimated.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.			
	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
VII. PRINTING			
79	Batavia.....	Paper box factory.....	No recognition and no change in rules.....
80	Buffalo.....	Newspaper.....	Union shop and scale of wages established...
81	Buffalo.....	Lithographer.....	Demands granted.....
82	Gloversville and Johnstown.	Newspapers....	Union recognised and union scale signed.....
83	New York City....	Extra book binderies...	Union recognised in three shops; others re- ported as open shops.
84	New York City....	Printing houses.....	Union scale adopted.....
85	Rouses Point.....	Electrotype works.....	Strike failed.....
VIII.			
86	Auburn.....	Cordage works.....	No change in wages.....
87	Auburn.....	Carpet factory.....	Wages of all employees receiving \$1.25 (about 40) advanced to \$1.35.
88	Cohoes.....	Knitting mill.....	Wages increased as demanded.....
89	Greenwich.....	Linen mill.....	Wages advanced 6 per cent.....
90	Hornellsville.....	Silk mill.....	Three loom system continued.....
91	Little Falls.....	Knitting mills.....	Piecework system established with guarantee that daily earnings should equal \$1.37½.
92	New York City....	Silk mill.....	Wages advanced 10 per cent. and superin- tendent discharged.
93	Phoenix Mills....	Knitting mill.....	Half-hourly cleaning continued.....
94	Rensselaer.....	Felt goods factory.....	Foreman retained.....

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.	Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.	
AND PAPER GOODS.	
Strikers' places filled. Strike was never declared off, but firm reported running full on October 10.	79
Conference of company's president and union representative, arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.	80
Conference of employers and strikers' representatives.....	81
Conference of employers with committee of employees. Agreement signed. Particulars for other firms involved not reported. (Joint Agreement No. 13.)	82
Conferences of employers and employees.....	83
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	84
Force at Rouses Point plant reduced, 40 strikers losing their positions.....	85
TEXTILES.	
Not reported.....	86
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	87
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	88
Direct negotiation of the parties.....	89
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....	90
Conference of firms and strikers' representatives.....	91
Wage scale arranged by negotiations through member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration; question of superintendent by direct negotiation.	92
Strikers' places immediately filled with new hands.....	93
Strikers applied individually for their places.....	94

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
IX. CLOTHING.									
95	Cohoes.....	Shirt factory.....	1	...	28	Shirt folders.....	28	...	28
					(6)	(Thereof females).	(6)	...	(6)
					572	Others.....	...	...	...
					(494)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
96	Peekskill.....	Underw'r factory.	1	1	400	Operators on mus- lin underwear.	302	98	400
					(350)	(Thereof females).	(300)	(50)	(350)
97	Syracuse.....	Clothing factories.	86	86	1,500	Garment workers.	1,500	...	1,500
					(130)	(Thereof females).	(130)	...	(130)
98	Yonkers.....	Hat factory.....	1	...	1,850	Hat makers.....	1,100	...	1,100
					(600)	(Thereof females).	...	...	...
X. FOOD, TOBACCO									
99	Albany.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	125	Cigar makers.....	125	...	125
					15	Packers.....	15	...	15
					(15)	(Thereof females).	(15)	...	(15)
					50	Strippers & help- ers.	...	50	50
					(25)	(Thereof females).	...	(25)	(25)
100	Buffalo.....	Brewery.....	1	1	14	Brewery employ's.	14	...	14
101	Buffalo.....	Malt houses.....	21	21	175	Maltsters.....	175	...	175
102	Lyons.....	Beet sugar factory	1	...	100	Beet sugar makers	50	...	50
103	Middletown.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	250	Cigar makers.....	225	25	250
					(175)	(Thereof females).	(150)	(25)	(175)
104	New York City...	Bakery.....	1	1	35	Bakers.....	35	...	35
105	New York City...	Cigar factory.....	1	1	200	Cigar makers.....	200	...	200
					(125)	(Thereof females).	(125)	...	(125)
106	Oneida.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	133	Cigar makers.....	142	41	183
					(20)	(Thereof females).	...	(30)	(20)
					10	Packers.....	10	...	10
107	Oneonta. Bain- bridge and Unadilla.	Cigar factories....	5	5	91	Cigar makers.....	91	...	91
					(9)	(Thereof females).	(9)	...	(9)
					30	Others.....	...	30	30
108	Syracuse.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	105	Cigar makers.....	105	...	105
					(13)	(Thereof females).	(13)	...	(13)
					7	Packers.....	7	...	7
					38	Others.....	...	38	38
					(27)	(Thereof females).	...	(27)	(27)
XI. WATER, GAS									
109	New York City...	Electric light w'ks	1	...	21	Linemen.....	21	...	21
					10	Ground hands....	...	10	10
					79	Others.....	...	...	...
XII. BUILDING									
110	Albany.....	Roofing.....	9	9	40	Tin and sheet iron workers.	40	...	40
111	Auburn.....	Plumbing.....	8	8	18	Plumbers.....	13	5	18
					20	Apprentices, etc..	2	18	20
112	Binghamton....	Masonry, etc.....	1	1	24	Concrete workers..	24	...	24

* Esti

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 91

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.				ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	Days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.			
		Directly.	Indirectly.			Total.

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

MILLINERY, ETC.

Nov. 11, 1901	3	84	.....	84	Refusal to work with a certain employee, a union member.	95
Nov. 14, 1901						
Aug. 18, 1902	18	5,436	1,764	7,200	Strike against reduction of wages; afterwards for recognition of union.	96
Sept. 8, 1902						
June 2, 1902	5	7,500	.....	7,500	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours without reduction in wages.	97
June 7, 1902						
June 5, 1902	45	22,000	.....	22,000	Demand for increase of 3 cents per dozen in piece rates.	98
July 28, 1902						

AND LIQUORS.

Oct. 23, 1901	32	4,480	1,600	6,080	Demand for discharge of foreman and increase of \$1 per M. on one brand of cigars.	99
Nov. 30, 1901						
Oct. 3, 1901	33	462	.....	462	Demand for discharge of brew-master.....	100
Nov. 12, 1901						
Oct. 1, 1901	26	*3,150	.....	3,150	For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	101
Nov. 1, 1901						
Nov. 5, 1901	1	50	.....	50	Demand that wages be increased to \$50 per month.	102
Nov. 6, 1901						
July 23, 1902	14	3,150	850	3,500	Strike against reduction in wages.....	103
Aug. 7, 1902						
May 22, 1902	4	140	.....	140	Demand for 60 in place of 66 hours per week.	104
May 27, 1902						
Sept. 16, 1902	4	800	.....	800	Demand for discharge of foreman.....	105
Sept. 20, 1902						
Nov. 30, 1901	33	5,016	1,353	6,369	Demand for discharge of one foreman and reinstatement of another.	106
Jan. 8, 1902						
June 16, 1902	48	4,368	1,440	5,808	Demand for increase in wages.....	107
Aug. 27, 1902						
April 1, 1902	23	2,576	874	3,450	Strike for abolition of team system.....	108
April 26, 1902						

AND ELECTRICITY.

May 7, 1902	48	1,008	480	1,488	Demand for 8 in place of 9 hours and advance in wages of 25 cents per day	109
July 2, 1902						

INDUSTRY.

Mar. 31, 1902	8	320	.....	320	Demand for increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.	110
April 8, 1902						
April 1, 1902	41	615	943	1,558	Demand for increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day; also question of apprentices, overtime, etc.	111
May 17, 1902						
Aug. 13, 1902	6	108	.....	108	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day.	112
Aug. 18, 1902						
matod.						

IV. 92 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
IX. CLOTHING,			
95	Cohoes.....	Shirt factory.....	Retention of employee objected to.....
96	Peekskill.....	Underwear factory....	Compromise terms not published.....
97	Syracuse.....	Clothing factories.....	9-hour day without reduction in wages established by contractors who received for the purpose an advance in prices from manufacturers, 14 of the latter and 75 of the former being involved.
98	Yonkers.....	Hat factory.....	No change in wages.....
X. FOOD, TOBACCO			
99	Albany.....	Cigar factory.....	Foreman retained; no change in wages.....
100	Buffalo.....	Brewery.....	Brew-master retained.....
101	Buffalo.....	Malt houses.....	Wages increased 50 cents per week.....
102	Lyons.....	Beet sugar factory....	Wages increased to \$45 per month.....
103	Middletown.....	Cigar factory.....	Wages reduced.....
104	New York City...	Bakery.....	Hours reduced to 60.....
105	New York City...	Cigar factory.....	Foreman discharged.....
106	Oneida.....	Cigar factory.....	No change of foreman.....
107	Oneonta, Bainbridge & Unadilla	Cigar factories.....	Compromise advance.....
108	Syracuse.....	Cigar factory.....	Team work abolished.....
XI. WATER, GAS			
109	New York City....	Electric light works....	No change in hours or wages.....
XII. BUILDING			
110	Albany.....	Roofing.....	Wages increased to \$3.50.....
111	Auburn.....	Plumbing.....	Wages advanced to \$2.50 and other demands granted.
112	Binghamton.....	Masonry, etc.....	Wages advanced to \$2.....

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 93

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.		Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.		
MILLINERY, ETC.		
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....		95
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		96
Conference of employers with union committee.....		97
Strikers returned to work or their places were filled.....		98
AND LIQUORS.		
Conference of firm with committee of strikers and representative of international union....		99
Strikers returned to work.....		100
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		101
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		102
Intervention of Business Men's Association of Middletown. Strikers returned to work..		103
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		104
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		105
Men ordered back to work by agent of international union.....		106
Conference of employers with union committee.....		107
Conference of employer with representatives of union.....		108
AND ELECTRICITY.		
Strikers' places filled with new hands.....		109
INDUSTRY.		
Conference of representatives of employers' association and the union.....		110
Conference of representatives of the employers' association and the union.....		111
Conference of superintendent and strikers' committee.....		112

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
XII. BUILDING									
113	Buffalo.....	Carpentry.....	50	50	800	Carpenters.....	800	.....	800
114	Buffalo.....	Dock building....	5	5	40	Pile drivers and dock builders.	40	.....	40
115	Buffalo.....	Electrical con- tractors.	10	10	91	Electricians.....	91	.....	91
116	Buffalo.....	Plumbing.....	84	84	58	Helpers.....	58	.....	58
					35	Gas fitters.....	35	.....	35
					205	Plumbers.....	205	.....	205
					4	Steam fitters.....	4	.....	4
117	Buffalo....	Roofing and cor- nices.	4	2	40	Roofers and sheet metal workers.	40	.....	40
					460	Others.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Cohoes.....	Carpentry.....	1	1	35	Carpenters.....	35	.....	35
119	Croton-on-H'ds'n	Masonry.....	1	1	100	Stone cutters.....	100	.....	100
					500	Others.....	.....	500	500
120	Elmira.....	Plumbing.....	11	11	27	Plumbers.....	27	.....	27
					6	Steam fitters.....	6	.....	6
121	Ithaca.....	Carpentry.....	7	7	150	Carpenters.....	150	.....	150
122	New York City...	Carpentry.....	1	1	400	Carpenters.....	400	.....	400
123	New York City...	Carpentry.....	212	212	4,300	Carpenters, join- ers, cabinet mak- ers, framers, ma- chine wood workers and stair builders.	4,300	.....	4,300
124	New York City...	Masonry, etc.....	25	25	180	Cement masons...	180	.....	180
125	New York City...	Masonry, etc.....	†1	1	500	Stone masons....	500	.....	500
126	New York City...	Painting.....	*100	100	650	Painters.....	650	.....	650
127	New York City...	Plastering.....	50	50	1,200	Plasterers.....	1,200	.....	1,200
					400	Laborers.....	400	.....	400
128	Niagara Falls....	Building trades...	†1	1	800	Carpenters, elec- trical workers, lathers, painters, paper hangers, plasterers, plumbers and sheet metal workers.	800	.....	800
129	Poughkeepsie...	Carpentry.....	15	10	153	Carpenters.....	118	.....	118
130	Rochester.....	Electrical con- struction.	10	...	51	Inside wiremen...	40	.....	40
					42	Apprentices.....	22	.....	22
131	Saratoga.....	Plumbing.....	11	11	41	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.	41	.....	41
132	Utica.....	Building trades...	9	9	†179	Carpenters, ma- sons and plumb- ers' laborers.	179	.....	179

* Estimated.

† An association; number of members not reported.

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.					ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.					
	Days.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.						
INDUSTRY—Continued.						
May 1, 1902	33	26,400	.....	26,400	Demand for increase in wages from 30 to 37½ cents per hour.	113
June 9, 1902						
April 1, 1902	29	1,160	.....	1,160	Demand for 8 in place of 9 hours per day without decrease in wages.	114
May 6, 1902						
Jan. 2, 1902	5	745	.....	745	Demand for increase in wages.	115
Jan. 7, 1902						
May 1, 1902	45	10,980	.....	10,980	Demand for increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.	116
June 21, 1902						
April 1, 1902	5	200	.....	200	Refusal of firms to renew agreement for 8 hours at 30 cents per hour, on ground that employees of other firms were working more than 8 hours.	117
April 7, 1902						
May 28, 1902	11	385	.....	385	Strike against employment of non-union boss carpenter.	118
June 10, 1902						
Oct. 1, 1901	7	700	3,500	4,200	Demand for shorter hours without decrease in wages.	119
Oct. 8, 1901						
April 1, 1902	15	495	.....	495	Demand for 8 in place of 9 hours per day without decrease in wages; also for employment of union men only and for union schedule.	120
April 18, 1902						
May 1, 1902	2	300	.....	300	Demand for increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.	121
May 3, 1902						
Feb. 12, 1902	2	800	.....	800	Demand by Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that all members of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners be discharged.	122
Feb. 14, 1902						
Sept. 2, 1902	9	18,000	.....	18,000	Demand for increase in wages from \$3.84 and \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day for outside men, and from \$18.00 to \$20.79 per week for inside men.	123
Sept. 11, 1902						
May 1, 1902	30	5,400	.....	5,400	Demand for increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour.	124
June 7, 1902						
Mar. 1, 1902	18	9,000	.....	9,000	Demand for increase in wages from \$3.00-\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.	125
Mar. 24, 1902						
Aug. 2, 1902	24	15,600	.....	15,600	Demand for increase in wages of 50 cents per day, and for 8-hour day, with Saturday half-holiday.	126
Sept. 1, 1902						
April 15, 1902	17	27,200	.....	27,200	Demand for increase in wages for plasterers from \$4.50 to \$5.00, and for laborers from \$3.00 to \$3.50.	127
May 5, 1902						
April 1, 1902	40	32,000	.....	32,000	Demand for 8-hour day and increase in wages.	128
May 16, 1902						
April 1, 1902	14	1,652	.....	1,652	Demand for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 per day.	129
April 16, 1902						
Oct. 1, 1901	11	682	.....	682	Demand for increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.	130
Oct. 12, 1901						
April 14, 1902	6	246	.....	246	Demand for advance of 50 cents per day in wages and for 9 in place of 10 hours.	131
April 19, 1902						
May 1, 1902	6	1,074	.....	1,074	Demand for increase in wages from 18½ to 22 cents per hour.	132
May 7, 1902						

‡ Number of journeymen employed or affected not reported.

Table L—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.			
	LOCATION.	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
XII. BUILDING			
113	Buffalo.....	Carpentry.....	Wages increased 3½ cents per hour.....
114	Buffalo.....	Dock building.....	No change in hours or wages.....
115	Buffalo.....	Electrical contractors...	No change in wages. Previous year's agree- ment renewed.
116	Buffalo.....	Plumbing.....	Wages advanced to \$3.25.....
117	Buffalo.....	Roofing and cornices...	Agreement renewed.....
118	Cohoes	Carpentry.....	Boes carpenter joined the union.....
119	Croton-on-Hudson.	Masonry.....	No change in hours or wages.....
120	Elmira.....	Plumbing.....	Compromise including establishment of 8- hour day with decrease in wages.....
121	Ithaca.....	Carpentry.....	Wages increased to \$2.25.....
122	New York City...	Carpentry.....	Members of Amalgamated Association dis- charged.
123	New York City...	Carpentry.....	Wages increased to \$4.50 and \$20.79.....
124	New York City...	Masonry, etc.....	Wages advanced to 55 cents.....
125	New York City...	Masonry, etc.....	Wages advanced to \$4.....
126	New York City...	Painting.....	Demands granted.....
127	New York City...	Plastering.....	Plasterers' wages advanced to \$5 and labor- ers to \$3.25.
128	Niagara Falls.....	Building trades.....	9 hours to prevail until Sept. 2, thereafter 8; general advance in wages which in most cases was a compromise on original demands.
129	Poughkeepsie...	Carpentry.....	Wages advanced to \$2.80 on May 1.....
130	Rochester.....	Electrical construction.	Wages increased to \$2.50.....
131	Saratoga.....	Plumbing.....	Wages advanced 50 cents and 9-hour day established.
132	Utica.....	Building trades.....	Wages advanced to 20 cents.....

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 97

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.		Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.		
INDUSTRY—Continued.		
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		113
Strikers returned to work.....		114
Conference of committees from contractors' association and the union.....		115
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		116
Conference of employers with business agents of sheet metal workers' union and central trades council.....		117
Conference of employer with union committee.....		118
Strikers returned to work.....		119
Conferences of committees from masters' association and the union.....		120
Conference of committees from employers' association and union.....		121
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		122
Conferences of committees of employers and unions. The number of firms given are included in two associations, the number of whose members was not reported.....		123
Conference of employers with union committee.....		124
Conference of committees from employers' association and the unions. Agreement for one year signed.....		125
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		126
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		127
Conferences of committees from employers' association and the unions.....		128
Conference of committees from employers' association and unions.....		129
Conference of representatives of employers' association and union. Agreement for three years and six months signed. (See Agreement No. 3.).....		130
Conference of committees from employers' association and union. Agreement for one year signed. (See Agreement No. 5.).....		131
Conference of committees from employers' association and union.....		132

IV.98 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.				EMPLOYEES. (Figures in parentheses pertain to women.)				
	LOCALITY.	INDUSTRY.	No.	Closed.	No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED.		
							Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
B. DISPUTES BEGUN									
XII. BUILDING									
133	Utica.....	Paving.....	1	1	*22	Teamsters.....	22	.....	22
134	White Plains.....	Building trades...	†1	1	119	Carpenters.....	119	.....	119
					48	Masons.....	48	.....	48
					75	Painters.....	75	.....	75
					14	Plumbers.....	14	.....	14
					9	Tinsmiths.....	9	.....	9
XIII. TRANSPORTATION									
135	Buffalo.....	Steamship company.	1	1	175	Freight handlers..	175	.....	175
136	Glens Falls and vicinity.	Electric railway..	1	1	200	Conductors, motormen, etc.	200	.....	200
137	New York City...	Steam railroad....	1	...	†	Road brakemen	156	.....	156
					†	Road conductors	42	.....	42
					160	Yard brakemen...	160	.....	160
					40	Yard conductors..	40	.....	40
					14	Yardmasters.....	14	.....	14
					73	Yard switchmen...	67	.....	67
138	New York City...	Telephone company.	1	...	100	Inspectors.....	25	.....	25
139	Rochester.....	Coal dealers.....	§30	30	300	Linemen.....	270	.....	270
					250	Teamsters.....	250	.....	250
140	Troy.....	Telephone company.	1	1	75	Laborers.....	75	.....	75
					25	Linemen.....	25	.....	25
141	Utica.....	Telephone and electric companies.	5	5	60	Linemen.....	60	.....	60
XIV. HOTELS,									
142	Oswego.....	Barber shops.....	7	7	14	Barbers.....	14	.....	14

*Number of others employed or affected not reported. † Not reported

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 99

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Continued.

DURATION.					ALLEGED CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number.
Date.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.					
	Days.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		

AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Continued.

INDUSTRY—Continued.

Aug. 14, 1902	2	44	.....	44	Strike against discharge of union and employment of non-union teams.	133
Aug. 16, 1902						
April 1, 1902	5	1,325	.....	1,325	Demand for increase in wages, recognition of building trades council, and 8-hour day. ..	134
April 5, 1902						

AND COMMUNICATION.

April 11, 1902	4	700	.....	700	Demand for increase in wages, following an alleged reduction.	135
April 16, 1902						
Sept. 1, 1902	54	10,800	.....	10,800	Demand for reinstatement of union member discharged for alleged negligence; afterwards for increase in wages from 16 and 18½ to 20 cents an hour.	136
Nov. 3, 1902						
Nov. 19, 1901	5	1,405	990	2,395	Demand for discharge of superintendent, chief detective and assistant general yardmaster.	137
Nov. 23, 1901						
Feb. 27, 1902	70	20,650	.....	20,650	Demand for increase in wages and 8-hour day.	138
May 20, 1902						
May 1, 1902	3	750	.....	750	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours per day and for increase in wages of \$1.00 per week.	139
May 3, 1902						
May 24, 1902	13	1,300	.....	1,300	Demand for increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day and for reduction of hours from 10 to 9.	140
June 10, 1902						
Sept. 4, 1902	4	240	.....	240	Demand for higher wages and shorter hours. .	141
Sept. 8, 1902						

RESTAURANTS, ETC.

June 14, 1902	45	675	.....	675	Refusal of hoes barbers to close shops Friday afternoon in summer months after having given the employees the afternoon as a holiday with pay.	142
Aug. 7, 1902						

† An association; number of members not reported. § Estimated.

IV.100 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Number.	LOCATION	INDUSTRY.	RESULT.
B. DISPUTE BEGUN			
XII. BUILDING			
133	Utica.....	Paving.....	Non-union teams discharged.....
134	White Plains.....	Building trades.....	Wages advanced, council recognised and 8-hour day established.
XIII. TRANSPORTATION			
135	Buffalo.....	Steamship company....	Wages established at 30 cents per hour on boats and 17½ in house as demanded.
136	Glens Falls and vicinity.	Electric railway.....	Wages advanced to 17 and 19 cents; employees to separate from Troy union and form local union.
137	New York City....	Steam railroad.....	Officials not discharged; strikers taken back as fast as vacancies occurred.
138	New York City....	Telephone company....	Strike failed.....
139	Rochester.....	Coal dealers.....	9-hour day with advance of \$1 per week....
140	Troy.....	Telephone company....	Wages advanced to \$2.75; hours not changed.
141	Utica.....	Telephone and electric companies.	No change in wages or hours.....
XV. HOTELS.			
142	Oswego.....	Barber shops.....	Shops to close Friday afternoon during August and fines paid to union by employers.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 101

in the Year Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902—Concluded.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT—REMARKS.		Number.
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901—Concluded.		
INDUSTRY—Continued.		
Direct negotiation of the parties.....		133
Conference of committees from employers' association and building trades council.....		134
AND COMMUNICATION.		
Conference of representatives of company with union committee.....		135
Conference of officials of company with union committee.....		136
Conference of company's general superintendent and committee of trainmen's union with two members of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration present, arranged by national officers of trainmen's union and the State Board.		137
Strike declared off.....		138
Conference of employers with union committee and business agent of the central labor council. Agreement for 11 months signed. (No. 14 of Agreements.)		139
Conference of officers of the company and union committee arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.		140
Strikers returned to work.....		141
RESTAURANTS, ETC.		
Negotiation of bosses with the union and the central labor council.....		142

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES, ESTABLISHMENTS

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTAB- LISHMENTS—	
		Concerned.	Closed.
A. DISPUTES BEGUN			
Lime works.....	1	1	
Bicycle works.....	1	1	
Plumbing.....	1	8	
Street railways.....	1	1	
B. DISPUTES BEGUN			
L-a. Agriculture.			
Nurseries.....	1	1	1
L-c. Fisheries.			
Oyster fishing.....	1	9	
L. Stone and Clay Products.			
Cement and lime works.....	2	2	1
Glass beveling and mirrors.....	1	2	2
Marble and stone quarries.....	2	3	2
Total	5	7	5
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.			
1. Gold and silver ware:			
Silver leaf.....	1	6	
2. Copper, lead and zinc products:			
Aluminum.....	1	1	1
Copper mills.....	1	1	1
Lead reduction.....	1	1	1
Valves, hydrants, etc.....	1	3	2
3, a-r. Iron and steel, hardware, etc.:			
Blast furnaces.....	1	1	1
Bridge and structural iron work.....	12	13	9
Car wheels.....	1	1	1
Horseshoeing.....	2	41	41
Stoves and heaters.....	1	2	1
Tinware.....	2	2	1
Wire goods and wire work.....	2	22	22
3, t. Boilers.....	2	2	
Engines and machines.....	2	2	2
3, v. Foundries.....	4	4	4
4. Railway repair shops.....	1	1	1
5. Vehicles:			
Automobiles and launches.....	1	1	
Carriages and wagons.....	1	30	30
6. Ship and boat building.....	2	41	1
7. Agricultural implements.....	1	3	2
8. Musical instruments:			
Pianos.....	2	7	6
9. Other appliances:			
Head lights and lamps.....	1	1	
Scales.....	1	1	
Thermometers.....	1	1	
10. Electrical apparatus:			
Electrical machinery.....	2	2	
Fire alarms.....	1	1	1
Total	49	191	129
III. Wood Manufactures.			
Furniture.....	2	5	1
Saw mills.....	1	1	
Wooden ware.....	1	1	
Total	4	7	1
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.			
Gloves.....	1	1	
Shoes.....	6	6	5
Total	7	7	5

AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND TIME LOST.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES—		
Before dis- pute.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total number involved.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1901.						
80	13		13	400		400
100	10		10	2,870		2,870
25	25		25	800		800
65	60	5	65	1,500		1,500
AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1901.						
150	150		150	300		300
270	270		270	16,200		16,200
399	86	5	91	3,981	450	4,431
86	46	40	96	414	360	774
390	378		378	2,412		2,412
875	510	42	555	6,807	810	7,617
61	46		46	552		552
115	78		78	468		468
320	147	173	320	882	1,038	1,920
18	18		18	270		270
385	120	265	385	360	795	1,155
500	432	68	500	15,676	2,468	18,144
2,191	1,956	54	2,010	40,039	1,106	41,145
30	16	14	30	128	112	240
84	84		84	324		324
821	201	310	511	2,368	2,600	4,968
1,861	1,224		1,224	14,468		14,468
260	260		260	4,830		4,830
152	59		59	1,374		1,374
161	40	120	160	1,490	180	1,670
219	107	92	199	1,756	741	2,497
49	49		49	294		294
113	87		87	1,782		1,782
49	48	1	49	1,776	37	1,813
1,847	347		347	5,917		5,917
238	161	77	238	3,220	1,540	4,760
625	595		595	9,360		9,360
110	24		24	408		408
200	18		18	108		108
73	62		62	5,000		5,000
20,000	6,700		6,700	12,000		12,000
42	35		35	175		175
30,524	12,914	1,174	14,068	124,025	10,617	134,642
1,043	850	65	918	31,600	4,000	35,600
400	325		325	8,450		8,450
40	30		30	1,140		1,140
1,483	1,205	68	1,273	41,190	4,000	45,190
50	11		11	77		77
1,343	610	599	1,209	15,453	23,103	38,556
1,393	621	599	1,220	15,530	23,103	38,633

IV.104 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table II.—Number of Disputes, Establishments

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTAB- LISHMENTS—	
		Concerned.	Closed.
V. Chemicals, Etc.			
Potash.....	1	1	1
VI. Paper and Pulp.			
Paper.....	5	6	6
Pulp.....	1	1	1
Total.....	6	7	6
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.			
Bookbinding.....	1	10	10
Electrotyping.....	1	1	1
Lithographing.....	1	1	1
Paper boxes.....	1	1	1
Printing and publishing.....	3	9	2
Total.....	7	22	12
VIII. Textiles.			
Carpets.....	1	1	1
Cordage.....	1	1	1
Felt goods.....	1	1	1
Knit goods.....	3	7	5
Linen thread.....	1	1	1
Silk goods.....	2	2	1
Total.....	9	13	8
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.			
Clothing (men's).....	1	86	86
Hats.....	1	1	1
Shirts.....	1	1	1
Underwear (muslin).....	1	1	1
Total.....	4	89	87
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.			
Bakeries.....	1	1	1
Beet sugar.....	1	1	1
Breweries.....	1	1	1
Cigars.....	6	10	10
Malt.....	1	21	21
Total.....	10	34	33
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.			
Electric light.....	1	1	1
XII. Building Industry.			
Building in general.....	3	11	11
Carpentry.....	6	286	281
Dock building.....	1	5	5
Electrical construction.....	2	20	10
Masonry, etc.....	4	28	28
Painting.....	1	100	100
Paving.....	1	1	1
Plastering.....	1	50	50
Plumbing.....	4	114	114
Roofing.....	2	13	11
Total.....	25	628	611
XIII. Transportation.			
Coal handling.....	1	30	30
Electric railways.....	1	1	1
Marine transportation.....	1	1	1
Railroads.....	1	1	1
Telephone lines.....	3	7	6
Total.....	7	40	38
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.			
Barbers.....	1	7	7
GRAND TOTAL.....	142	1,075	944

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 105

and Employees Affected, and Time Lost—Concluded.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES—		
Before dis- pute.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total number involved.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
111	93	17	110	558	102	660
1,794 76	1,301 50	500	1,801 50	5,414 100	3,568	8,982 100
1,870	1,351	500	1,851	5,514	3,568	9,082
102	102	.....	102	8,364	.....	8,364
150	66	.....	66	3,432	.....	3,432
120	36	.....	36	72	.....	72
134	58	30	88	1,160	600	1,760
1,722	200	.....	200	12,390	.....	12,390
2,228	462	30	492	25,418	600	26,018
410	14	.....	14	140	.....	140
480	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
210	136	74	210	816	444	1,260
2,913	102	.....	102	1,200	12,000	13,200
144	23	121	144	69	363	432
208	117	35	152	7,260	1,610	8,870
4,365	398	230	628	9,491	14,417	23,908
1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	7,500	.....	7,500
1,850	1,100	.....	1,100	22,000	.....	22,000
600	28	.....	28	84	.....	84
400	302	98	400	5,436	1,764	7,200
4,350	2,930	98	3,028	35,020	1,764	36,784
35	35	.....	35	140	.....	140
100	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
14	14	.....	14	462	.....	462
1,104	920	184	1,104	20,390	5,617	26,007
175	175	.....	175	3,150	.....	3,150
1,403	1,194	184	1,378	24,192	5,617	29,809
110	21	10	31	1,008	480	1,488
1,244	1,244	.....	1,244	34,399	.....	34,399
5,838	5,803	.....	5,803	47,537	.....	47,537
40	40	.....	40	1,160	.....	1,160
242	211	.....	211	1,427	.....	1,427
1,304	804	500	1,304	15,208	3,600	18,708
650	650	.....	650	15,600	.....	15,600
22	22	.....	22	44	.....	44
1,600	1,600	.....	1,600	27,200	.....	27,200
356	333	23	356	12,336	943	13,279
540	80	.....	80	520	.....	520
11,836	10,787	523	11,310	155,431	4,443	159,874
250	250	.....	250	750	.....	750
200	200	.....	200	10,800	.....	10,800
175	175	.....	175	700	.....	700
487	281	198	479	1,405	990	2,395
560	455	.....	455	22,190	.....	22,190
1,672	1,361	198	1,550	35,845	990	36,835
14	14	.....	14	675	.....	675
62,924	31,380	3,681	38,070	502,774	70,511	573,285

TABLE III.—CAUSE OF DISPUTES, COMBINED WITH RESULTS.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DI- RECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—			
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days' work lost by those directly concerned.
					Di- rectly.	Indi- rect- ly.	
I. INCREASE OF WAGES.							
I-a. Agriculture.							
Nurseries.....	(1)	150		1	150		300
I. Stone and Clay Products.							
Cement and lime works.....	(1)	42	(1) 44	2	86	5	3,981
Marble and stone quarries.....	(1)	344	(1) 34	2	378		2,412
Total.....	(1)	344	(1) 42 (2) 78	4	464	5	6,393
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.							
1. Gold and silver ware:							
Silver leaf.....	(1)	46		1	46		552
2. Copper, lead & zinc products:							
Aluminum.....	(1)	78		1	78		468
Copper mills.....	(1)	147		1	147	173	882
3. a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.:							
Bridge and structural iron work.....		(3) 194		3	194	6	3,801
Car wheels.....			(1) 16	1	16	14	128
Horseshoeing.....			(1) 24	1	24		144
Stoves and heaters.....			(1) 11	1	11	280	88
3. t. Boilers.....	(1)	25		1	25		160
3. t-u. Engines and machines.....		(1) 15		1	15	120	1,440
3. v. Foundries.....	(2)	57	(1) 35	3	92	92	1,581
4. Railway repair shops.....		(1) 49		1	49		294
6. Ship and boat building.....		(1) 47	(1) 300	2	347		5,917
9. Other appliances.....	(1)	18		1	18		108
10. Electrical apparatus:							
Electrical machinery.....			(1) 100	1	100		150
Total.....	(7)	371	(7) 340 (5) 451	19	1,162	685	15,713
III. Wood Manufacturers.							
Woodenware.....	(1)	30		1	30		1,140
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.							
Gloves.....	(1)	11		1	11		77
Shoes.....			(2) 297	2	297	330	7,632
Total.....	(1)	11	(2) 297	3	308	330	7,709
V. Chemicals, Etc.							
Potash.....	(1)	93		1	93	17	558
VI. Paper and Pulp.							
Paper.....	(1)	933	(2) 290	3	1,223	77	4,712
Pulp.....	(1)	50		1	50		100
Total.....	(1)	50	(1) 933 (2) 290	4	1,273	77	4,812
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.							
Printing and publishing.....	(1)	165		1	165		12,210
VIII. Textiles.							
Carpets.....			(1) 14	1	14		140
Cordage.....	(1)	6		1	6		6
Knit Goods.....		(2) 88		2	88		1,300
Linen thread.....			(1) 23	1	23	121	69
Total.....	(1)	6	(2) 88 (2) 37	5	131	121	1,415

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 107

Table III.—Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results—Continued.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—			
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days' work lost by those directly concerned.
					Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	

I. INCREASE OF WAGES—Continued.

IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.							
Hats.....	(1) 1,100			1	1,100		22,000
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
Beet sugar.....			(1) 50	1	50		50
Cigars.....			(1) 91	1	91	30	4,368
Malt.....			(1) 175	1	175		3,150
Total.....			(3) 316	3	316	30	7,568
XII. Building Industry.							
Building in general.....			(1) 179	1	179		1,074
Carpentry.....	(3) 4,568	(1) 800		4	5,368		46,352
Electrical construction.....	(1) 149	(1) 62		2	211		1,427
Masonry, etc.....	(2) 689	(1) 24		3	704		14,508
Painting.....	(1) 650			1	650		15,600
Plastering.....	(1) 1,600			1	1,600		27,200
Plumbing.....	(3) 81	(1) 244		4	325	23	12,641
Roofing.....	(1) 40			1	40		320
Total.....	(1) 149	(12) 7,681	(4) 1,247	17	9,077	23	119,122
XIII. Transportation and Communication.							
Marine transportation.....		(1) 175		1	175		700
Telephone lines.....	(2) 355		(1) 100	3	455		22,190
Total.....	(2) 355	(1) 175	(1) 100	4	630		22,890
Total—Increase of Wages.....	(16) 2,416	(27) 9,667	(21) 2,816	64	14,899	1,288	221,830

II. REDUCTION OF WAGES.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.							
3, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.: Tinware.....	(1) 20			1	20		20
Wire goods and wire work.....		(1) 110		1	110		330
9. Other appliances: Headlights and lamps.....	(1) 24			1	24		408
Total.....	(2) 44	(1) 110		3	154		758
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.							
Shoes.....	(1) 100	(1) 16		2	116	159	3,432
VIII. Textiles.							
Silk goods.....		(1) 86		1	86		5,834
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.							
Underwear (muslin).....			(1) 302	1	302	98	5,436
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
Cigars.....	(1) 225			1	225	25	3,150
Total—Reduction of Wages.....	(4) 369	(3) 212	(1) 302	8	883	282	18,610

IV. 108 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results—Continued.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DI- RECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—		
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED. Di- rectly.	Days' work lost by those directly con- cerned.

III. REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK.

I-c. Fisheries.						
Oyster fishing.....			(1) 270	1	270	16,200
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
Glass beveling and mirrors.....		(1) 46		1	46	414
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
2. Copper, lead and zinc products: Valves, hydrants, etc.....			(1) 120	1	120	360
3, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.: Bridge and structural iron work.....		(3) 401		3	401	3,299
Horseshoeing.....		(1) 60		1	60	180
Wire goods & wire work.....			(1) 150	1	150	4,500
3, t-u. Engines and machines.....	(1) 25			1	25	50
3, v. Foundries.....	(1) 15			1	15	165
5. Vehicles: Bicycles.....		(1) 10		1	10	2,870
8. Musical instruments: Pianos.....		(1) 550		1	550	8,000
9. Other appliances: Thermometers.....	(1) 62			1	62	5,000
Total.....	(3) 102	(6) 1,021	(2) 270	11	1,393	24,424
III. Wood Manufacturers.						
Furniture.....	(1) 450			1	450	26,000
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
Paper.....	(2) 78			2	78	702
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
Clothing (men's).....		(1) 1,500		1	1,500	7,500
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
Bakeries.....		(1) 35		1	35	140
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.						
Electric light.....	(1) 21			1	21	1,008
XII. Building Industry.						
Building in general.....			(1) 800	1	800	32,000
Dock building.....	(1) 40			1	40	1,160
Masonry, etc.....	(1) 100			1	100	700
Plumbing.....			(1) 33	1	33	495
Total.....	(2) 140		(2) 833	4	973	34,355
XIII. Transportation.						
Coal handling.....		(1) 250		1	250	750
Total—Reduction in Hours.....	(9) 791	(10) 2,852	(5) 1,373	24	5,016	111,493

IV. LONGER HOURS.

XII. Building Industry.						
Roofing.....		(1) 40		1	40	200

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 109

Table III.—Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results—Continued.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DI- RECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—		
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.	Days' work lost by those directly con- cerned.
					Di- rectly.	Indi- rect- ly.

V. TRADE UNIONISM.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
2. Copper, lead and zinc products:	(1)	18		1	18	270
Lead reduction.....						
3, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.:	(1)	432		1	432	68 15,676
Blast furnaces.....						
Bridge and structural iron	(2)	690	(1) 54	3	744	16 29,034
work.....						
3, t. Boilers.....	(1)	34		1	34	1,224
5. Vehicles:						
Automobiles and launches....	(1)	87		1	87	1,782
Carriages and wagons.....			(1) 48	1	48	1 1,776
7. Agricultural implements.....	(1)	161		1	161	77 3,220
8. Musical instruments:						
Pianos.....	(1)	45		1	45	360
Total.....	(7)	1,422	(2) 99	(1) 48	10 1,569	162 53,342
III. Wood Manufacturers.						
Saw mills.....			(1) 325	1	325	8,450
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
Shoes.....	(1)	70		1	70	95 3,500
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
Bookbinding.....			(1) 102	1	102	8,364
Lithographing.....	(1)	36		1	36	72
Printing and publishing.....	(2)	35		2	35	180
Total.....	(3)	71	(1) 102	4	173	8,616
XII. Building Industry.						
Building in general.....	(1)	265		1	265	1,325
Carpentry.....	(2)	435		2	435	1,185
Paving.....	(1)	22		1	22	44
Total.....	(4)	722		4	722	2,554
XIII. Transportation.						
Electric railways.....			(2) 260	2	260	5 12,300
Total—Trade Unionism.....	(8)	1,492	(9) 892	(5) 735	22 3,119	262 88,762

VI. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
10. Electrical apparatus:	(1)	35		1	35	175
Fire alarms.....						
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
Shoes.....	(1)	127		1	127	15 889
VIII. Textiles.						
Felt goods.....	(1)	136		1	136	74 816
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
Shirts.....	(1)	28		1	28	84

IV.110 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table III.—Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results—Continued.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DI- RECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—		
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED. Di- rectly. Indi- rectly.	Days' work lost by those directly con- cerned.

VI. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS—Continued.

X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
Breweries.....	(1)	14			1	14	462
Cigars.....	(2)	292	(1)	200	3	492	91 10,296
Total.....	(3)	306	(1)	200	4	506	91 10,758
XIII. Transportation.							
Railroads.....	(1)	281			1	281	198 1,408
Total—Employment of Particular Persons.....	(8)	913	(1)	200	9	1,113	378 14,127

VII. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.							
S, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.: Stoves and heaters..... Tinware.....	(1)	190			1	190	30 2,280
			(1)	1,204	1	1,204	30 14,448
Total.....	(1)	190	(1)	1,204	2	1,394	30 16,728
III. Wood Manufactures.							
Furniture.....			(1)	400	1	400	 5,600
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.							
Paper boxes.....	(1)	58			1	58	30 1,160
VIII. Textiles.							
Knit goods.....	(1)	14			1	14	.....
Silk goods.....	(1)	31			1	31	35 1,426
Total.....	(2)	45			2	45	35 1,426
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
Cigars.....			(1)	112	1	112	39 2,576
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.							
Barber shops.....			(1)	14	1	14	 675
Total—Working Arrangements...	(3)	103	(2)	302	8	2,023	133 28,165

VIII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.

I. Stone and Clay Products.							
Cement and lime works.....	(1)	13			1	13	 400
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.							
Electrotyping.....	(1)	66			1	66	 3,432
Total—Payment of Wages....	(1)	66	(1)	13	2	79	 3,832

Table III.—Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results—Concluded.

(The figures in parentheses state the number of disputes.)

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DI- RECTLY CONCERNED, WON BY—			TOTAL NUMBER OF—		
	Em- ployers.	Workmen.	Neither side.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED. Di- rectly.	Days' work lost by those directly con- cerned.

IX. SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
3, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.: Bridge and structural iron work.....						
(1)	350	.....	.....	1	350	 2,800
10. Electrical apparatus: Electrical machinery.....						
.....	(1)	6,600	.....	1	6,600	 11,850
Total—Sympathetic Strikes....	(1)	350	(1) 6,600	.....	2 6,950	 14,650

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
3, a-r. Iron, steel, hardware, etc.: Bridge and structural iron work.....						
(1)	152	.....	(1) 115	2	267	 1,105
GRAND TOTAL.....	(51) 6,652	(55) 20,778	(36) 6,959	142	34,389	3,681 502,774

TABLE IV.—RESULTS

INDUSTRIES.	WON BY—					
	EMPLOYERS.				WORKMEN.	
	Disputes.	Estab-lish-ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Es- tab-lish-ments.
I.-a. Agriculture.						
Nurseries.....					1	1
I.-c. Fisheries.						
Oyster fishing.....						
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
Cement and lime works.....					2	2
Glass beveling and mirrors.....					1	2
Marble and stone quarries.....	1	1	344	2,064		
Total.....	1	1	344	2,064	3	4
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold and silver ware:						
Silver leaf.....	1	6	46	552		
2. Copper, lead and zinc products:						
Aluminum.....	1	1	78	468		
Copper mills.....	1	1	147	882		
Lead reduction.....	1	1	18	270		
Valves, hydrants, etc.....						
3. a-r. Iron and steel, hardware, etc.:						
Blast furnaces.....	1	1	432	15,676		
Bridge and structural iron work.....	4	4	1,192	30,812	7	8
Car wheels.....					1	29
Horseshoeing.....					1	1
Stoves and heaters.....						
Tinware.....	1	1	20	20	1	1
Wire goods and wire work.....						
3. t. Boilers.....	2	2	59	1,374		
3. t-u. Engines and machines.....	1	1	25	50	1	1
3. v. Foundries.....	3	3	72	1,686	1	1
4. Railway repair shops.....					1	1
5. Vehicles:						
Automobiles and launches.....	1	1	87	1,782		
Bicycle works.....					1	1
Carriages and wagons.....						
6. Ship and boat building.....					1	1
7. Agricultural implements.....	1	3	161	3,220		
8. Musical instruments:						
Pianos.....					2	7
9. Other appliances:						
Headlights and lamps.....	1	1	24	408		
Scales.....	1	1	18	108		
Thermometers.....	1	1	62	5,000		
10. Electrical apparatus:						
Electrical machinery.....					1	1
Fire alarms.....	1	1	35	175		
Total.....	22	29	2,476	62,483	18	52
III. Wood Manufacturers.						
Furniture.....	1	4	450	26,000		
Saw mills.....						
Woodenware.....	1	1	30	1,140		
Total.....	2	5	480	27,140		
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
Gloves.....	1	1	11	77		
Shoes.....	3	3	297	7,789	1	1
Total.....	4	4	308	7,866	1	1
V. Chemicals, Etc.						
Potash.....					1	1

OF DISPUTES.

KERS.		COMPROMISED.				GRAND TOTAL.			
Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.
150	300					1	1	150	300
		1	9	270	16,200	1	9	270	16,200
55	421	1	1	44	3,960	3	3	99	4,381
46	414	1	2	34	348	1	2	46	414
		1				2	3	378	2,412
101	835	2	3	78	4,308	6	8	523	7,207
						1	6	46	552
						1	1	78	468
						1	1	147	882
		1	3	120	360	1	1	18	270
						1	3	120	360
						1	1	432	15,676
649	8,882	1	1	115	345	12	13	1,956	40,039
		1	1	16	128	1	1	16	128
60	180	1	12	24	144	2	41	84	324
190	2,280	1	1	11	88	2	2	201	2,368
		1	1	1,204	14,448	2	2	1,224	14,468
110	330	1	21	150	4,500	2	22	260	4,830
						2	2	59	1,374
15	1,440					2	2	40	1,490
35	70					4	4	107	1,756
49	294					1	1	49	294
						1	1	87	1,782
10	2,870					1	1	10	2,870
		1	30	48	1,776	1	30	48	1,776
47	517	1	40	300	5,400	2	41	347	5,917
						1	3	161	3,220
595	8,360					2	7	595	8,360
						1	1	24	408
						1	1	18	108
						1	1	62	5,000
6,600	11,860	1	1	100	150	2	2	6,700	12,000
						1	1	35	175
8,360	37,073	10	111	2,088	27,339	50	192	12,924	126,895
		1	1	400	5,600	2	5	850	31,600
		1	1	325	8,450	1	1	325	8,450
						1	1	30	1,140
		2	2	725	14,050	4	7	1,205	41,190
						1	1	11	77
16	32	2	2	297	7,632	6	6	610	15,453
16	32	2	2	297	7,632	7	7	621	15,530
93	558					1	1	93	558

Table IV.—Results

INDUSTRIES.	WON BY—					
	EMPLOYERS.				WORKMEN.	
	Dis- putes.	Es- tab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Es- tab- lish- ments.
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
Paper.....	2	3	78	702	1	1
Pulp.....	1	1	50	100	.....	.....
Total.....	3	4	128	802	1	1
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.						
Bookbinding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrotyping.....	1	1	66	3,432	.....	.....
Lithographing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paper boxes.....	1	1	58	1,160	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
Total.....	2	2	124	4,592	4	10
VIII. Textiles.						
Carpets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordage.....	1	1	6	6	.....	.....
Felt goods.....	1	1	136	816	.....	.....
Knit goods.....	1	1	14	.....	2	6
Linen thread.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk goods.....	1	1	31	1,426	1	1
Total.....	4	4	187	2,248	3	7
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
Clothing (men's).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	86
Hats.....	1	1	1,100	22,000	.....	.....
Shirts.....	1	1	28	84	.....	.....
Underwear (muslin).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	1,128	22,084	1	86
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
Bakeries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Beet sugar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breweries.....	1	1	14	462	.....	.....
Cigars.....	3	3	517	12,646	2	2
Malt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	4	531	13,108	3	3
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.						
Electric light.....	1	1	21	1,008	.....	.....
XII. Building Industry.						
Building in general.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carpentry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	236
Dock building.....	1	5	40	1,160	.....	.....
Electrical construction.....	1	10	149	745	1	10
Masonry, etc.....	1	1	100	700	2	26
Painting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100
Paving.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Plastering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
Plumbing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27
Roofing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13
Total.....	3	16	289	2,605	17	464
XIII. Transportation.						
Coal handling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
Electric railways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Railroads.....	1	1	281	1,405	.....	.....
Telephone lines.....	2	6	355	20,890	.....	.....
Total.....	3	7	636	22,295	2	31
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.						
Barbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	51	79	6,652	168,295	55	661

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 115

of Disputes—Concluded.

KERS.		COMPROMISED.				GRAND TOTAL.			
Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees directly affected.	Days lost.
933	3,732	2	2	290	980	5	6	1,301	5,414
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	50	100
933	3,732	2	2	290	980	6	7	1,351	5,514
.....									
.....	.....	1	10	102	8,364	1	10	102	8,364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	66	3,432
36	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	36	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	58	1,160
200	12,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	200	12,390
.....									
236	12,462	1	10	102	8,364	7	22	462	25,418
.....									
.....	.....	1	1	14	140	1	1	14	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	136	816
88	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	102	1,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	69
86	5,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	117	7,260
.....									
174	7,034	2	2	37	209	9	13	398	9,491
.....									
1,500	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	86	1,500	7,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,100	22,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28	84
.....	.....	1	1	302	5,436	1	1	302	5,436
.....									
1,500	7,500	1	1	302	5,436	4	89	2,930	35,020
.....									
35	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	35	140
.....	.....	1	1	50	50	1	1	50	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	462
312	3,376	1	5	91	4,368	6	10	920	20,390
.....	.....	1	21	175	3,150	1	21	175	3,150
.....									
347	3,516	3	27	316	7,568	10	34	1,194	24,192
.....									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	1,008
.....									
265	1,325	2	10	979	33,074	3	11	1,244	34,399
5,003	21,137	1	50	800	26,400	6	286	5,803	47,537
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	40	1,160
62	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	211	1,427
680	14,400	1	1	24	108	4	28	804	15,208
650	15,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	650	15,600
22	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	22	44
1,600	27,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	1,600	27,200
81	1,661	2	95	277	11,475	5	122	358	13,136
80	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	80	520
.....									
8,443	82,569	6	156	2,080	71,057	26	636	10,812	156,231
.....									
250	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	250	750
.....	.....	2	2	260	12,300	2	2	260	12,300
175	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	175	700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	281	1,405
.....	.....	1	1	100	1,300	3	7	455	22,190
.....									
425	1,450	3	3	360	13,600	8	41	1,421	37,345
.....									
.....	.....	1	7	14	675	1	7	14	675
.....									
20,778	157,061	36	335	6,959	177,418	142	1,075	34,389	502,774

TABLE V.—MODE OF

(NOTE.—Figures in parentheses

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	By direct negotiations.	By return to work on employers' terms.
I-a. Agriculture.		
Nurseries.....	(1) 150	.....
I-c. Fisheries.		
Oyster fishing.....	.....	(1) 270
I. Stone and Clay Products.		
Cement and lime works.....	(3) 104	.....
Glass beveling and mirrors.....	(1) 86	.....
Marble and stone quarries.....	(1) 34	(1) 344
Total.....	(5) 224	(1) 344
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.		
1. Gold and silver ware:		
Silver leaf.....	.....	(1) 46
2. Copper, lead and zinc products:		
Aluminum.....	.....	(1) 78
Copper mills.....	.....	(1) 320
Lead reduction.....	.....	.....
Valves, hydrants, etc.....	(1) 385	.....
3, a-r. Iron and steel, hardware, etc.		
Blast furnaces.....	.....	(1) 500
Bridge and structural iron work.....	(9) 1,152	(3) 858
Car wheels.....	(1) 30	.....
Horseshoeing.....	(2) 84	.....
Stoves and heaters.....	(2) 511	.....
Tinware.....	(1) 1,204	.....
Wire goods and wire work.....	(2) 260	.....
3, t. Boilers.....	(1) 25	(1) 34
3, t-u. Engines and machines.....	(1) 135	.....
3, v. Foundries.....	(2) 126	(1) 15
4. Railway repair shops.....	(1) 49	.....
5. Vehicles:		
Automobiles and launches.....	.....	.....
Bicycle works.....	(1) 10	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	(1) 49	.....
6. Ship and boat building.....	(2) 347	.....
7. Agricultural implements.....	.....	(1) 238
8. Musical instruments:		
Pianos.....	(2) 595	.....
9. Other appliances:		
Headlights and lamps.....	.....	(1) 24
Scales.....	.....	.....
Thermometers.....	.....	.....
10. Electrical apparatus:		
Electrical machinery.....	(2) 6,700	.....
Fire alarms.....	.....	(1) 35
Total.....	(31) 11,662	(12) 2,148
III. Wood Manufactures.		
Furniture.....	(1) 400	.....
Saw mills.....	.....	(1) 30
Wooden ware.....	.....	.....
Total.....	(1) 400	(1) 30
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.		
Gloves.....	.....	.....
Shoes.....	(3) 769	(1) 165
Total.....	(3) 769	(1) 165
V. Chemicals, Etc.		
Potash.....	(1) 110	.....
VI. Paper and Pulp.		
Paper.....	(3) 1,516	.....
Pulp.....	.....	(1) 50
Total.....	(3) 1,516	(1) 50

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 117

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

(Indicate the number of disputes.)

DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED—

By replacement of workers.	By mediation or conciliation.	By reduction of working force.	Mode of settle- ment not re- ported.	Total.
				(1) 150
				(1) 270
				(3) 104
				(1) 86
				(2) 378
				(6) 568
				(1) 46
				(1) 78
				(1) 320
(1) 18				(1) 18
				(1) 385
				(1) 500
				(12) 2,010
				(1) 30
				(2) 84
				(2) 511
(1) 20				(2) 1,224
				(2) 240
(1) 25				(2) 69
(1) 58				(2) 160
				(4) 199
				(1) 49
(1) 87				(1) 87
				(1) 10
				(1) 49
				(2) 347
				(1) 238
				(2) 595
				(1) 24
(1) 18				(1) 18
(1) 62				(1) 62
				(2) 6,700
				(1) 35
(7) 288				(50) 14,098
(1) 518				(2) 918
	(1) 325			(1) 325
				(1) 30
(1) 518	(1) 325			(4) 1,273
(1) 11				(1) 11
(1) 100	(1) 175			(6) 1,209
(2) 111	(1) 175			(7) 1,220
				(1) 110
(1) 35	(1) 250			(5) 1,801
				(1) 60
(1) 35	(1) 250			(6) 1,851

Table V.—Mode of

(NOTE.—Figures in parentheses

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORKERS	
	By direct negotiations.	By return to work on employers' terms.
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.		
Bookbinding.....	(1) 102	.....
Electrotyping.....	(1) 36	.....
Lithographing.....	(2) 180	.....
Paper boxes.....	(4) 318	.....
Printing and publishing.....	(4) 318	.....
Total.....	(4) 318	.....
VIII. Textiles.		
Carpets.....	(1) 14	.....
Cordage.....	(1) 210	.....
Felt goods.....	(2) 88	.....
Knit goods.....	(1) 144	.....
Linen thread.....	(4) 246	.....
Silk goods.....	(1) 210	.....
Total.....	(4) 246	(1) 210
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.		
Clothing (men's).....	(1) 1,500	.....
Hats.....	(1) 1,100	.....
Shirts.....	(1) 400	.....
Underwear (muslin).....	(2) 1,900	.....
Total.....	(2) 1,900	(1) 1,100
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.		
Bakeries.....	(1) 35	.....
Beet sugar.....	(1) 50	.....
Breweries.....	(1) 14	.....
Cigars.....	(4) 661	(1) 193
Malt.....	(1) 175	.....
Total.....	(7) 921	(2) 207
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.		
Electric light.....	.....	.....
XII. Building Industry.		
Building in general.....	(3) 1,244	.....
Carpentry.....	(6) 5,803	.....
Dock building.....	(1) 40	.....
Electrical construction.....	(2) 211	.....
Masonry, etc.....	(3) 704	(1) 600
Painting.....	(1) 650	.....
Paving.....	(1) 22	.....
Plastering.....	(1) 1,600	.....
Plumbing.....	(5) 381	.....
Roofing.....	(2) 80	.....
Total.....	(24) 10,695	(2) 640
XIII. Transportation.		
Coal handling.....	(1) 250	.....
Electric railways.....	(2) 265	.....
Marine transportation.....	(1) 175	.....
Railroads.....	.....	(2) 355
Telephone lines.....	(4) 690	(2) 355
Total.....	(4) 690	(2) 355
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.		
Barbers.....	(1) 14	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	(91) 29,615	(25) 5,519

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 119

Settlement of Disputes—Concluded.

Indicate the number of disputes.)

DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED—

By replacement of workers.	By mediation or conciliation.	By reduction of working force.	Mode of settle- ment not re- ported.	Total.
		(1) 66		(1) 102
				(1) 66
(1) 88				(1) 36
	(1) 20			(1) 88
				(3) 200
(1) 88	(1) 20	(1) 66		(7) 492
				(1) 14
			(1) 6	(1) 6
(1) 14				(1) 210
				(8) 102
(1) 66	(1) 86			(1) 144
				(2) 152
(2) 80	(1) 86		(1) 6	(9) 628
				(1) 1,600
(1) 28				(1) 1,100
				(1) 28
				(1) 400
(1) 28				(4) 3,028
				(1) 35
				(1) 50
	(1) 250			(1) 14
				(6) 1,104
				(1) 175
	(1) 250			(10) 1,378
(1) 81				(1) 31
				(3) 1,244
				(6) 5,803
				(1) 40
				(2) 211
				(4) 1,304
				(1) 650
				(1) 22
				(1) 1,600
				(5) 381
				(2) 80
				(26) 11,335
				(1) 250
				(2) 265
	(1) 479			(1) 175
(1) 100				(1) 479
				(3) 455
(2) 579				(8) 1,624
				(1) 14
(16) 1,179	(8) 1,685	(1) 66	(1) 6	(142) 38,070

TABLE VI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY CITIES AND

LOCALITY.	Number of disputes.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		WORKERS AFFECTED.		AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.		
		In-volved.	Closed.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Albany.....	8	73	73	490	374	9,990	4,451	14,441
Auburn.....	4	11	8	80	23	1,121	943	2,064
Ballston Spa.....	1	1	1	250	.....	600	.....	600
Batavia.....	1	1	.....	58	30	1,160	600	1,760
Binghamton.....	2	2	1	42	.....	216	.....	216
Buffalo.....	13	181	175	1,883	159	46,649	318	46,967
Cadyville.....	1	1	.....	50	.....	100	.....	100
Canandaigua.....	1	1	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20
Cohoes.....	3	3	1	71	.....	709	.....	709
Cohoes, Troy, Waterford.	1	3	3	120	265	360	795	1,155
Croton-on-Hudson.....	1	1	1	100	500	700	3,500	4,200
Elmira.....	2	12	12	433	.....	15,495	.....	15,495
Glens Falls.....	4	4	1	424	5	12,831	450	13,281
Glens Falls & Fort Edward.	1	1	1	933	77	3,732	308	4,040
Glens Falls and vicinity..	1	1	1	200	.....	10,800	.....	10,800
Gloversville.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	77	.....	77
Gloversville & Johnstown.	1	2	2	15	.....	90	.....	90
Gouverneur.....	1	2	1	34	.....	348	.....	348
Green Island.....	1	1	1	35	51	70	102	172
Greenwich.....	1	1	1	23	121	69	363	432
Hicksville.....	1	6	.....	46	.....	552	.....	552
Hornellsville.....	1	1	.....	31	35	1,426	1,610	3,036
Ithaca.....	1	7	7	150	.....	300	.....	300
Jamestown.....	2	9	.....	85	5	2,300	.....	2,300
Little Falls.....	2	6	5	90	.....	3,830	12,000	15,830
Lockport.....	1	1	1	9	6	81	54	135
Lyons.....	1	1	.....	50	.....	50	.....	50
Medina.....	1	1	1	29	11	261	99	360
Middletown.....	1	1	1	225	25	3,150	350	3,500
Morris Park.....	1	1	.....	49	.....	294	.....	294
Newburgh.....	2	2	2	62	.....	682	.....	682
New York City.....	33	495	443	13,102	704	195,475	25,287	220,762
Niagara Falls.....	3	3	2	896	.....	32,738	.....	32,738
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	15	120	1,440	180	1,620
Oneida.....	1	1	1	152	41	5,016	1,353	6,369
Oneonta, Bainbridge and Unadilla.....	1	5	5	91	30	4,368	1,440	5,808
Oswego.....	4	10	8	113	.....	2,529	.....	2,529
Peekskill.....	1	1	1	302	98	5,436	1,764	7,200
Phoenix Mills.....	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester.....	1	1	.....	190	30	2,280	360	2,640
Poughkeepsie.....	1	15	10	118	.....	1,652	.....	1,652
Rensselaer.....	1	1	1	136	74	816	444	1,260
Rochester.....	7	49	32	1,409	68	39,802	4,000	43,802
Rome.....	1	1	1	147	173	882	1,038	1,920
Rouses Point.....	1	1	.....	66	.....	3,432	.....	3,432
Sandy Creek.....	1	1	.....	30	.....	1,140	.....	1,140
Sandy Hill.....	1	2	2	66	400	462	2,800	3,262
Saratoga.....	1	11	11	41	.....	246	.....	246
Sayville.....	1	9	.....	270	.....	16,200	.....	16,200
Schenectady.....	4	15	13	6,783	20	12,203	20	12,223
Schuylerville.....	1	1	1	12	23	240	460	700
Silver Creek.....	1	3	3	161	77	3,220	1,540	4,760
Split Rock.....	1	1	1	344	.....	2,064	.....	2,064
Syracuse.....	2	87	87	1,612	38	10,076	874	10,950
Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	432	68	15,676	2,468	18,144
Troy.....	1	1	1	100	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
Utica.....	4	16	16	296	.....	1,533	.....	1,533
Westmoreland.....	1	1	1	28	30	1,260	540	1,800
White Plains.....	1	1	1	265	.....	1,325	.....	1,325
Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	1,100	.....	22,000	.....	22,000
Total.....	142	1,075	944	34,389	3,681	502,774	70,511	573,285

TOWNS, OCTOBER 1, 1901, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

I. INCREASE OF WAGES.		II. REDUCTION OF WAGES.		III. REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK.		IV. LONGER HOURS.		V. TRADE UNIONISM.	
Dis-putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Workers directly affected.
4	160			2	142			1	48
3	35							1	45
1	250								
2	42								
6	1,693	2	40	1	40	1	40	2	56
1	50								
		1	20						
1	8							1	35
				1	120				
				1	100				
				1	33				
2	86							1	400
1	933							1	325
1	11							1	200
1	34							1	15
1	35								
1	23								
1	46								
1	150								
1	25			1	10			1	60
1	80								
1	9								
1	50								
1	29								
		1	225						
1	49								
1	47			1	15				
10	8,287	2	296	7	1,087			6	1,003
1	78			1	800			1	18
1	15								
1	91								
2	65							1	34
		1	302						
1	118								
3	247			3	762	1	400		
1	147								
1	30			1	66				
1	41			1	270				
				1	59				
2	124			1	12				
								1	161
1	344			1	1,500				
								1	432
1	100								
2	239							1	22
1	28								
								1	265
1	1,100								
64	14,899	8	883	24	5,016	2	440	22	3,119

IV.122 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Table VI.—Industrial Disputes by Cities and Towns,

LOCALITY.	CAUSES OF							
	VI. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.		VII. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.		VIII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.		IX. SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.	
	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affect'd.	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affect'd.	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affect'd.	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affect'd.
Albany.....	1	140						
Auburn.....								
Ballston Spa.....								
Batavia.....			1	58				
Binghamton.....								
Buffalo.....	1	14						
Cadyville.....								
Canandaigua.....								
Cohoes.....	1	28						
Cohoes, Troy and Waterford.								
Croton-on-Hudson.....								
Elmira.....								
Glens Falls.....					1	13		
Glens Falls and Fort Edward.								
Glens Falls and vicinity.....								
Gloversville.....								
Gloversville and Johnstown.								
Gouverneur.....								
Green Island.....								
Greenwich.....								
Hicksville.....								
Hornellsville.....			1	31				
Ithaca.....								
Jamestown.....								
Little Falls.....								
Lockport.....								
Lyons.....								
Medina.....								
Middletown.....								
Morris Park.....								
Newburgh.....								
New York City.....	3	608	1	1,204			1	350
Niagara Falls.....								
North Tonawanda.....								
Oneida.....	1	152						
Oneonta, Bainbridge and Unadilla.....								
Oswego.....			1	14				
Peekskill.....								
Phoenix Mills.....			1	14				
Port Chester.....			1	190				
Poughkeepsie.....								
Rensselaer.....	1	136						
Rochester.....								
Rome.....								
Rouses Point.....					1	66		
Sandy Creek.....								
Sandy Hill.....								
Saratoga.....								
Sayville.....								
Schenectady.....							1	6,600
Schuylerville.....								
Silver Creek.....								
Split Rock.....								
Syracuse.....			1	112				
Tonawanda.....								
Troy.....								
Utica.....	1	35						
Westmoreland.....								
White Plains.....								
Yonkers.....								
Total.....	9	1,113	7	1,623	2	79	2	6,950

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, 1902 IV. 123

October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902—Concluded.

DISPUTES—Continued.				RESULTS.					
X. MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		IN FAVOR OF—				COMPROMISED.	
Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affected.	EMPLOYERS.		WORKERS.		Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affected.
				Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affected.	Dis-putes.	Work-ers directly affected.		
		8	490	1	140	4	275	3	75
		4	80	1	6	2	60	1	14
		1	250					1	250
		1	58	1	58				
		2	42	1	18			1	24
		13	1,833	4	237	6	437	3	1,219
		1	50	1	50				
		1	20	1	20				
		3	71	1	28	2	43		
		1	120					1	120
		1	100	1	100				
		2	433	1	400			1	33
		4	424			2	55	2	369
		1	933			1	933		
		1	200					1	200
		1	11	1	11				
		1	15			1	15		
		1	34					1	34
		1	35			1	35		
		1	23					1	23
		1	46	1	46				
		1	31	1	31				
		1	150			1	150		
		2	85			1	25	1	60
		2	90			2	90		
		1	9			1	9		
		1	50					1	50
		1	29	1	29				
		1	225	1	225				
		1	49			1	49		
		2	62	1	15	1	47		
2	267	33	13,102	11	1,798	15	9,136	7	2,168
		3	896	2	96			1	800
		1	15			1	15		
		1	152	1	152				
		1	91					1	91
		4	113	2	59			2	54
		1	302					1	302
		1	14	1	14				
		1	190			1	190		
		1	118			1	118		
		1	136	1	136				
		7	1,409	2	512	4	497	1	400
		1	147	1	147				
		1	66	1	66				
		1	30	1	30				
		1	66	1	66				
		1	41			1	41		
		1	270					1	270
		4	6,783			2	6,659	2	124
		1	12	1	12				
		1	161	1	161				
		1	344	1	344				
		2	1,612			2	1,612		
		1	432	1	432				
		1	100					1	100
		4	296	2	95	1	22	1	179
		1	28	1	28				
		1	265			1	265		
		1	1,100	1	1,100				
2	267	142	34,389	51	6,652	55	20,778	36	6,959

IV

JOINT TRADE AGREEMENTS

With the steady progress of trade unionism and the more general acceptance of its fundamental principle of collective bargaining, the joint agreement has come to possess increasing significance and interest. In this section of the report are reprinted fifteen typical agreements of the present year. In eight cases the agreement was the treaty of peace that concluded an industrial conflict, while in seven instances the agreement was made without any overt hostilities between employer and employed. The fifteen agreements are arranged in four groups: Building Industry (seven), Wood and its Products (four), Printing (two), Transportation (two).

BUILDING INDUSTRY

AGREEMENT No. 1

Bricklayers in the New York Rapid Transit Tunnel

[By an agreement between the Sub-contractors' Association and the Executive Board of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, which became effective on the 12th day of February, a controversy of long standing in the New York City Rapid Transit Tunnel was brought to a satisfactory close. Prior to the intervention of the international officials committees from the different subordinate unions of bricklayers in the metropolis had taken steps to bring about a settlement, but as these committees had unintentionally worked at cross purposes their efforts proved futile. In making the agreement the general Executive Board succeeded in having inserted therein a clause which provides that any grievances that may hereafter arise shall be referred to the Greater New York Executive Committee, which shall appoint a standing committee of three members attached to the Executive Committee of the unions in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; such committee to meet a similar one representing the sub-contractors. In the event of a dispute the bricklayers are to remain at work, and no action is to be taken until the joint committee reports.]

NEW YORK CITY, February 12, 1902.

Agreement between the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America and the sub-contractors on the Rapid Transit Railroad, New York City.

First. It is mutually agreed that the terms of this agreement apply to all bricklayers and masons' unions of New York City, holding charters under the B. and M. I. U. of America.

Second. That, on and after the above date, the agreement at present existing, and any which may hereafter be made from year to year between the Mason Builders' Association and the subordinate unions of the B. and M. I. U. of New York City, shall govern and regulate all mason work on the transit system now under construction and any mason work that may hereafter be contracted for by the sub-contractors of said association.

Third. That four-hole ducts already contracted for shall be waived by the unions of New York City, in consideration that all future contracts

for four-hole ducts be conceded to the control of members of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of New York City, under the terms and provisions of this agreement, present contracts to be specified and filed at an early date.

Fourth. That the unions affiliated with the B. and M. I. U. having men employed upon the said Rapid Transit construction hereby agree that if any grievance should arise upon the said contract, it must be submitted by the organization having said grievance to the unions connected with the New York Executive Committee; said committee, after carefully considering the said grievance, shall take a vote upon the same, and if a majority vote that the grievance is a just one, the same shall be presented to the committee of sub-contractors for consideration; the committee selected by the New York Executive Committee, to be three members of the Manhattan and Bronx unions, and by the sub-contractors, respectively, to have power to determine the controversy.

Should any of the sub-contractors have a grievance, it shall be submitted to the Sub-contractors' Association first, and if a majority of the sub-contractors vote that it is a just grievance, it shall be submitted to the committee of the sub-contractors and the committee selected by the representatives of the New York Executive Committee, respectively, and shall be settled the same as a grievance from the labor organization.

In the event of the committees failing to agree upon a grievance submitted, within twenty-four hours, either side can demand that a disinterested party shall be selected to arbitrate the matter, the finding to be binding on all parties to this agreement.

No strike or lockout or suspension of work shall take place on either side, on account of any grievance, upon the Rapid Transit construction, by the parties to this agreement. All disputes on either side must be settled by conference. In the event of failure to agree, must be settled by arbitration.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have, by their respective committees, affixed their hands, this 12th day of February, 1902, to take effect Monday, February 17, 1902.

GEORGE P. GUBBINS,
President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

WILLIAM J. BOWEN,
First Vice-President Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

WILLIAM DOBSON,
Secretary Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

JOHN GRIX,
SAMUEL TOMLEY,
JOHN GILL,
Committee for the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

GEORGE W. McNULTY,
J. HOLLROTH,
For Sub-contractors. Rapid Transit Railroad.

AGREEMENT No. 2**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of New York City***

This agreement, made and entered into this 6th day of May, A. D., 1902, between the firm of R. P. & J. H. Staats, Incorporated, of the first part, and Local No. 2 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, of Greater New York and Vicinity, of the second part, to go into effect on the 1st day of May, 1902, to cover the incorporated limits of Greater New York and vicinity for a period of one year.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. Witnesseth that the party of the first part agrees that on and after May 6, 1902, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. That time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, and for Sundays and the following holidays or days observed as such: January 1st, February 22d, Decoration Day, July 4th, Thanksgiving Day and December 25th. No work shall be performed on Labor Day. Work performed on Saturday afternoons for six months, from May 1st, to be at holiday rates. Work shall commence at 8 o'clock a. m. and end at 5 o'clock p. m. The noon hour may be curtailed by agreement between the foreman and a majority of the workmen.

Section 2. The party of the first part agrees to pay a minimum scale of fifty cents per hour except finishers' helpers, who shall be paid the rate of thirty-five cents per hour.

Section 3. Not more than one helper be allowed to one finisher.

Section 4. The party of the first part further agrees to employ only members of the Union or those who will become members, providing they meet all the requirements of the Union.

Section 5. The party of the first part further agrees to allow the business agents of the party of the second part to visit all jobs at all times, also to allow a steward on each job, who shall attend to the business of the Union without expense or inconvenience to the employer.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The party of the second part agrees to perform in a faithful and workmanlike manner all duties required of them by the party of the first part.

Section 2. The party of the second part further agrees that in case of trouble or any misunderstanding between the parties of this agreement, the difference shall be arbitrated. Work shall proceed pending the arbitration, under the condition of this agreement. The arbitrators shall be three entirely disinterested parties, one selected by each party to this agreement, and the third selected by these two, and the decision of these arbitrators shall be binding to both parties. But none of the definite

*Compare dispute No. 29 in Table I.

agreements of this contract shall be subject to arbitration, and decision of arbitrators shall be rendered within six working days. A sympathetic strike by other trades, or called by the central bodies, where it is necessary for the parties of this agreement to take part to protect Union principles, shall in no way be considered a violation of this agreement.

Section 3. This Union strictly forbids piece work of any kind.

Section 4. In case it is desired by the party of the first part, two separate shifts may be employed on the same work, paying each shift only the regular single scale of wages provided for above. In such case the hours of work of the day shift may be changed by consent of the employer and his men, but the hours of employment of said shift shall not be more or less than eight hours. But no member of the Union will be allowed to work two shifts unless he be paid the overtime rate for all over eight hours.

(Signed)

R. P. & J. H. STAATS,
By J. H. STAATS,
First Vice-President.

(Signed)

SAMUEL PARKS,
Business Agent.

AGREEMENT No. 3

Electrical Workers of Rochester*

This agreement, made and entered into this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1901, and remaining in effect until May 1, 1905, by and between the Electrical Contractors of Rochester, N. Y., hereinafter referred to as party of the first part, and Local Union No. 86, I. B. E. W. of the same place, hereinafter referred to as party of the second part, Witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants hereinafter expressed, the said parties agree to adopt the following working rules, and that each of the said parties shall execute a bond, with sufficient securities, in the penal sum of two hundred (\$200) dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of same.

WORKING RULES

First. Eight hours on the job shall constitute a day's work; from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., to take effect immediately upon the execution of this agreement.

Second. For all the time that a journeyman may be required to work before 8 a. m. or later than 5 p. m. he shall be paid at the rate of time and a half; for Sundays or legal holidays double time shall be paid.

*Compare dispute No. 130 in Table I.

IV. 128 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Third. The aforesaid legal holidays shall be: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fourth. The number of helpers for journeymen wiremen employed by any contractor or firm at any time during the period hereinafter mentioned, shall not exceed the number of journeymen employed by said contractor or firm at said time, and the number of helpers working upon any wiring job shall not exceed the number of journeymen actually working upon said job.

All jobs shall be under the immediate supervision of a journeyman, and no helper shall be deemed a journeyman and given charge of a job unless said helper has had at least three years practical experience in inside wiring.

Fifth. The minimum rate of wages^{*} for journeymen shall be two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day, from date of execution to May 1, 1905, for regular working hours.

Sixth. Wages shall be paid weekly, and the wages of each journeyman shall be placed in an envelope, sealed, and the name of the journeyman, the number of hours that he has worked, and the amount that he has received shall be endorsed in English upon the outside of said pay envelope.

Seventh. Each contractor or firm shall furnish to his or its employees good substantial ladders, special tools used in conduit work, and all bits and drills exceeding eighteen inches in length which may be necessary, and the party of the second part shall be responsible for such ladders, tools, bits, or drills, ordinary wear excepted, and in case of loss of any such tools, etc., the party of the second part guarantees the cost of same. The tools to be furnished for conduit work are set of stock and dies, hacksaw blades, vise, pipe wrenches, pipe cutters and oil can, etc.

Eighth. It is also further agreed that after the execution of this agreement, members of party of second part shall be given a preference over non-members in being employed and being retained in employ of such members of party of first part. In case said party of second part cannot furnish available and capable members, then members of party of first part shall be permitted to secure men elsewhere.

Ninth. No member of the party of the first part shall perform any work in violation of this agreement, unless it shall be necessary in cases of trouble, and no member of party of the second part capable of doing said work be available. No member or party that can be controlled by party of the second part shall do or perform any work on or pertaining to any electrical apparatus or wiring while in the employ of a member of party of the first part.

Tenth. It is further agreed that no member of party of first part shall allow or permit any benchman, machinist or shopman to do or perform

any work on or pertaining to any electrical wiring, except machinists' work, or as a helper to a journeyman wireman, except when members of party of the second part are not available.

Eleventh. In all cases of an alleged breach of this agreement the party making such claims shall personally serve a notice thereof in writing on the other party. If no notice is given as to the person upon whom such service shall be made, then service upon any member of the offending party shall be sufficient. If the claim be disputed it shall be referred to an arbitrating committee within two days, if either party so desires, and the decision of such committees shall be final and conclude both parties. Said committee shall consist of three, each party shall select its own arbitrator, and these two shall select a third, who shall not be a member of either of said parties. Any fines imposed by said committee shall be paid by the offending party to the aggrieved party, and if the same is not paid within ten days of notice of such decision the aggrieved party may commence an action upon the aforesaid bond for the collection of such fine, including the cost of services of the third arbitrator. The services of the third arbitrator shall be paid for by the party against whom the award shall be made. In case the claim for breach of contract be sustained, the offending party shall pay to the aggrieved party the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each offense. Each and every entry of a non-member of a party of the second part upon a job to perform in violation of this agreement shall be deemed a violation thereof.

Twelfth. If any member of party of second part performs any work improperly except regular repair work he shall be required to correct the same on his own time, unless the error be due to the method or directions given him by his foreman, and it shall be optional with said member whether he shall correct such work during regular working hours or at other times. Wiremen must show written orders from foreman if he is told to do his work wrong.

Thirteenth. It is also further agreed that if either of the parties to this agreement shall desire to change said agreement, such party shall give notice in writing of such intention to the other party at least three months prior to its expiration.

Fourteenth. It is further understood that if a journeyman is not furnished with a helper on a job, and is obliged to report at the shop to obtain materials his time will be started from 8 o'clock in the morning at the shop, but if a helper is supplied, the journeyman is to work as provided for in article one of this agreement. If working outside of Rochester, N. Y., in nearby towns, journeymen shall not report at the shop nor leave said city earlier than 7.30 a. m.

AGREEMENT No. 4**Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York City, Manhattan and Bronx**

[The rival organizations of plumbers and gas fitters in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx settled their differences in March, 1902, and amalgamated under the title of Local No. 2 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters. On April 4th this consolidated union resolved to demand \$4.50 per day and the Saturday half holiday. The scale of wages at that time was \$3.75 per day of eight hours. When the employing plumbers were notified that the proposed change would become effective on May 15th, they raised the objection that the notice was too short and that the amount was higher than they had figured on paying. Several conferences were afterward held by the committee from the workmen's union with the representatives of the Association of Master Plumbers. It was finally agreed by both sides that \$4.25 should be the standard rate of wages for an eight-hour day, with four hours on Saturday, to take effect with the following other articles of agreement, on July 1, 1902.]

Working time shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; on Saturday, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., with pay for four hours. The employer shall have the right to stop work at 4.30 p. m. and deduct half an hour's time from any man or men declining to take only half an hour for lunch, during the months of November, December, January and February. Each shop shall have the right to retain one plumber and one helper for jobbing only, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., on Saturdays, at single time rates. When it is necessary to employ more than one man on Saturdays from 1 to 5 p. m., all shall be paid at double rates. It is agreed that when a journeyman commences work, he shall not be paid for less than one-quarter of a day's time; and it is further agreed, that when a man shall have worked part of the fourth quarter of the day, he shall receive pay for eight hours.

It shall be the duty of every gas fitter to provide a kit of tools for his own use in the building in which he is employed by any member of the Association of Master Plumbers.

It is expressly agreed that hereafter members of the Association of Master Plumbers will not sub-let plumbing or gas fitting.

Wages are to be paid weekly during the term of this agreement.

All overtime shall be counted as double time; also all Sundays and the following holidays shall be counted as double time, in the event of a journeyman being engaged on any work: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

All journeymen working in the country shall have their board and wages paid by their employer, also their railway fares, in accordance with the following understanding: If the distance from the city to the place at which they are to work shall be twenty-five miles or less, they shall be paid one fare to and from the place once a week; if the distance shall be more than twenty-five miles, they shall be paid only a single fare to and from the place.

It is agreed that no master plumber shall be allowed to have more than one junior working with tools to every five journeymen or fraction of that number in his employ; and it is further agreed that no shop shall

at any time have more than four such juniors in his or their employment; when an apprentice or junior shall have served three years using his tools he shall be classed as a journeyman plumber, to be paid at the standard rate of wages. No junior shall be given charge of a job during his apprenticeship. On and after January 1, 1903, the masters agree to hire no more helpers and will discharge all those who have not worked at the business for a year. All those entitled to remain at the business must register their full pedigrees at the joint conference board and will then be known as registered apprentices. When a master gives said apprentice his tools he shall be known as an improver. Said improver can work for three years, at the expiration of which he must receive the standard scale. Should a master discharge an improver before three years have expired, said improver is under compulsion to demand and receive the standard wages.

Labor clause. All master plumbers, when estimating on work, must insert the following clause: "All agreements are contingent upon strikes, interferences, accidents and other unavoidable delays, beyond and over which I have no control."

This agreement will continue in force for one year from the date on which it goes into effect; and it is mutually agreed that three months prior to its expiration a new one shall be executed for the following year.

All piping appertaining to plumbing and gas fitting work shall be done by members of Union Local No. 2, but this article shall not apply to the cutting and threading of wrought iron pipe of the size of two and one-half inches and upwards, excepting two-inch nipples up to eight inches long.

AGREEMENT No. 5

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers of Saratoga*

First. We, the undersigned, Master Plumbers of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., do hereby agree that on and after April 21, 1902, we will employ none but union men in good standing in the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Second. We also agree that nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., with one (1) hour for dinner from 12 o'clock m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

Third. We also agree that all overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half regular pay, except from 5 o'clock Saturday evening until 7 o'clock Monday morning, and all legal holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double pay.

Fourth. We also agree that apprentices shall serve five (5) years, and after three years their pay shall be arranged or governed by the master plumbers by whom they are employed for the balance of their apprenticeship term, said balance of term to be served under instruction.

*Compare dispute No. 131 in Table I.

Fifth. We also agree that all journeymen receiving \$2.50 or over per day shall receive \$3 per day. All other men working at journeymen's work shall receive an advance of fifty cents per day of their present wages.

Sixth. All matters of dispute between the journeymen and master plumbers shall be referred for settlement to a committee composed of three master plumbers residing in this village, and three journeymen residing in this village.

This committee shall be elective and the decision of same shall be final and binding to all parties interested. These articles of agreement shall remain in force for one year from April 21, 1902, to April 21, 1903.

Seventh. Any changes to be made in the above schedule by either party to this agreement shall receive four months notice before the termination of this agreement.

AGREEMENT No. 6

Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of Albany

Realizing, as we do, the importance of avoiding all friction and misunderstanding between employer and employee, and desiring to further promote the friendly feeling which now exists, we desire, for the protection of both, to have a yearly contract signed by both parties, binding each to the following conditions for one year from date:

First. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all working at steam, gas or hot water fitting.

Second. The rate of wages shall be \$3.50 per day for all journeymen who have worked as such for one year or more.

This section shall not conflict with contracts taken previous to the date of agreement.

Third. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of double time, except on contract work, which will be time and one-half up to 12 o'clock at night, on all week days only; after 12 Sundays and holidays will be double time.

Fourth. That all firms, or individuals, employing steam, gas or hot water fitters in Albany and vicinity will recognize the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, Local No. 45, and employ none but members of said association, in good standing.

Fifth. Any fitter seeking employment in any shop in the city, not a member of said Local No. 45, shall, before being employed, be referred to the president and secretary of said local, who will make immediate investigation and notify, in writing, the party wishing to employ whether or not they can do so.

Sixth. Any member of said association who shall allow his dues to run three months or more in arrears shall be declared a member in bad standing, and shall not be eligible to employment in any shop until such

time as he may see fit to make the necessary arrangements for the payment of same with his union. This shall apply to all cases of fines or assessments which may be charged against any member to the amount of three months' dues or more.

Seventh. The work to be done by members of said Local No. 45 shall include all piping for the conveyance of steam for all power or heating purposes; all hot water for heating purposes; all pipe connections to boilers, engines, pumps, heaters or other power generators; all piping for compressed air, hydraulic or pneumatic appliances; all piping used for refrigerating, cooling or ice making purposes, by either steam, water or other methods; also all gas piping and chandelier work.

Eighth. All helpers on becoming competent to do journeymen's work, after passing a suitable examination before the examining board of said Local No. 45, shall become members of said local, to work for one year under instructions of a regular journeyman, at not less than two dollars per day. Such men shall not be allowed to do regular journeymen's work only in case of a rush of work, or scarcity of help, and in all cases shall be sanctioned by the steward of the shop in which such man is employed.

Ninth. No fitter shall be allowed or requested to work with more than one helper, unless fitter shall request same, where the nature of the work requires such.

Tenth. Any grievance arising in any shop shall be submitted to the president of Local No. 45, in writing, who will bring it properly before the next meeting of said local for action, and if deemed necessary by said local a committee shall be appointed to adjust such differences as may exist, and on failure to do so said committee shall report immediately to the proper officers of said local for further action.

Eleventh. If at any time it shall be deemed necessary to order a strike to adjust existing differences, it shall first be submitted to the executive board of the Building Trade Section, or the Central Federation of Labor, for their endorsement. The same course shall be pursued before any shop or firm shall be placed on the unfair list.

Twelfth. Any firm or individual doing work outside of the city shall pay all traveling expenses and board of employees to and from said work, and all such work shall be done by members of said association, who shall comply with rules and conditions of locals in city or town where such work is done.

Thirteenth. Each firm on signing this contract will receive a complete list of officers and members of said Local No. 45, and shall be notified, from time to time, of any changes that may take place. They shall also receive a window or shop card, issued yearly by said Local No. 45, which shall be posted in a window or conspicuous place, showing that such shop is fair and employs only union fitters. Said card shall be withdrawn at any time that holder of said card should violate these conditions.

IV. 134 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Fourteenth. This contract shall remain in force for the term of one year from above date, during which time each party shall abide by the conditions herein named, unless it shall be mutually agreed by both parties to make some change, in such case the party wishing the change shall notify the other party or parties, in writing, at least sixty days previous to such change taking place.

E. N. SANDS,

President.

FRANK DYKEMAN,

Secretary.

AGREEMENT No. 7

Stone Masons of New York City

This 3d day of April, year of our Lord, 1902, we, the Arbitration Board of the Stone Mason Contractors' Association of the Greater New York and the Arbitration Boards of Stone Masons' Unions No. 74 and 30, New York, subordinate unions of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, with W. J. Bowen, first vice-president of the B. M. I. U., representing the National Executive Board of the B. M. I. U., have made the following agreement:

First. The Stone Mason Contractors' Association of Greater New York agree to employ none but members of the subordinate unions of the B. M. I. U. holding cards of Unions Nos. 30, 66 and 74, New York. The unions agree to work for none but the members of the Stone Mason Contractors' Association of Greater New York, this not to apply to the Mason Builders' Association, owners employing masons by the day, contractors of brick masonry not members of the Mason Builders' Association or the agreement entered into by the executive board of the B. M. I. U. and the subcontractors of the rapid transit tunnel.

Second. Where a dispute arises involving the rights of the parties to this agreement, it is agreed that no strike shall take place, nor shall any members of the unions leave the work of any member of the Stone Mason Contractors' Association of Greater New York until the matter in dispute is brought to the attention of the joint arbitration board.

Third. The hours for work shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., five days in the week. On Saturday from 8 a. m. to 12 m. Overtime shall consist of work done between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Fourth. The scale of wages from April 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, shall be fifty cents per hour. Overtime to be paid at the rate of seventy-five cents per hour.

Fifth. If any increase of wages is contemplated it must be brought to the attention of said joint arbitration board two months previous to the expiration of this agreement.

WOOD AND ITS PRODUCTS

AGREEMENT No. 8

Saw Mill and Cement Workers of Glens Falls*

Articles of agreement entered into by and between Finch, Pruyn & Co., the Glens Falls Company and the following committee from the labor unions: John Coffe, James Reilly, Daniel Mulcahy, Dennis Fitzgerald, Frank Sansouci, Daniel Dineen, Henry Judway, Daniel Donahue, Fred DeMarsh, Eugene McCarty, representing the Paper Mill Workers' Union No. 9355, and the Laborers' Protective Union No. 8962, at a meeting held at the office of the Glens Falls Company, June 17, 1902. George R. Finch and Howard H. Pruyn, representing Finch, Pruyn & Co. and the Glens Falls Company, the above named committee and John Lundrigan, member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, being present.

The following agreement for the operation of the plant or property belonging to the said Finch, Pruyn & Co., and the Glens Falls Company, was made:

The management of the companies, their contractors or foremen, retain the right to hire or discharge whom they please, and they will treat union and non-union men alike in every respect, and will not permit non-union men to interfere with or harass union men while on the works.

Union men agree that they will in no way harass, annoy or discriminate against non-union men while on the works of said companies.

The said companies agree to pay their men weekly as at present, and also agree to give preference to the men in their employ previous to May 19, 1902, in employing or re-employing help.

This agreement shall remain in force until June 1, 1903, and in event of either party to the same desiring to make any change in said agreement after the above-mentioned date, due notice thereof will be given.

Further, the said companies agree that there shall be no discrimination against any union man or member of this committee or any employee for any action he may have taken in this or any previous strike.

And it is further agreed that any trouble which shall arise in the future shall be settled by arbitration by a board of five persons, two of whom shall be selected by the said companies, two by the labor unions from the employees of said companies, and the fifth to be selected by the men so appointed, and that the decisions of said persons shall be final, excepting that the said Finch, Pruyn & Co. and the Glens Falls Company reserve the right for themselves, their contractors or foremen to hire and discharge men as they have done in the past, without arbitration by said committee.

Ten hours of labor shall constitute a day's work on every working day except Saturday, on which day nine hours of labor shall constitute a day's work, and fifty-nine hours of labor shall constitute a week's work.

*Compare dispute No. 61 in Table I.

IV. 136 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employees of the saw mills and the branches thereof shall be paid the same rate of wages per week as prevailed and was paid in such mills immediately preceding May 19, 1902, and the employees agree that when the mills are in operation less than full time they will work overtime for at least two nights in each week, with the exception of Saturday night, at the option of the companies, for the same rate of wages as paid for day work.

Quarrymen will be paid sixteen and one-quarter cents per hour while at quarry work, and for any other work will receive the prevailing rate for that class.

Barrelers will be paid \$1.75 per day.

Burners will be paid three and one-half cents per barrel. Barrels to be the same size as are now being used, 200 pounds of bulk lime to constitute a barrel.

Teamsters will be paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day. Twelve and one-half cents per day advance over this price will be paid teamsters when stoning kilns, each team with helper to take care of two kilns if so desired by the management as has been done in the past when it was necessary that they should do so. Teamsters will also take care of their own teams on Sunday mornings as heretofore without extra pay.

Rivermen will be paid the same rate of wages as now being paid by the International Paper Company.

Coalheavers will be paid \$7 per boat for unloading anthracite (domestic) or \$10 for bituminous coal.

In witness whereof the foregoing agreement has been duly signed by the parties hereto.

(Signed)

GLENS FALLS COMPANY,

By H. H. PRUYN,

By GEORGE R. FINCH,

JAMES REILLY, *President*,

JOHN COFFE, *Secretary*,

DAN'L MULCAHY, P. M. W. U.

Dated at Glens Falls, N. Y., June 18, 1902.

AGREEMENT No. 9

Paper and Pulp Mill Employees of Fort Edward and Ticonderoga*

Scale of wages agreed upon June 16, 1902, between Fred H. Parks for International Paper Co., and J. F. Fitzgerald and John H. Malin for Laborers' Protective Unions, for the following mills:

Fort Edward, located at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Lake George, located at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Winnipiseogee, located at Franklin Falls, N. H.

Glen, located at Berlin, N. H.

Rumford Falls, located at Rumford Falls, Me.

Otis, located at Chisholm, Me.

*Compare dispute No. 75 in Table I.

1. Tour Men.—It is further agreed that all tour workers shall receive sixteen and one-half cents per hour (16½c.) for actual time worked.

2. Teamsters.—It is hereby further agreed that all teamsters shall receive fifteen cents per hour (15c.) for eleven hours (11) per day, and to take care of their teams.

3. All finishers, wrappers, loaders and re-winder men shall receive sixteen and one-half cents (16½c.) per hour.

4. Night watchmen shall receive two dollars (\$2) per night when on duty.

5. Firemen shall receive seventeen cents (17c.) per hour. All firemen now receiving seventeen cents (17c.), or over, per hour, shall receive two cents (2c.) per hour increase.

6. Pipers.—All pipers shall receive seventeen and one-half cents (17½c.) per hour.

7. All employees of the International Paper Company, at the above-named plants, who are members of the party of the second part, and who receive less than fifteen cents (15c.) per hour, shall hereafter receive fifteen cents (15c.) per hour.

8. All employees of the party of the first part, who are members of the party of the second part, receiving now fifteen cents (15c.) per hour and up to and inclusive of twenty cents (20c.) per hour, shall hereafter receive an increase of two cents (2c.) per hour.

9. All employees of the party of the first part who are members of the party of the second part, when working extra time, shall hereafter have necessary time, not to exceed sixty minutes (60), between the hours of their regular employment, and the extra time they shall work, for their meals.

10. Sunday.—All employees of these mills working on Sunday, Sunday night, or legal holidays, said legal holidays to be Christmas, Fourth of July and Labor Day, shall hereafter receive their regular pay per hour and one-half their regular pay in addition thereto, and said mills shall be closed for twenty-four (24) hours in said holidays above-named.

11. Extra Time.—All employees who are members of the party of the second part, and working on Sundays, Sunday night, or the above-named holidays when the mills are in operation shall be allowed double pay for said work, said employment on the above-named days must be mutually agreed between the parties hereto.

12. Saturday.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for day workers on Saturday, and they shall receive ten hours pay therefor. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for day workers.

13. It is further understood and agreed that when the party of the first part desires to operate its pulp mills for the manufacture of ground wood or sulphite pulp on Saturday night, the parties of the second part shall perform the duties required to operate same at the same rate of pay per hour as is paid them for other week day nights.

IV. 138 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

It is further mutually agreed that this agreement shall be in effect and be binding upon the parties hereto from June 16, 1902, to June 1, 1903.

It is hereby further mutually agreed upon and understood that the foregoing schedule of wages is based upon the pay-roll in force week ending May 3, 1902.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have set their hands and seals on the day first above written.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,

By F. H. PARKS, *Vice-President*.

LABORERS' PROTECTIVE UNIONS,

By JAMES F. FITZGERALD,

JOHN H. MALIN.

AGREEMENT No. 10

Office Furniture and Fixture Makers of Rochester*

This agreement made and entered into this 8th day of July, 1902, between Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, through its authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and Rochester City Lodge No. 93, International Association of Machinists, United Metal Workers' Union Lodge No. 17, of the International Union, Assistants' Union Lodge No. 36 of the Rochester Printing Pressmen's Association, Bookbinders' Lodges Nos. 80 and 89 of the Bookbinders' International Association, Cabinet Makers and Wood Machine Hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Local 231, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union Lodge No. 113, Local Union 235 of Wood Finishers and Polishers of America, and Typographical Union No. 15, International Typographical Union, by their committees duly authorized to act in their behalf, parties of the second part:

Witnesseth, that from and after July 8, 1902, and for a term of two years ending July 8, 1904, and for such a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding thirty days, as may be required for the negotiation of a new agreement, the company represented by the said party of the first part binds itself to the employment in its plant of members of the unions named, and agrees to respect and observe the conditions imposed by the constitution, by-laws and scales of prices of aforesaid organizations, copies of which are hereto attached and made a part of this agreement.

It is agreed that piece work shall be abolished not later than December 1, 1902.

And, it is further agreed, that aforesaid constitutions and by-laws may be amended by said parties of the second part without the consent of the party of the first part; provided, however, that such changes do not in any way conflict with the terms of the scales and rules as set forth in this contract.

*Compare dispute No. 63 in Table I.

It is further agreed that the scale of prices appended to this contract shall continue in operation without change, during the life of this contract, except as may be mutually agreed between the parties hereto.

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing each union of the parties of the second part shall be appointed; the committee representing the parties of the second part shall be selected by the union whose interests are directly affected; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place, to whom shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which cannot be settled otherwise, and that such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement, and should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is further agreed by the party of the first part that in the event of the substitution of machines other than the linotype for hand composition or distribution, a scale of wages may be agreed upon by the joint committee of the parties to this agreement; but if no satisfactory conclusion can be reached the matter shall be referred for final settlement to a board of arbitration as above provided for.

It is agreed by the said parties of the second part that for and in consideration of the covenants entered into and agreed to by said party of the first part, the said parties of the second part shall, at all times during the life of this agreement truly and faithfully discharge the obligations imposed upon them by furnishing men capable of performing the work required in the various mechanical departments of the party of the first part.

It is agreed that both the language and spirit of this contract between Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, party of the first part, and the organization mentioned above, by their committees duly authorized to act in their behalf, parties of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties whenever any difference of opinion as to rights of the parties under contract shall arise or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz.: the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community interest be insured against the possibility of interruptions.

AGREEMENT No. 11

Piano Workers of Auburn*

This agreement made this 10th day of June, 1902, between the Wegman Piano Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal office for the transaction of business at the city of Auburn, county of Cayuga, and State of New York, party of the first part, and the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, Local No. 31, of the city of Auburn, N. Y., party of the second part:

Witnesseth, in consideration of the settlement of the mutual differences heretofore existing between the parties hereto, as set forth in a written petition and request duly signed by A. Casper, Jr., president of the party of the second part, bearing date of 29th, 1902, directed to and served upon the said party of the first part, and the further consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived herefrom now therefore it is agreed as follows:

The party of the first part agrees to reinstate one Joseph A. Sebold, a former employee of first party to the position he held at the time he was discharged by the first party upon the same terms and conditions of employment under which he was heretofore employed.

It is further agreed that from and after this date, when it shall become necessary to lay off any employee employed by first party, that the work so being performed by the party laid off shall be apportioned and equally divided among the members of the party of the second part.

It is further agreed from and after this date that in case of any dispute or disagreement of any kind or nature whatsoever between the parties hereto, then said dispute shall be settled in the following manner:

The party of the first part shall select three persons, and the party of the second part shall select three persons, and the six persons so selected shall nominate and select a seventh person, all of whom shall comprise a board of arbitration, whose duties shall be to hear and determine any and all matters of difference between the parties hereto, and the decision of said board upon all matters coming before it shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto.

It is further understood that an appeal to said board of arbitration shall not be had or made until all reasonable efforts shall be first made to adjust and settle said matters of difference between the parties hereto and shall have failed.

It is further agreed that party of the first part may at any time employ additional workmen, but upon the understanding that within three months from the time any workman commences employment he shall join the organization known as the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, Local No. 31.

*Compare dispute No. 53 in Table I.

It is further understood and agreed that this contract shall remain in full force and effect from the date of its execution until the 1st day of October, 1903.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have caused to be affixed their corporate seals and the signatures of their presidents and the attestations of their secretaries respectively, for the purposes and uses herein mentioned on the day and year first above mentioned.

.....
President. [L. s.]

.....
Secretary. [L. s.]

.....
President. [L. s.]

.....
Secretary. [L. s.]

It is hereby mutually agreed by the Wegman Piano Company, party of the first part, and Local Union No. 31, party of the second part, that nothing shall be considered by party of the first part whereby a strike can be ordered other than the questions agreed to in this agreement, and that party of the second part will not demand the nine-hour clause or scale of wages during the existence and time as set forth in this agreement.

PRINTING

AGREEMENT No. 12

Book and Job Compositors of New York City

[In November, 1901, the officers of Typographical Union No. 6, acting upon instructions from the Union, presented to the employing printers of New York City a proposition for an increase of five cents per 1,000 ems in piece rates, and of two dollars a week in the wages of book and job compositors and machine operators in book and job offices. A number of firms conceded the increase, but the employers in the New York Typothetæ demurred. At a meeting of representatives of the two associations, December 9th, a compromise was agreed upon and embodied in the following contract, subsequently ratified by both sides.]

NEW YORK, December 9, 1901.

The Joint Conference Committee of the Typothetæ and Typographical Union No. 6 hereby agree to recommend the adoption of the following scale of prices and shop rules:

First.—An increase of two cents per 1,000 ems on the piece scale, to take effect January 6, 1902.

Second.—An increase of \$1 per week on the scale for time hands, making the minimum \$19, and an increase of \$1 per week for machine operators, making the minimum \$21, to take effect January 6, 1902; a further increase of 50 cents per week for the minimum of both time hands and machine operators, to take effect October 1, 1902.

IV. 142 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The conference on shop rules to continue until the first of March, 1902; all points then in dispute to be referred to a mutually chosen arbitrator, excepting such points as conflict with the International Typographical Union laws, which shall be referred to the international bodies for arbitration; such points as are agreed on by March 1st to go into effect April 1, 1902.

A permanent Conference Committee shall be appointed to settle all disputes as to the construction of shop rules.

This scale to continue until January 1, 1905.

(Signed by)

JOSEPH J. LITTLE,

President of the Typotheta of the City of New York.

WILLIAM GREEN,

Chairman Executive Committee Typotheta of New York.

MARSDEN G. SCOTT,

President of Typographical Union No. 6.

WILLIAM LYCETT,

Vice-President Typographical Union No. 6.

AGREEMENT No. 13

Printers of Fulton County*

*An agreement entered into on the.....day of.....
190....party of the first part, and the....
Fulton County Typographical Union No. 268, party of the second part, hereby
witnesseth:*

That the parties hereto agree to and with each other as follows:

First. That fifty-four (54) hours shall constitute a week's work.

Second. That the minimum rate of wages shall be: For hand work, two dollars (\$2) per day, nine (9) hours; two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per night, nine (9) hours; twenty-five (25) cents per one thousand (1,000) ems, for day work, and thirty (30) cents per one thousand (1,000) ems for night work. For machines: For typesetting machines, two dollars (\$2) per day, nine (9) hours; for night work, two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per night, nine (9) hours. For type-casting machines, two dollars thirty-three and one-third cents (\$2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$) per day, nine (9) hours; for night work, two dollars sixty-six and two-third cents (\$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$) per night, nine (9) hours, continuous work. For all overtime shall be price and one-half (1 $\frac{1}{2}$). The particular hours constituting a day may be agreed upon by the chapel and the employer. All days other than regular working days shall be paid double price. Objectionable matter shall call for double price for piece work. It is agreed that the employees will begin work at o'clock and end at o'clock

*Compare dispute No. 82 in Table I.

Third. That all offices shall be entitled to one apprentice regardless of the number of journeymen employed; offices employing five and less than ten journeymen, two; offices employing ten or more journeymen, three.

Fourth. That all disagreements shall be settled by arbitration whenever possible.

Fifth. That nothing in this agreement shall be construed or operated to decrease the wages of any employee now receiving more than this agreement calls for.

Sixth. That this agreement is to continue in force for a period of years.

Between employing printers of Fulton County, N. Y., and Fulton County Typographical Union No. 268 to regulate the use of the International Typographical Union Label (electro).

The use of the label is allowed and governed by the following conditions and rules:

First. That the union shall furnish, through its secretary, to all union offices, one or more electrotypes of the I. T. U. label.

Second. The union label shall at all times remain the property of Fulton County Typographical Union No. 268. .

Third. All infringements upon this label will be punished according to law. Under no circumstances can duplicate labels be made.

Fourth. The label must not be loaned.

Fifth. Employers operating more than one office shall not be allowed the label unless all offices operated by such employers are strictly union.

Sixth. The scale of prices and other rules and regulations of said union must be strictly adhered to.

Seventh. In case a label becomes battered or defective it can be exchanged for a new one on application to the secretary.

Eighth. In case of non-compliance with the above conditions and rules, the union shall withdraw the label and it shall not be returned until the employer, or his representative, gives a guarantee of faithful compliance in the future.

(Signed)

TRANSPORTATION

AGREEMENT No. 14

Coal Handlers of Rochester*

First. Party of the second part agrees to employ as teamsters and helpers on wagons members of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 201 of

*Compare dispute No. 139 in Table I.

IV.144 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Rochester and vicinity, when available and satisfactory, or those who are willing to become members at the next meeting, otherwise the employers may employ any man obtainable.

Second. Regular working hours shall be: For teamsters, from 6 a. m. at the barn and weigh out at 7 a. m., and one hour for noon, weigh out at 1 p. m. and not later than 5 p. m. Teams to be cared for afterwards. All work done thereafter shall be deemed as overtime.

Third. Scale of wages: For single team, \$10; for regular yard men in exclusive retail yards, \$10; for double teams, \$11; for three-horse teams, \$12 per week. All overtime shall be paid for at the regular rate, except Sundays and holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Fourth. Any teamster hitching out in the morning shall be paid for a one-half day's work, unless notified before of his services not being needed for that day, or of his continued lay-off.

Fifth. If there should be a lay-off the men shall be given a week on and a week off, or three days on and three days off.

Sixth. It is further agreed that the following shall be the rates for delivering and housing:

Delivering: One ton, thirty-five cents; one-half ton, twenty cents; one-quarter ton, fifteen cents. Housing on level: One ton, twenty-five cents; one-half ton, fifteen cents; one-quarter ton, ten cents. Housing, flights: First flight, one ton, forty cents; one-half ton, twenty-five cents; one-quarter ton, fifteen cents; second flight, one ton, sixty cents; one-half ton, thirty-five cents; one-quarter ton, twenty cents; third flight, one ton, eighty cents; one-half ton, forty-five cents; one-quarter ton, twenty-five cents.

Down cellar carries shall be the same as first flight, to take effect June 1st. The scale for drawing soft coal shall be the same as for drawing hard coal.

Seventh. Employers shall be the final judge as to the competency and qualifications of their employees, and no discrimination shall be made against any men who were parties to this controversy.

Eighth. This agreement shall begin May 1, 1902, and remain in force, and shall not be altered until the 1st of April, 1903. Thirty days' notice to be given by either party to this agreement for opening the same.

AGREEMENT No. 15

Elevated Railroad Employees of New York City

[The substitution of electric for steam power in the elevated lines of the Manhattan Street Railway in New York City entailed the readjustment of the terms of the contract with the engineers and firemen who were thereby displaced. The Company's propositions, which were posted on February 17, 1902, involved an increase of one hour in the daily working time of the engineers who became motormen, but were nevertheless accepted by the Brotherhood in an agreement made March 26, 1902, between its committee and the company officials. When the new schedule was put in operation, however, the members of the Brotherhood became

dissatisfied and, in July, opened negotiations for a new agreement. For some time little progress was made and people became apprehensive that a failure of the negotiations might lead to a strike; but on August 12th the following agreement was made by representatives of the two sides, and later accepted by the Company and the Brotherhood. An account of the negotiations was given in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, September, 1902, pages 209-219.]

An agreement between the Manhattan Railway Company, leased lines and branches and engineers, firemen and motormen employed on same; and we, the engineers, firemen and motormen, do hereby agree to strictly adhere to all clauses and articles in the following contract and agreement when signed by the representative of the company and our representatives

First. That nine hours or less shall constitute a day's work on all lines of said company; all over nine hours to be paid for pro rata for each and every hour or fractional part thereof, viz.: For ten minutes or more after each hour, one-half hour's time shall be allowed; and for thirty minutes or more, one hour. That all motormen shall have a relay of not less than fifteen minutes between each trip at northern terminals on eastern division and at northern terminals on western division of their runs, and take out the following trains at the southern terminals. When headway is six minutes or over, take out same train; when less than six minutes, take following train. That the relieving points on the eastern division shall be at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth street, or Bronx park; western division, Sixth avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets; Ninth avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Fifty-ninth street for midnight runs only.

Second. All engineers assigned to motors shall receive \$3.50 per day.

Third. The time of motormen to commence from the time they report on the structure, viz.: fifteen minutes before they are scheduled to leave.

Fourth. The oldest engineer in the service of the company to have preference in runs, provided there be a vacancy, and shall have the privilege to trade runs with each other, when it is satisfactory to both parties concerned, for a temporary accommodation of a period of ten days; oldest engineers to be considered oldest motormen.

Fifth. Any motorman completing an unfinished day for another excused from duty shall receive pay per hour for the same as per classification.

Sixth. All motormen ordered to report for duty shall receive one-half day's pay for the same, provided he is not held for duty more than four hours, and shall receive full day's pay for the same if sent out on the road according to classification.

Seventh. All motormen promoted by the company from firemen to motormen shall receive \$3 per day for the first six months, \$3.25 for the ensuing six months, and after having run a motor one year shall receive

IV. 146 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

first-class pay, viz.: \$3.50 per day, 365 days running a motor to constitute one year. That the company shall find employment for as many firemen as possible, and they shall be in line for promotion to motormen according to seniority.

Eighth. That there shall be as many straight runs as possible on all schedules. All swing runs shall be completed within twelve hours and fifteen minutes; no swing runs to be made between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. No motorman shall be required to do part of his day's work on an engine or an engineman on a motor. That any swing of an hour or less shall be considered continuous time, and no motorman shall be required to report more than twice in one day.

Ninth. Any motorman having completed his day's work as per schedule if required to make another trip shall be paid a half day's pay.

Tenth. No motorman shall be required to make any overtime except in case of emergency. In such case he shall be paid as in section 1. Any motorman making a special trip shall receive a half day's pay for the same; if required to make more than one trip he shall receive a full day's pay.

Eleventh. That on all new schedules motormen shall be marked up as near as possible on the same runs they had on previous schedules; the schedules to run one week and then to be thrown open and all motormen allowed a choice as per seniority, and should any vacancy occur after such choice the run shall be advertised, within five days, on the bulletin board for twenty-four hours, and the oldest motorman bidding for the same shall receive it, but no more than one change shall be allowed on such vacancy. When changes affect five or more runs the schedule shall be thrown open and all motormen be allowed a choice. That in the programs adopted for Sunday and holidays there shall be an equal distribution of the work among all motormen assigned to regular runs. That all motormen putting in their bids for work on their Sundays off shall have preference of runs according to seniority. Extra men shall have preference of work, but not runs.

Twelfth. Any message sent by letter or telegraph notifying the proper officials of sickness, reporting for duty, or asking to be excused from duty, that such telegram or letter shall receive proper attention. That any motorman oversleeping shall report in person not later than 9 o'clock a. m. the same day.

Thirteenth. That no motorman be required to jump another, except to keep them in their places. That all motormen relieving another shall be allowed ten minutes between reporting and relieving time.

Fourteenth. That a working schedule shall be posted with all new schedules. It is understood that special holiday schedules do not include Saturdays or Sundays, unless Saturday should be a special holiday.

Fifteenth. No motorman shall be discharged for serving on any committee, or shall be discharged or suspended for any cause whatever without first having a fair and impartial hearing. If suspended he shall receive full time and pay for such suspension if exonerated from blame. That a committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen shall be recognized in adjusting all grievances between the company and its motormen, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen shall have the privilege of examining the minutes of investigations if so desired—that is to say, if a motorman is aggrieved he will have the right to have his grievance presented through the committee representing the organization of which he is a member. If the said committee fails to adjust the grievance, then the full committee representing the motive power department will be convened for the purpose of adjusting the said grievances.

Sixteenth. All motormen shall be kept on their regular runs as near as possible.

Seventeenth. The company shall furnish sufficient extra motormen at all reporting and relieving points to insure motormen being relieved on schedule time and to excuse regular motormen when they desire to lay off.

Eighteenth. That all engineers hired from other roads as motormen shall receive \$3.25 per day for the first year and \$3.50 per day thereafter.

Nineteenth. So long as the company runs an engine the present engine agreement shall be in full force and virtue.

Twentieth. Motormen shall report to, and receive their instructions from, motor instructors. Motor instructors shall have full authority to place and excuse motormen and generally fill the position of engine dispatcher.

Twenty-first. Motormen shall have charge of, and be responsible for, designation signals.

Twenty-second. Motormen shall lay up trains.

Twenty-third. After all engineers have been provided for as senior motormen then all firemen who have qualified as engineers shall be rated as senior motormen.

All firemen who were in the service of the company January 1, 1902, and have not qualified as engineers shall be in line for promotion to yard motormen in accordance with seniority.

Firemen to have preference in filling vacancies to position as switchmen and motor-switchmen at highest rate of pay—\$2.10 per day, remaining in line for promotion to position of regular motormen.

IV. 148 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Firemen shall be offered the position of regular guards as indicated by their seniority as firemen, and in line for promotion as conductors.

Twelve firemen promoted April 28th to be classed as senior motormen.

This agreement shall go into effect September 15, 1902.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,

By ALFRED SKITT, *Vice-President.*

WILLIAM L. JENCKS,

Chairman B. of L. E.

HARRY B. PINNEY,

Chairman B. of L. F.

JOHN W. SMITH,

Secretary B. of L. E.

EDWIN R. WELLS,

Secretary B. of L. F.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

[BEING CHAPTER II OF PART I OF VOLUME XVII OF THE REPORTS OF THE
UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION]

I. IMPORTANCE AND GENERAL NATURE OF SUBJECT

Perhaps no other question relating to labor has attracted greater attention in the United States in recent years than that of the methods of securing more peaceful relations between employers and employees. There is a growing feeling on the part of workingmen, employers, and the general public that the determination of the conditions of labor by open conflicts, strikes, and lockouts, is in most instances unduly expensive, and that it tends to create unnecessary friction between employers and employees. Not only do both the employers and employees suffer from the loss of working time and interruption of business which come from strikes and lockouts, but the convenience and comfort of the general public are in many instances seriously interfered with. The ill feeling which too often accompanies open rupture between masters and men is not the least of the evils of strikes and lockouts. Widespread and growing interest accordingly is manifested in the subject of methods which shall tend to prevent, so far as practicable, the actual cessation of employment on account of differences concerning the conditions of labor, or which, in case employment is actually interrupted, may facilitate early and peaceful settlement.

The result of this growth of public sentiment in favor of more peaceful methods of determining the relations of employers and employees in the United States is shown by the rapid increase in the number and effectiveness of the organizations and methods seeking this end. One conspicuous movement of recent years has been that toward the enactment of legislation seeking to establish methods of arbitration, conciliation, and mediation. In a considerable number of States laws have been passed providing for permanent State boards of arbitration, and while in some of the States the laws have been almost dead letters, several of the boards thus established have accomplished noteworthy results. In other States the legislatures have passed statutes encouraging the formation of local boards of conciliation and arbitration, a measure, however, which seems to have proved almost uniformly of no avail. Even more important than these legislative enactments is the movement toward the voluntary establishment of methods of "collective bargaining," or conciliation, and of arbitration, within the various trades themselves. In many trades the conditions of labor in not a few localities are determined by conferences between employers and employees, or between representatives of organizations of employers and employees.

These conferences often result in written agreements prescribing the terms of the labor contract for a given period of time. The practice is also growing of referring disputes, especially those relating to the interpretation of the labor contract, to committees representing the employers and employees, while in many instances impartial umpires or arbitrators are called in to settle matters as to which such committees cannot agree. The most conspicuous manifestation of the movement in favor of more harmonious relations between employers and employees is found in the systems of conferences and joint agreements covering trades throughout the entire country, or throughout large sections. In most of the ten or twelve trades in the United States in which such wide-reaching systems exist they have been established within the past fifteen years, while fully half of the systems date back not more than five years.

In view of the importance of this subject and the general interest manifested the Industrial Commission has deemed it wise to make a thorough investigation of the existing methods of furthering the peaceful settlement of differences between employers and employees. In the accompanying report the attempt has been made to describe the organization and working of these methods in the United States and to give some description also, for purposes of comparison, of the experience of foreign countries, both with arbitration and conciliation, by public authorities and with voluntary methods. The opinions of leading authorities, including employers, workingmen, public officers, and representatives of the general public, have also been quoted or summarized.

As a preliminary to this investigation a brief discussion of the terms employed and of the general conceptions underlying the practices of arbitration and "collective bargaining" is desirable.

Unfortunately there is no little looseness in the use of the fundamental terms connected with these methods. Strictly speaking, clear distinctions may be drawn between collective bargaining, arbitration, conciliation, and mediation.

Arbitration is the authoritative decision of an issue as to which the parties have failed to agree by some person or persons other than the parties.

Conciliation is a term applied very commonly by English employers and employees, and by economic writers, to the discussion and settlement of questions between the parties themselves, or between their representatives, who are themselves actually interested. It is also frequently used by State boards of arbitration as identical with mediation.

For reasons more fully explained below it seems desirable to restrict the meaning of the word conciliation to the settlement, by the parties directly, of minor disputes, as to interpretation of the terms of the labor contract, whether that contract be an express one or only a general understanding, and to introduce the phrase "collective bargaining" as covering the remainder of the field above described.

Collective bargaining, then, may be defined as the process by which the general terms of the labor contract itself, whether the contract be written or oral, are determined by negotiation directly between employers or employers' associations and organized workmen.

Mediation is the intervention, usually uninvited, of some outside person or body, with a view to bringing the parties to a dispute together in conciliatory conferences.

Arbitration in the strict sense implies the rendering of an authoritative decision. Conciliation and collective bargaining imply amicable conference and agreement by the parties themselves.

Mediation is only a preliminary to the settlement of a dispute. Through the intervention of a mediator the parties may be led to conciliate—that is, to reach an agreement among themselves—or they may be led to submit the matter to the arbitration of the person who mediates or to some other person. The action of mediators in meeting with the parties to a dispute and trying to bring them to a peaceful settlement is also frequently called conciliation—a usage, perhaps, more in accordance with the ordinary understanding of the term as applied to other than labor matters.

In order correctly to understand the scope of the subject under discussion and the applicability of terms it is necessary to bear in mind continually the very important distinction between the two chief classes of industrial differences which may be adjusted by peaceful methods:

(1) Those which concern the interpretation of the existing terms of employment, usually of a minor character.

(2) Those which have to do with the general terms of future employment, and which are usually more important.

The great majority of disputes are of the former class. They relate not to questions of principle, but to details and interpretations. Thus, if there be a general agreement or understanding that a certain price shall be paid to workmen for doing a certain piece of work, a difference may arise in case there is some minor change in the goods to be made. If the employer agrees to employ only union men there may be a dispute as to the standing of some man whom he employs. Of course these questions may readily pass over into disputes as to more general matters. On the other hand, from time to time, the question arises between an employer and his men, or between organizations of employers and organizations of employees, as to the general conditions under which labor shall thereafter be performed. Such differences are likely to involve larger numbers of persons than those of the first class and to be more difficult of adjustment. The settlement of such general questions may be likened to an act of legislation; the interpretation and application of the general contract may be likened to a judicial act.

We may now discuss the relation between the different practices named in the definitions above and these two classes of differences as to the labor matters.

It is obvious that "collective bargaining," as above defined, has to do with the second class of questions above distinguished — those relating to the general terms of the labor contract. This phrase is one that has not come into very common use in the United States, and that has only recently been introduced in Great Britain, where it apparently owes its origin to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. The term seems to describe accurately a practice of very great and constantly growing extent, and of the highest social and economic significance — the determination of the general conditions of labor by peaceful negotiation between employers and organized laborers. The attention of the public is so often directed to the settlement of strikes and lockouts by arbitration, or by negotiation between committees of employers and employees, that the extent to which the practice of direct negotiation between employers and employees regarding the conditions of labor takes place, without strike or lockout, is often overlooked. The terms conciliation and arbitration can not properly be applied to this practice. The actual process by which the general terms of the labor contract are established by negotiations between employers and organized workingmen directly is essentially a process of bargaining. The bargaining is collective because the workingmen are organized, and in many instances the employers are organized as well. We can not speak of collective bargaining properly in cases where individual workingmen negotiate with employers as to the terms of the labor contract. It is, of course, a familiar fact that the individual laborer is usually in a position of inferior economic strength as against the employer in agreeing upon the labor contract. More and more laboring men are tending to get together to organize and to negotiate with employers collectively.

There are distinguishable many different stages and methods of collective bargaining. The most common method of all is the purely informal one in which representatives of labor organizations meet from time to time with employers to present demands and discuss the general terms of labor without establishing systematic methods of organization and procedure in these conferences, and without adopting written agreements. More formal collective bargaining, which is found most commonly in trades where employers as well as workingmen are organized, involves more or less regularly recurrent and systematically conducted conferences between representatives of the employers and the employees. Collective bargaining of this sort is quite frequently termed by those concerned the *joint conference system*. The representatives of the parties are also at times called joint committees and joint boards. In Great Britain the phrases "wages boards" is especially common. Usually these more formal negotiations between organizations of employers and employees result in written agreements regarding the conditions of labor, and the practice is very often, especially in the United States, referred to as the *agreement system*.

Whether the phrase "collective bargaining" will ever become established in common use in the United States is perhaps doubtful. It is, however, clearly desirable that the nature of the practice which it represents should be clearly understood. None of the other phrases in ordinary speech seems accurately to describe all the different forms of peaceful negotiation between employers and organized workmen regarding the general conditions of labor. Certainly the word conciliation, which is largely used in Great Britain, and which is somewhat common in the United States, particularly among economic writers, does not to the ordinary mind convey the idea of such bargaining as to the general labor contract. It is not applied to the making of ordinary bargains, such as those between buyer and seller, or between two corporations.

If the word conciliation is to be applied at all in regard to labor matters it would seem desirable to restrict it to the settlement of minor disputes as to the interpretation of the labor contract. Even here it may perhaps best be confined to those cases where the parties *directly interested* meet in a friendly manner to settle differences of this class. In Great Britain there are many trades in which organizations of employers and employees select joint committees to which any dispute of the members of the organization may be appealed. These committees are frequently called boards of conciliation. Of course in many and perhaps most instances the action of these joint committees consists in influencing the parties to a dispute to come to an informal understanding, rather than in rendering authoritative decisions, and their action in this direction may be perhaps accurately described by the term conciliation. As above suggested, State boards of arbitration use the word in a very similar sense. However, the common usage of employers and employees in this country gives to these joint trade boards the name of arbitration boards or arbitration committees. Doubtless mediation is a word more distinctly applicable than conciliation to the intervention of State boards or other outside parties.

As suggested in the definition above, arbitration, strictly speaking, is the authoritative decision of questions at issue by some impartial authority. It is obvious that arbitration may be resorted to with regard to disputes involving the general terms of the labor contract, as well as with regard to disputes concerning its interpretation. The parties to a dispute, whatever its character, may submit it to arbitration after failure to settle it by collective bargaining or by conciliation. Whether it is as wise ordinarily to submit general questions to arbitration as questions of interpretation is perhaps doubtful. It is certainly the case that minor questions are more often arbitrated than those of great importance involving the general conditions of future labor.

It should be noted especially that it is very common, both in the United States and Great Britain, to find boards composed of an equal number of representatives of organizations of employers and employees,

with no impartial outsider as an umpire, which have power to decide authoritatively minor disputes between members of the organizations. As already pointed out, in Great Britain these are often called boards of conciliation, but in this country they are much more commonly called arbitration boards or arbitration committees. The term arbitration seems fairly applicable to the decisions of such committees, despite the fact that there is no appeal to any person outside the trade. The settlement of disputes in such cases is not reached by negotiation directly between the parties concerned. It is reached by the binding decision of higher representatives of the organizations to which they belong, representatives supposedly free from the personal bias and from the feelings of animosity which are likely to exist among those immediately concerned in disputes. Perhaps the phrase "arbitration within the trade" or "trade arbitration" may be employed as somewhat more strictly describing this system of settling differences without appeal to outside umpires. These phrases are, however, sometimes used as distinguished from arbitration by State boards, even in cases where umpires are called in.

The practice of mediation is also applicable both to disputes regarding general conditions of labor and to those regarding interpretation. It is obvious, however, that mediation is likely to occur only in regard to disputes which have become conspicuous before the general public, and which involve the public interests as well as those of the disputants. In other words, the intervention of outside parties to bring about a settlement usually takes place only in the case of open rupture between employers and employees, and usually only after prolonged strikes or lockouts.

An important consideration which should be borne in mind in discussing these practices of collective bargaining, conciliation, and arbitration has to do with the question whether they are applied before or after cessation of employment has actually occurred. It is obvious that it is especially desirable that employers and employees should be led to adjust the differences which may arise, whether regarding the general conditions of the labor contract or regarding its interpretation, by peaceful methods before a strike or lockout intervenes. The most important results which have been accomplished by collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration have been in preventing cessation of employment. Differences which do not lead to open rupture are less conspicuous to the general public than prolonged strikes and lockouts, and the enormous importance of the settlements which are effected without any cessation of labor is often overlooked. It is the chief aim of those who advocate the establishment of regular and permanent systems of collective bargaining by conferences of employers and employees, and regular and permanent joint boards for the decision of questions of interpretation, that by these means strikes and lockouts may be reduced to the minimum. When once a difference has led to an actual strike or

Lockout the feeling engendered is likely to delay if not altogether to preclude conciliatory conferences between representatives of employers and employees, or reference to arbitrators. At the same time the importance of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of prolonged disputes is not to be underestimated. Any one of these three distinct practices just named may become applicable to the settlement of a strike or lockout, as well as to settlement of differences not resulting in cessation of employment.

It will be noted, in considering the description of existing methods of securing peaceful relations between employers and employees which follows, that there is not always a clear recognition, on the part of those actually concerned, of the distinction between the two classes of disputes above named, those which have to do with the interpretation of existing contracts, and those which have to do with the general terms of the contracts themselves. In other instances, however, the distinction is recognized. Often machinery exists for the settlement of one class of differences, particularly those of a minor character, in the absence of any provisions of a permanent nature for the settlement of the other class of questions. In some trades, particularly in Great Britain, two different sets of machinery are formally established to handle the two classes of disputes.

II. LOCAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

INFORMAL PRACTICES

As already suggested, the great majority of differences between employers and employees, both those relating to the general terms of the labor contract and those which arise as to minor matters of interpretation, are settled by the parties concerned themselves without either appeal to formal arbitration or to the war measures of strikes and lockouts. In most cases these peaceful negotiations are carried on without any formal system of conferences, or of boards of conciliation and arbitration. While undoubtedly there are many advantages in the existence of such more formal systems, especially because they create a presumption in favor of making use of the agencies offered, much may, nevertheless, be accomplished informally if employers and employees are only willing to approach one another and to discuss matters in an amicable manner.

We are not here concerned with cases where the determination of the conditions of labor or of matters of interpretation is made simply by negotiations between the employer and his individual employee. In order to speak properly of collective bargaining or of conciliation, as we have already seen, there must be at least a certain degree of organization on the part of workingmen. Very frequently, however, all the employees, or one class of the employees, in an establishment act to-

gether collectively from time to time even in the absence of regularly established trade unions. An informal committee is constituted to confer with the employer as to some matter of general interest, be it the rate of wages or a question, perhaps, of much less importance. Employers often meet such delegations, or meet the entire body of their men, directly and discuss matters at issue with them. In many instances peaceful settlements are brought about by such altogether informal conferences.

Workingmen frequently assert, however, that employers are much more likely to enter into collective bargaining and conciliation if they feel that their men have back of them the power which comes from formal organization. They assert, also, that the advantages gained by the employees in negotiations with employers are likely to vary in a more or less close proportion to the strength of the labor organization. It certainly is true that collective bargaining, conciliation, and arbitration are all much more common where strong labor organizations exist than where they are absent. Of course it is essential under such circumstances that the employer shall recognize the legitimacy of organization on the part of his men, and shall be willing to deal with their duly constituted representatives. Whether the existence of labor organizations tends to increase or to decrease the number of strikes is a mooted question, but there can be no doubt that in trades where strong unions actually exist, strikes and labor difficulties are likely to be much more numerous if the employers refuse to deal with the men in their organized capacity.

A very large number of trade unions, both local and national, have in their constitutions declarations of a general character to the effect that strikes are in themselves undesirable. It is very common to find rules that strikes shall be resorted to only "after the failure of all honorable attempts at peaceful settlement." Moreover, the rules of local and national trade unions, almost without exception, provide for conciliatory negotiations with employers before a strike may be entered upon. If the union feels that it has a grievance it usually directs its regular officers or its business agent—if it has one—or a special "arbitration committee" to present the matter to the employer. Such arbitration committees are sometimes permanently constituted, and in other cases are chosen especially to negotiate regarding the particular matter at issue. These representatives of the union do not perhaps usually have power to make binding settlements upon other terms than those of the original demand. If these terms can not be secured, the propositions of the employer are reported back to the union, and frequently negotiations are continued until a compromise is reached. Before a strike can actually be begun the rules of most unions require that a secret vote of all the members shall be taken, and in general a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths is required to authorize the cessation of employment.

Informal negotiation of this sort between employers and labor organizations is usually developed more highly and works more effectively in those trades in which the local unions are united into strong and national bodies. When a national organization pays benefits to the members of local unions on strike the national officers are naturally given a very considerable degree of control over the inauguration of strikes. The constitutions of well-established national unions usually refuse to sanction any strike unless all the following steps have first been taken: First, thorough efforts at negotiation on the part of the local unions affected; second, a determination by a two-thirds or three-fourths majority of the local members, on secret ballot, to insist on the demands made; next, approval by the national officers of the position the locals have taken; and finally, the most exhaustive efforts on the part of these officers, in person or by deputy, to obtain a peaceful settlement of the dispute. These national officers are in many cases men of high intelligence and of long experience as to labor disputes. They are largely free from the personal feeling and the narrowness which are apt to characterize the local unions in their conflicts with employers. By their intervention, accordingly, they are often able to prevent strikes or to secure satisfactory settlement of disputes by conciliatory methods. Perhaps the most noteworthy success in this direction has been attained by the conservative and intelligent officers of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

The formation of associations of employers in this country has lagged far behind the development of associations among workingmen. Gradually, however, doubtless in part under the pressure of organized labor, employers in not a few trades have come to realize the advantages of systematic action in their dealings with employees, not only in giving additional strength, but also in securing more uniform cost of labor and consequently more equal competition. Where such associations of employers exist conciliatory methods, both formal and informal, are more general than where employers deal as individuals with the unions.

MORE FORMAL SYSTEMS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND AGREEMENTS

There are very many instances in which the informal methods of collective bargaining between employers and employees give place to somewhat more formal systems of a local character. It is especially common to find such bargaining resulting in written agreements prescribing the conditions of labor for a given period of time or indefinitely. While the existence of a written agreement does not always imply that collective bargaining has been developed to a higher degree than in cases where no such agreements are adopted, it is nevertheless true that usually where the practice of collective bargaining has been most thoroughly and successfully worked out, the results of the bargain are set forth in written agreements. Many of these written agreements also provide for

the arbitration of minor disputes arising regarding the interpretation of their terms. The methods by which written agreements are adopted, their contents, and their bearing upon the relations of employers and employees, vary greatly in different cases. The reference of particular disputes to arbitration is not uncommon even where systematic collective bargaining and written agreements do not exist.

Local systems of collective bargaining and agreements between employers and employees have been most highly developed and have worked most successfully in those trades in which the employees are most strongly organized. Among these may be named especially the building trades, in which perhaps the practice is most general and most effective, the brewery, boot and shoe, baking, woodworking, and metal working trades, some branches of the clothing trade, and the transportation business. In the detailed report which follows will be found a description of the systems in force in these and other trades, so far as it has been practicable to obtain information concerning them. Copies of numerous agreements have been reproduced or summarized. It is not claimed that all of the trades in the United States in which the system is employed have been covered by this report. The investigations of the Commission have been necessarily largely confined to those labor organizations which are affiliated with national bodies, although the systems of agreements in the case of a considerable number of local organizations have also been described. From some of the national organizations, also, it has been impossible to obtain full information as to the practice of their affiliated locals in this regard. The precise extent of the practice of making written agreements regarding the conditions of labor, or of carrying on collective bargaining in a formal manner, can not therefore be stated, but there can be little doubt that the conditions of labor are determined by such methods much more commonly than is ordinarily supposed.

Agreements with organizations of employers and agreements with individuals.
—The extent to which a written agreement regarding the terms of the labor contract represents the result of genuine collective bargaining, of really conciliatory methods, differs greatly in different cases, depending especially upon the relative strength of the parties to the agreement. Collective bargaining is naturally most successfully developed where both employers and employees are strongly organized. It is a well-known fact, often lamented by employers, that the organization of the employing class has in most trades made much less advance than the organization of workingmen. Even where associations of employers do exist they are often comparatively loose and can not control the actions of their individual members in their dealings with organized labor. Local organizations of employers in this country are most numerous and most vigorous in the building trades. In most of our large cities the masters in the more important of these trades are organized in many instances with the openly expressed purpose of strengthening them-

selves in their dealings with labor. The organizations of employers in the bricklaying trade, and in the plumbing, steam fitting, and other closely allied trades, are perhaps especially effective. In the three trades just named the local organizations are to a greater or less extent affiliated with national associations. The National Association of Builders, while nominally covering all of the building trades, is largely composed of local associations of master bricklayers and masons. This organization, however, has not been very successful in attaining its objects or extending its scope.

Central organizations, including the employers' associations of different building trades in a single city, are also sometimes found. In most instances these central associations in the building trades have comparatively little to do with labor questions. In a few cases, however, they have been organized with the express purpose of aiding their affiliated bodies in their dealings with labor organizations. This was conspicuously true in the case of the Chicago Building Contractors' Council, which was established, according to its officers, in view of the necessity of counter-organization to face the powerful Building Trades Council, which had brought together practically all the labor organizations in the building trades of Chicago. A detailed account of the Building Contractors' Council and of its great struggle with the Building Trades Council is given in volume viii of the Reports of the Industrial Commission.

Local organizations of employers which concern themselves with labor questions are found also more or less frequently in several other important trades, such as, for example, the brewery, the granite and stone cutting, and the woodworking trades.

Where such local associations of employers exist over against strong labor organizations, the conditions of labor are very generally determined by collective bargaining and set forth in written agreements. These agreements, moreover, are usually more elaborate, and more often provide for the settlement of disputes as to interpretation by arbitration, than is the case with agreements between individual employers and labor organizations. It has indeed been repeatedly asserted by advocates of peaceful methods of adjusting the relations between employers and employees that it is essential that strong organizations should exist on both sides.

It is nevertheless true that in this country by far the larger number of written agreements prescribing the conditions of labor are made between organizations of workingmen on the one hand and employers acting individually on the other hand. Where this is the case, employers often complain that the agreements are in many instances very one-sided — that they represent merely concessions to the demands of strong labor organizations. It is beyond question true, as is evident from the terms of the agreements themselves and from the reports of employers and employees as to the methods of adopting them, that proposals as to the

terms of a very large majority of agreements are submitted in the first instance by labor organizations. This is indeed usually the case quite as much where the employers are strongly organized as where they act as individuals. It is indeed a natural thing, so long as there is a general upward movement of labor, that the greater number of changes in the terms of the labor contract should be sought at the instance of employees.

The extent to which trade unions are able to force the acceptance of the terms which they propose depends on the relative strength of the parties. Just as, in the absence of labor organizations, the terms of the labor contract are usually established largely by the will of the employer, so where labor organizations are strong and employers relatively weak the workmen attempt to prescribe the conditions on which they will labor, and may succeed to some extent in doing so. In a few instances labor organizations have become so powerful that unorganized employers are frequently forced to concede their demands with little opportunity for negotiation. The signature of a written agreement under such circumstances may have little significance save as binding the employer more or less effectively. There are some trades in which the members of a single local union or of affiliated unions in the same city work for numerous small employers who have no organization. The union men naturally seek to secure approximately uniform conditions in all of the establishments. The position of the small unorganized employers may be so weak, relatively speaking, that the union may be able to force practically all of them to sign agreements which are virtually scales and working rules adopted by the vote of the union itself. This is perhaps true in some branches of the clothing trade in certain cities where the contractors are themselves possessed of little capital or executive ability.

On the other hand, in more numerous instances, individual employers, even without co-operation with other employers in the trade, are in a position strong enough to permit them to bargain on a basis of equality with labor organizations. It has been repeatedly pointed out by economists that in a sense the large employer is a combination in himself over against the combination of workmen. Under such circumstances the written agreements which result from collective bargaining between the individual employer and the union are often elaborate documents covering the conditions of labor in great detail, and not infrequently they contain provisions for the arbitration of disputes which arise as to the interpretation of their terms.

Methods of adopting agreements—Joint boards and committees.—We have just observed that in some instances the system of local agreements involves by no means a highly elaborated organization or procedure for collective bargaining, agreements being little more than concessions by one party to the demands of the other. Even where these agreements regarding the conditions of labor are made between the unions and individual employers who are alone strong enough to bargain on an equal

basis, there is little occasion for the establishment of a formal organization or of formal methods for carrying on the bargaining process. The union selects its representatives according to its own rules, and these deal directly with the individual employer. If, on the other hand, organizations of employers stand over against organizations of employees, somewhat more systematic machinery for collective bargaining becomes desirable, and in many trades and localities such machinery has actually been developed. In England it is especially common to find written constitutions or permanent agreements between employers and employees, establishing joint boards or committees for conducting the negotiations as to the terms of labor and prescribing the methods of their procedure. Such permanent treaties, as they may perhaps well be called, are seldom found in the United States, especially as regards local systems of collective bargaining. One of the few exceptions to this statement is the system in the Boston building trades, more fully described below, the machinery of which is elaborately prescribed in a permanent agreement. Nevertheless, even in the United States, where the system of collective bargaining has been long in operation in any locality, it is usually true that the procedure has become, by custom, more or less systematic and formal. The negotiation is in practice made by representatives of the employers and employees who are more or less recurrently charged with this duty, and have thus acquired experience, and their methods of procedure become by habit somewhat uniform.

In some few instances the written agreements, which from time to time define the terms of the labor contract, contain also provisions as to the method of bringing about their own renewal. Thus the agreement in the bricklaying trade of New York intrusts the formation of the new agreement to the same committee which, under the existing one, has to do with settling minor disputes as to interpretation. The rules provide that this committee, which consists of eight members on each side, shall hold a special meeting in January for the purpose of considering the agreement covering the year beginning May 1st. Local written agreements indeed very often provide for the settlement of minor disputes by a committee consisting of an equal number of employers and employees, frequently with provision for reference of matters as to which they cannot agree to an outside umpire. While the agreements seldom contain such a provision as that in the New York bricklaying trade, giving authority to the arbitration committees to establish future agreements, it is sometimes the case in practice that these arbitration committees, without any written rule to that effect, actually get together and act upon the adoption of the general agreement themselves. Such joint committees, where they consist of four, six, or more persons, equally divided between employers and employees, occasionally are authorized to act by majority vote, but usually it is expected that each side will act as a unit and that an agreement will be reached simply by com-

promise. This is, of course, the more likely to be the case where the point at issue is a general and wide-reaching one, so that neither party is willing that a single vote should turn the scale. It is, moreover, seldom true that an independent umpire is called in to decide concerning the general terms of the future labor contract, though this does occasionally happen, and in a few instances is provided for by the agreements themselves. Perhaps most often the adoption of the general agreements from time to time is simply the result of negotiation between representatives of the organizations of employers and employees selected in accordance with no particular rules. Each side sends its best men to represent it. The agreement is a bargain reached in the same way as any bargain between buyer and seller; the process is one of "higgling." The representatives of the two sides do not constitute one board, acting by a majority vote, but each side acts as a unit, and negotiations continue until all are prepared to accept the compromise which is reached. As we shall see, this is the actual form in which the process of collective bargaining usually works itself out in those trades where it has been introduced on a national scale, and apparently the same is true as regards local systems. So far as this is true, it is obviously unimportant whether the two parties to the bargaining process should be represented by an equal number of persons. It is only important that they should be duly accredited and acceptable agents of their respective constituents.

In this connection it should be noted that, in the absence of permanent written rules regarding the methods of collective bargaining, it is often, perhaps usually, the case that the committees or officers who meet for the discussion of the terms of the agreements have not the power to bind their respective organizations. Complaints are made by employers that agreements reached by committees of workmen with whom they negotiate are frequently repudiated by the unions, or that the committees themselves profess not to have any final authority, so that the negotiations are indefinitely prolonged by constant reference to the votes of the unions. Workmen sometimes present a similar complaint as regards the representatives of the employers. There are very few local systems of collective bargaining in which a definite treaty gives power to the duly chosen representatives of the parties to make binding agreements. In practice, to be sure, where organizations of approximately equal strength confer with one another, and especially where the system of collective bargaining has been long in use, the agreements reached by the representatives of the two sides, who are usually the leading officers and most capable men, are quite generally accepted by the organizations themselves.

It has already been implied that there is no uniformity in the methods by which collective bargaining is carried on and written agreements adopted. The number of representatives of the parties who confer, for example, varies greatly in different cases. The number depends some-

what on the membership of the organizations represented and on many other conditions. Particularly when several local organizations exist, which act jointly in negotiations, full representation of each organization in conference is evidently desirable and is usually provided for. Thus, in the New York bricklaying trade the arbitration committee, which also adopts annual agreements, consists of one member from each of the eight local bricklayers' unions and eight members from the employers' organization. While there may sometimes be occasions for complaint, as above indicated, because of the delay resulting from constant reference by the conferees back to their organization, there is a counter advantage from such reference—particularly obtainable where the organizations are conservative and have had long experience in collective bargaining—in the familiarity with the proposed terms, and with the arguments pro and con, on the part of the great body of the persons actually interested, which results from such consultation. Apparently there has not yet been developed locally in any trade such a system of conferences as is found in the bituminous coal industry, in which large representative bodies of employers and employees actually meet in joint session for the discussion of the terms of the annual labor contract, although the completion of the negotiations is ordinarily referred to a much smaller committee.

The methods of conducting collective bargaining in Boston, in the bricklaying and other building trades, are, as already suggested, worked out with especial formality and prescribed by definite rules. Permanent agreements have been adopted by the Mason Builders' Association, on the one hand, and the Bricklayers' Union and several other local unions on the other hand. Each of these agreements provides for a joint committee of not less than six members. In the case of the bricklaying trade there are ten members, five on each side. The committee meets annually in January to discuss the working rules and labor contract for the ensuing year. A majority vote decides all questions. This last is an unusual provision, so far as the adoption of the general terms of the labor contract is concerned. Equally unusual is it to find, as in Boston, provision for referring matters of difference as to the general terms of the labor contract, as well as those concerning its interpretation, to an impartial umpire in case they cannot be settled between the parties themselves. In practice the umpire has been called in very rarely, and in practice also, beyond question, the annual scales and working rules are adopted usually by unanimous agreement of the committees after negotiation and compromise, rather than by mere majority vote.

Terms of joint agreements as regards condition of labor.—Local written agreements of the kind to which we have been referring differ very greatly among themselves in their contents and nature. In many instances they are indefinite in their duration. This is especially true when, as not infrequently happens, agreements follow the settlement of a strike and refer primarily to the particular questions at issue in the

dispute. It is also often true of concessions obtained from employers by labor organizations without strike. Such agreements are much less important, from the standpoint of industrial peace, than those which are adopted by genuine collective bargaining. These are generally, though not always, for given period of time. Agreements of this character are most usually adopted annually, but in not a few instances, especially in the building trades, they run for two, three, or even five years. Employers in particular often prefer to have the conditions of labor prescribed for more than a single year in order that they may count upon the cost of long undertakings. The agreements adopted after the Chicago building trades strike of 1900, which were to a considerable degree dictated by the employers, ran for three years. That of the plumbers in St. Louis, for instance, is for a five-year period. In general, agreements of this sort contain provisions as to the rate of wages, whether by the day or by the piece, and regarding the hours of labor. In most instances they provide for higher rates of pay for overtime. Some agreements contain highly complicated scales of piece prices. In some cases the provisions regarding the beginning and closing of work, night work, Saturday half holidays, and full holidays are very elaborate and specific. Provisions regarding the time and method of paying wages are quite common.

The special terms of the various joint agreements naturally depend largely upon the nature of the trade. In trades where the apprenticeship system is in vogue the agreements usually regulate the number of apprentices and frequently prescribe somewhat in detail the duration of apprenticeship, the wages of apprentices, and the character of work which apprentices may perform. The most thoroughly worked-out system of apprenticeship in the country is probably that in the Boston bricklaying trade, which is established by a permanent written agreement of masters and men. In some instances the joint agreements contain limitations of various kinds upon the amount of work which shall be performed, or provisions prohibiting or restricting the use of certain tools or machinery, or restricting the employment of unskilled labor on certain classes of work, with a view to securing the performance of this work for members of the union. Often minute details are regulated, such as the payment of carfare in going to and from jobs beyond a certain distance, the payment of extra wages for work of special classes, the allowance of beer in the case of brewery employees, etc.

Especially important are the provisions of these agreements regarding the rights of union men. This subject is discussed also in connection with the account of the general methods and policies of labor organizations. In most cases where a labor organization is strong enough it demands the employment of union men exclusively, and if it succeeds in enforcing the demand a clause to that effect is inserted in the agreement, if an agreement exists. A very large proportion of the agree-

ments which have been submitted to the Industrial Commission contain this provision. This is especially true in the building trades.† In Boston, however, where the system of agreements in the building trades has been perhaps more thoroughly developed than anywhere else, they simply provide that the employers shall give preference to union men, and do not require the entire exclusion of non-union men. The Building Contractors' Council of Chicago, in its great controversy with the building trades unions in 1900, at first insisted upon the demand that the employers should have the right to employ anyone they pleased, and some of the three-year agreements, which were adopted in termination of the deadlock, contained provisions to this effect. In some of the agreements, however, notably that in the carpentry trade, it was provided that union men need not work upon buildings with non-union men in the same trade, but that they should not refuse to work because of the employment of non-union men on other buildings or jobs or in other trades than their own. Provisions for the exclusive employment of union men are found also among other trades—for example, the baking, brewing, clothing, and meat-cutting trades.

In connection with provisions requiring employers to hire only union men, there are often detailed regulations in joint agreements regarding the rights of officers of the unions to inspect the working cards of employees or otherwise to transact union business. In some instances officers are granted very considerable liberties, while in others they are restricted from interference with the men while actually at work. In New York the joint agreement in the bricklaying trade, for instance, provides that no member of the union shall be discharged for inquiring after the cards of men working upon any job, and that the walking delegate shall not be interfered with in visiting any building under construction, while if the shop steward is discharged for inspecting the cards of bricklayers he shall at once be reinstated. The agreement of the bricklayers of Chicago after the lockout of 1900, on the other hand, declared that there should be no interference with the workmen during working hours, although another provision permitted the presidents of the unions to visit shops during working hours in order to interview the contractor, steward, or men at work, provided they should in no way hinder the progress of the work. It will be observed that the two agreements just referred to both recognize the steward, the representative of the workmen on particular jobs. Provisions of a similar character recognizing shop committees, stewards, or other shop representatives are quite common in the joint agreements in the building trades and in some other trades. They virtually establish a channel of communication between the employer and his men as to minor matters.

†See for example the agreements described below of the New York bricklayers, marble workers, roofers and sheet-metal workers, pipe and steam fitters, electrical workers, and bakers; of the St. Louis plumbers, St. Louis brewery workers; of the butchers and meat cutters, clothing makers, hotel employees, and many others.

Correlatively with provisions regarding the exclusive employment of union men, not a few joint agreements provide that members of the union shall work exclusively for members of the association of employers. The purpose of such a provision is to hamper employers who are disposed to compete "unfairly" with those in the association by the cutting of wages or the offering of other inferior conditions of labor. While such outside employers may be able to get part of their work done by non-union men at less than union rates, they are likely to require the assistance of union men on particular kinds of work or at particular times when the supply of non-union men is insufficient. If employers can then prevent them from obtaining the aid of union men they can often prevent them from extending their business or from undertaking certain tasks at all. Contracts of this sort, usually known as exclusive agreements, have been adopted at different times and at different places in most of the building trades, and occasionally in some of the other trades.* They are quite distinctly unpopular with the workmen, who declare that they strengthen the employers' organizations unduly, and tend to produce a monopoly of the business in comparatively few hands. Provisions in the constitutions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union now prohibit local unions from entering into such exclusive alliances, and the plumbers report that the system is gradually being discontinued in their trade.

Somewhat similar to the clauses providing that union men shall work only for members of the employers' associations are those prohibiting union men from working for less than the union rate of wages or under other conditions more unfavorable than are prescribed in the agreements. This arrangement tends to prevent employers who do not belong to the employers' organization, or who refuse to sign agreements, from taking advantage of any oversupply of union labor by employing union men under conditions which give them an advantage in competition over employers who comply with the conditions of the joint agreement. It also tends to prevent employers who are parties to an agreement from secretly violating it. Provisions of this sort are, perhaps, more frequently found than the exclusive-employment clauses.

LOCAL ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION

Local arbitration or conciliation of disputes, like arbitration and conciliation on a larger scale, may be practiced regularly under a general agreement to submit all matters as to which the parties themselves cannot agree to such settlement, or, on the other hand, it may take place only in particular instances from time to time without such general

*See, for example, the agreements, described below, of the St. Louis plumbers, the New York pipe fitters, marble workers, and roof and sheet-metal workers. Such provisions were formerly common in the Chicago building trades (see vol. viii, p. 1xv).

agreement. When provision is made for the reference of all disputes as to matters concerning the interpretation of the labor contract, in the last instance, to arbitration, it is usually found in connection with the system of collective bargaining and written agreements regarding the general conditions of labor. It is seldom the case that employers and employees agree to submit minor matters as to the interpretation of the labor contract to arbitration, unless that contract itself has been adopted by collective bargaining. As a matter of fact a very large proportion of the local agreements, which were described above, contain provisions for the settlement of minor disputes which may arise under them by conciliation or arbitration—the latter term being the one ordinarily applied, even where the procedure is more in the nature of conciliation. The most common form of machinery provided for the settlement of these disputes is the following:

The parties to any particular dispute which may arise are bound, in case they cannot agree between themselves, either to select one or more persons to act as an "arbitration committee" for that dispute, or to refer it to a permanent committee composed of an equal number of persons chosen by the organizations of employers and employees, respectively. If these representatives of the parties cannot agree they are to select some impartial person to act as an "umpire" or odd member of the board, or to call in an umpire previously agreed upon as the ultimate arbitrator of all disputes. The umpire either alone renders a decision, or he sits in conjunction with the other members and they arrive at a decision by majority vote. It is especially noteworthy that in nearly all instances where written agreements provide for the settlement of disputes as to interpretation arising under them they permit the ultimate decision of the differences by an impartial umpire. This is the case in the agreements of the bricklayers of Boston and New York, and in other agreements in this trade very commonly throughout the country. All of the agreements adopted after the Chicago building trades lockout of 1900 contained similar provisions. The same is true of the agreements of the structural iron workers of New York, the roofers and sheet metal workers, the marble workers, the steam and hot water fitters, and several other trades in the same city. We find also that it is very common to provide for ultimate reference to outside arbitrators in the agreements in the baking, brewing, metal polishing, woodworking, granite cutting, and many other trades. Only rarely are found provisions for the settlement of disputes exclusively by committees of equal numbers of representatives of the parties themselves. The agreement in the plumbing trade of St. Louis is one providing for this system only.

It is obvious that the system of arbitrating minor disputes which arise under written agreements is apt to be especially effective where the arbitration committees are permanent rather than temporary. It is more common, probably, to find provisions for establishing arbitration committees for each particular dispute. In not a few instances, how-

ever, especially where the organizations of employers and employees are strong, and where the agreement system has been highly developed, we find joint committees, chosen by the organizations themselves in a more or less formal manner, which remain in office for the entire period of the agreement and have jurisdiction over all disputes. In some of these cases the umpire is selected in advance for the entire period, while in other cases the umpire is chosen only to act in particular disputes where the representatives of the organizations themselves fail to agree. The advantage of a permanent joint committee consists not merely in the fact that its members become more experienced; but especially in the fact that since the machinery is always ready to hand there is likely to be a stronger disposition to make use of it than where the parties must first select arbitrators to act regarding their particular dispute.

The number of representatives of employers and employees, respectively, upon such local arbitration committees varies considerably. In perhaps a majority of instances there is one representative of the employer or employers and one of the employees. It is also quite common to have two members on each side. In the various agreements adopted at the close of the great Chicago building trades dispute of 1900 provision was made for arbitration committees consisting in most cases of five members on each side. These Chicago agreements were especially detailed in their regulations regarding the methods of selecting the arbitration committee and the methods of its procedure. Each of the organizations agreed in advance that it would annually elect members of the committee. No person not actively engaged in the trade, no person occupying any other office in an organization of employers or employees except that of president, and no person holding any public office, is eligible as a member of a trade arbitration committee under these Chicago agreements. The umpire must be a person who is neither an employer of labor nor an employee, who is not identified with the building industry and who is not an incumbent of political office. In general, local agreements contain very few such specific provisions as to the arbitration committees. Such committees, however, almost always, either by definite rule or by custom, are composed of actual members of the trade, except, of course, in the case of the odd member or umpire.

Most of the joint agreements which provide for arbitration contain very few, if any, regulations regarding the methods of procedure. Usually it is tacitly assumed even when there are two or more representatives of each side that the settlement of disputes will be either by unanimous agreement or by reference to an outside arbitrator or umpire, rather than by mere majority vote of the immediate representatives of the parties. It is assumed that each side will act as a unit, and that the decision will be arrived at by discussion. In a few instances, however, there are specific provisions that arbitration committees may act by a majority vote. This is the case, for instance, in the bricklaying trade of Boston, and it is also the case in the various Chicago building

trades under the agreements adopted after the great lockout of 1900. These Chicago agreements further declare that the arbitration board shall meet monthly, and also on three days' notice of its president. In some agreements are found provisions limiting the time which the arbitration committee may consume in reaching the decision of any matter.

It is a frequent provision of written agreements as to the conditions of labor that no specific clause of the agreement itself shall be subject to arbitration. In other words, the judicial act of interpreting the agreement shall not override the quasi-legislative act of establishing the conditions of labor by collective bargaining. We have already pointed out that in some cases the duly constituted arbitration committee acts also as the representatives of the parties in carrying on their collective bargaining for the adoption of the general agreement itself, but it has also been seen that in most cases the arbitration committee proper is not granted this great power.

Agreements frequently declare that, pending the arbitration of disputed matters, there shall be no cessation of employment, and that the decisions of arbitrators shall be binding upon both parties. It is very rare, however, to find any definite method of enforcing the decision in case the parties to a dispute refuse to abide by it. In the absence of any such provisions the decision may be enforced with some degree of effectiveness by the respective organizations, as against their individual members, by the threat of excluding them from membership in the organization. When the refusal to abide by the decision is made by an entire organization, by one of the parties to the agreement as a party, there is obviously no method of enforcement, since such arbitration committees and their decisions have at present no legal standing. The rejection of the decision of arbitrators is indeed by no means uncommon. It occurs, however, less frequently than is sometimes supposed. Where the system of collective bargaining and arbitration has become established for a considerable length of time both parties recognize what a disadvantage to themselves and to the trade generally would result from a complete breakup of the system because of refusal to carry out agreements or the decisions of arbitrators. It is where the system of collective bargaining itself is but little developed and works more or less intermittently that the decisions of arbitrators are apt to be violated.

Among the very few joint agreements which contain definite provisions for the fining of persons who refuse to carry out the decrees of the arbitration committee are those in the Chicago building trades already referred to. These provide that any member violating any part of the agreement, or violating any decision of the arbitration board, shall be subject to a fine of from \$10 to \$200, to be collected by the officers of his own organization, and paid to the treasurer of the joint board. If the fine is not paid by the offender it shall either be paid by the organization to which he belongs, or in lieu thereof it shall suspend the offending member until he pays.

Arbitration in the absence of collective bargaining.—Although conciliation and arbitration regarding minor disputes arising as to the interpretation of the labor contract are usually found in connection with systems of collective bargaining for the determination of the contract itself, there are frequently individual disputes which are referred to arbitration by private individuals in the absence of formal arrangements for collective bargaining. (Arbitration by State boards is discussed below.) Thus a group of unorganized workingmen in a particular establishment may make a demand, and, though usually only after a prolonged strike, the parties may agree to submit the question to the decision of an impartial arbitrator. The point at issue in such a case may be either a minor matter of interpretation, or it may, though more rarely, involve the general conditions of labor. Still more frequently, probably, are matters referred to arbitration in trades where workingmen are organized, but where they do not ordinarily carry on collective bargaining in a systematic manner with the employers. It is impossible to reach any generalizations as to the methods employed in the settlement of disputes under such circumstances, or as to the extent to which the practice prevails. It is certainly comparatively rare for disputes arising under these conditions to be referred to arbitrators. On the other hand, informal negotiation or conciliation between employers and employees regarding minor matters of dispute naturally occurs quite frequently, even although collective bargaining is not carried on in any regular and recurrent fashion.

III. FORMAL NATIONAL SYSTEMS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ARBITRATION

EXTENT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEMS

The practice of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration has within comparatively recent years been introduced in several very important trades on a much more wide-reaching scale than in the trades hitherto considered. There is a distinctly growing movement in favor of such methods as between organizations of employers and employees covering an industry throughout the country, or throughout large sections where the conditions of business are generally similar. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the existence of such wide-reaching systems of collective bargaining and arbitration implies a reasonable degree of organization on the part of both employers and employees. Indeed, the labor organizations concerned in these systems are among the strongest in the country. The employers are usually less formally organized, but being relatively much fewer in numbers, they are able to act together in harmony without so much machinery of organization as is necessary among the men.

Several, and perhaps the most important, of these wide-reaching systems for promoting industrial peace are those whose chief object is the

adoption from time to time of agreements concerning the general conditions under which labor shall be performed, and which only secondarily seek to settle by conciliation or arbitration disputes which arise as to the interpretation of the labor contract, usually leaving these largely to local arbitration and conciliation. Of such a character is the system in vogue in the iron and steel trade in those establishments which recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and deal with it. This system took its origin in a sliding scale agreement for iron puddlers established as far back as 1865. In the case of several branches of the trade, where the conditions are fairly uniform throughout the country generally, uniform agreements regarding wages and conditions of labor are adopted which cover all union mills; while in other branches, on account of differences in local conditions, separate agreements for individual establishments are made. In the tinning works a system of collective bargaining has been adopted between the associated employers and the recently organized Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association, which is very similar to that in the iron and steel trade proper. Within the past ten or fifteen years the system of conferences and agreements has been put in force in the various branches of the glass trade—flint glass, window glass, green glass, and plate glass. In all of these branches a very large proportion of the establishments throughout the country are "union plants," and are covered by the terms of the uniform agreements.

In the pottery trade local conferences between employers and employees, of somewhat informal character, have long been held and joint agreements adopted. In 1900 representatives of the National Brotherhood of Pottery Operatives met the leading manufacturers at Pittsburg in conference and adopted a uniform scale of wages for the entire country. The operatives in some of the leading branches at Trenton, N. J.—one of the chief centers of the industry—refused to be bound by this agreement and left the national union. The system is perhaps not yet sufficiently developed to merit detailed discussion.

By far the largest number of persons represented in a single system of collective bargaining are the bituminous coal miners of the four great "central competitive districts"—western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Various earlier and less successful attempts were made to establish such an interstate conference system, but the present highly successful system dates only from 1897. State and district conferences and agreements of a similar character, but on a less extensive scale, have also been established in most of the coal-producing regions outside the central competitive field.

The recently formed organization of longshoremen, which is especially strong on the Great Lakes, has been able, during the past two or three years, to bring about annual conferences and written agreements with the managers of the ore and coal docks at Lake Erie ports, with the lumber shippers at the upper lakes and with various other smaller organizations of employers and individual employers.

There are three or four other trades in which wide-reaching organizations of employers and employees have introduced methods for the promotion of industrial peace, which lay much stress on the settlement of particular disputes by arbitration and conciliation, to be at first carried on locally, but with ultimate appeal, if necessary, to tribunals of national scope. The most successful of these systems is in the stove foundry trade, where it was introduced by an agreement between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Iron Molders' Union in 1891. In this trade there is a system of collective bargaining for the adoption of annual agreements covering wage scales and conditions of labor throughout the country, but a conspicuous feature is the permanent agreement providing for the formal settlement of particular disputes, arising from time to time, by local and national boards of conciliation or arbitration. The arbitration feature of the system was copied closely in an agreement between the Iron Molders' Union and the National Founders' Association in 1898, but in this case no attempt was made to adopt national agreements regarding the general conditions under which labor shall be performed, although such agreements are very commonly adopted by local or district conferences in the trade. The National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, after the great strikes in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities in the spring of 1900, adopted at New York an agreement providing for a system of conciliation very similar to that in the foundry trades. Moreover the first conference, by which the system was established, adopted a general agreement prescribing the hours of labor and various other conditions throughout the country, but with the specific understanding that the making of wage scales should be left to local conferences. This system in the machinery trade, as is well known, was broken up by the general machinists' strike of 1900.

The most recent movement toward national arbitration and conciliation is found in the printing trade, an agreement having been adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union in March, 1901. In the printing trade the practice of adopting agreements covering the conditions of labor in separate establishments or localities has long been employed. The arbitration system introduced provides that, so far as employers are willing to agree with local unions to resort to arbitration, disputes regarding the adoption of these local agreements, or especially regarding their interpretation, shall be referred first to local arbitration and ultimately to a national board.

METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

In the case of the trades which lay most stress upon collective bargaining as distinguished from conciliation and arbitration — the mining, iron and steel, glass, and longshore trades — there is no written consti-

tution or permanent treaty between the organizations of employers and employees establishing a definite organization and method of procedure, for the conferences by which the general agreements are adopted, or for boards of arbitration and conciliation. On the other hand, the separate constitutions and rules of the organizations of employers, and more particularly those of the organizations of employees, do provide more or less formally for the maintenance of the system, usually prescribing methods for the selection of conference committees and regulating their methods of procedure in a general way, although much is still left to unwritten custom. Even in the absence of any written joint rules of a permanent character, custom has usually introduced fairly permanent and uniform practices of collective bargaining. There can be little doubt, however, that misunderstandings would in some cases be avoided, and the continuance of the system would be more fully guaranteed if the practice, so common in England, of adopting formal constitutions and rules for joint committees and conferences should be introduced here.

In order to appreciate the significance of the practices of these various trades as regards the organization and methods of procedure of joint conferences, it is necessary to hold clearly in mind the fundamental nature of the task which these conferences set for themselves. They are not boards of arbitration or conciliation. It is not their function to act judicially in the interpretation of existing rules and practices, nor by conciliatory methods to bring about an agreement as to minor and local matters. They meet for the purpose of bargaining collectively regarding the general conditions on which labor shall be performed throughout the trade. Their work is in a sense to be considered legislation. More strictly speaking, it is simply negotiation between two parties, through their representatives, for the formation of a contract.

It is because of this very nature of the collective bargaining process that we find the following facts holding true as regards most of the important national systems in the United States, though there are exceptions to each of the statements:

1) It is not required that the representatives of the respective parties shall be equal in number.

(2) Action is taken by compromise leading to unanimous agreement rather than by majority vote.

(3) Persons outside the trade are not called in to decide authoritatively general questions as to which the parties can not agree.

(4) The number of conferees is usually quite large, although part of the more detailed work of reaching an agreement is often referred to smaller committees.

It is obvious that the reason why, generally speaking, the above statements apply to the several systems of joint conferences and agreements is that neither employers nor employees are usually willing to permit the determination of the general conditions of the labor contract in any

other way than by negotiation and agreement of the parties in interest themselves. Each side wishes to feel satisfied that the agreement reached represents the best compromise, which, with all its skill in "higgling," it is able to secure. The representatives of employers and employees, respectively, naturally act as a unit in most cases. While individual representatives may differ as to the position to be taken, their differences are largely discussed with their own associates in private rather than made known in open joint conference. Each side is likely to present in the first instance a general proposition supported by all of its members, and the ultimate terms reached represent a compromise between these two extremes. The process is very similar to that by which any bargain is struck between two individuals or corporations approximately equal in economic power.

Even where, as is usual in the glass trades and the stove foundry trade, pains are taken to have an equal number of representatives from each side in joint conferences, and where nominally action may be taken by majority vote, in practice the representatives of each side still act largely as a unit, and agreements are reached rather by elaborate informal bargaining, by which ultimately a general consensus is reached, than by formal voting on questions at issue. In the bituminous coal trade it has been specifically provided by the rules of each of the four interstate conventions that all formal actions must be taken, both in the general convention and in the smaller scale committee, by unanimous vote. This is, in fact, the practice in several of the other trades having national systems of collective bargaining. There is little doubt that a satisfactory settlement of differences is quite as likely to be reached under such a provision as where the rules nominally permit action by a bare majority.

The fact that none of the systems of collective bargaining above named provides for the reference of general matters, as to which the conferees cannot agree, to the decision of impartial arbitrators is but one of many indications of the very widespread feeling among both employers and workingmen in the United States that such important matters as these should not be intrusted to persons unfamiliar with the conditions; that they are matters for bargaining rather than for judicial decision. The same is true, only to a slightly less extent, in Great Britain.

It is obviously desirable that conferences intrusted with a task so complicated and so important as the determination of the conditions of labor in an entire industry should be thoroughly representative of the employers and employees. Only thus can the positions taken by each side in a conference represent correctly the desires of their constituents; or can the terms of the agreements reached and the motives which lead to their adoption be generally understood and approved by the great body of the workingmen. This is the reason why we find that the conferences in all of the trades in which the system of collective bargaining is conducted on a large scale are composed of a very considerable number

of delegates. The largest of all is the interstate conference in the bituminous coal industry. This is held immediately after the annual national convention of the United Mine Workers, and practically all of the delegates to that convention from the four States covered by the system are delegates also to the joint conference. On the other hand, any mine operator from these States who sees fit to do so may attend the conference. Usually several hundred persons on each side are present, and there is no attempt to make the number of delegates equal. It is, however, provided that in the actual determination of the terms of the agreements each side shall have four votes from each State represented. The object of this arrangement is merely to equalize the strength of the States themselves, so far as votes may be taken by the employers or the employees separately. It has no significance as regards the relations between operators and miners, since all action must ultimately be taken by a unanimous agreement of both sides. Of course it would be difficult for such a large body as the general conference to act definitely and promptly. It is said especially that no individual delegate, in the presence of all his fellows, is likely to be willing to vote to make concessions from the original demands. Accordingly, a smaller scale committee, composed of sixteen members on each side, is constituted, and it is this committee which threshes out the final agreement and refers it for approval to the general conference. Unanimous agreement is required in the votes of this committee also. The advantage of having a large number of delegates present is that the matters at issue can be discussed fully in open convention, so that the representatives of employers and employees from each locality throughout the four States are enabled to understand the points at issue and to grasp the arguments on both sides. The members of the smaller scale committee are able also, from the speeches in the general conference and from separate meetings of the delegates of their own side, to ascertain just what the spirit and the desires of the great body of their constituents are. The work of the joint convention becomes in a certain sense similar to that of our State legislatures, which are composed of large numbers of representatives from the various localities, and which intrust the drafting of bills and the adjustment of matters of detail to committees, while reserving to the general body the right to guide the actions of the committees and to accept or reject the bills presented by them.

The practice of the International Association of Longshoremen, in its conferences with the various organizations of employers, seems to be very similar to that in the mining industry, although the fact that the number of persons affected by the agreements is much smaller makes it unnecessary that the conferences should be as large as in the mining industry.

In the case of the iron and steel and the glass trades the representative character of the conferences by which the annual agreements are reached is secured largely by the establishment of separate or branch

committees for the distinct branches of the trade. These branch committees themselves usually consist of a considerable number of persons, ranging from five to twenty or more. They negotiate separately in the first instance as regards matters concerning their respective branches, but usually, if they fail to agree, reference is made to a general committee, which in most cases is composed simply of all the branch committees acting together.

In two trades general agreements have been adopted by relatively small numbers of representatives. Thus in the stove foundry trade the collective bargaining is intrusted to the same "conference board," composed of the presidents of the national organizations of employers and of employees, and of three other persons on each, which arbitrates in minor disputes. It is probable, however, that other representatives of the respective organizations also attend the conferences, but with no voting power.

As already pointed out, the conference of the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, which met in May, 1900, besides establishing a system of conciliation as to minor matters, adopted an agreement defining part of the terms of the labor contract throughout the country, but leaving the settlement of wage scales to the local districts. It seems not improbable that one of the chief reasons why this system broke down so soon was because this agreement was drawn up by a few executive officers of the respective organizations of employers and employees, and not by a widely representative conference. It appears that some of the terms of the agreement were but little understood by many of the local unions, and certainly were by no means approved by them. It is even asserted by the National Metal Trades Association that the officers of the machinists' organization permitted garbled copies of the agreement, omitting some of the unpopular clauses, to be circulated among the local unions, while it has been suggested by representatives of the International Association of Machinists that there was an understanding with the employers that some of the terms of the agreement were to be kept confidential between themselves. If either of these statements is correct, the disastrous results which followed serve to emphasize the desirability, almost the necessity, that collective bargaining regarding the conditions of labor of scores of establishments and thousands of men should be carried on by the most thoroughly representative conferences, with thorough publicity. Had each local union been represented in the machinists' conference of May, 1900, the very same terms of agreement might perhaps have been reached, but they would have been understood and approved generally, and there would have been much less difficulty in carrying them out.

An interesting question as to the conferences between employers and employees regarding the general terms of labor contracts involves the extent to which the committees on each side are granted authority to

reach a binding agreement without further reference to the organizations by which they are chosen. As we have pointed out, there are no written permanent agreements prescribing the powers of these joint committees in the trades under consideration. The constitutions of organizations of employers and employees which participate in these systems usually do not definitely authorize their committees to enter into binding agreements directly, and sometimes specifically deny them that power. The constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers indeed grants to the conference committees of the union no power to depart from previous instructions of the annual convention, though the committees may refer back questions to general referendum vote. Practically the same is true in the glass trades. In practice the action of conference committees on each side in these trades is more or less independent. The committees of course act under the instructions of their organizations as to the demands which should be presented, but they are permitted to make concessions in order to reach an agreement. Sometimes, to be sure, no agreement is reached and a strike ensues. It is especially convenient in many ways to have the joint conferences themselves, as in the coal mining and longshore industries, so widely representative of their organization that reference to other methods of ascertaining the will of the constituents shall be unnecessary. The referendum vote by local organizations is apt to be an especially cumbersome affair, tending to delay the reaching of an agreement.

In some, if not all, of the branches of the glass trade an interesting arrangement has been established for ascertaining the will of the respective organizations as to the terms of the annual agreement. The local unions of employees and the individual manufacturers present to their respective organizations, a considerable time in advance of the adoption of the annual agreements, their various propositions for changes in the conditions of labor. Preliminary conferences are then held between the respective committees in which these demands are discussed. Often the committees virtually agree as to the modifications which shall be made. In other instances matters of difference are developed. In either case the committees report to the separate conventions of their organizations, held usually in June, and the proposed terms of the new agreement are there discussed. Each organization gives instructions to its committee either to accept the terms agreed upon in the preliminary conference or to depart from them, and also instructions concerning matters as to which an agreement has not been reached in advance. A final conference is then held between the respective committees. If matters of difference are then found to exist the discussions of the conference are prolonged until an adjustment satisfactory to the committees on each side is reached. It is believed by those in the glass trade that this system of preliminary conferences is especially advantageous in giving ample time for consideration of the

terms of the proposed agreements, and in making possible a consultation with the general body of each organization regarding the attitude to be taken. Somewhat similar preliminary conferences are also held at times in connection with the adoption of sliding scales in the iron and steel industry.

NATURE OF AGREEMENTS AS TO CONDITIONS OF LABOR

In all of the trades under consideration the national agreements reached by the processes of negotiation which we have been describing provide for the conditions of labor for a single year only. The contents of the agreements are similar in a general way to those of the local agreements which were described above. In the bituminous coal industry, where the local conditions in various States and mining districts differ greatly, the interstate agreement covers only a few important points. The eight-hour day has been provided for in each of these annual agreements so far reached. They have also provided for payment of wages on the basis of unscreened or run-of-mine coal in Illinois and part of Indiana, and have established a fixed differential for rates upon screened coal as compared with run-of-mine coal in the other mining districts. Finally, they have established a base price for pick mining in the four States, suited to conditions in certain typical districts, but subject to modifications in accordance with local peculiarities in other districts. One of the prime objects of the system of annual agreements in this industry has been to equalize the conditions of competition as between operators in different sections. The details of wage scales and of the methods of mining are left to adjustment by State and district conferences. Some of these local agreements are very elaborate, particularly the Illinois State agreement, which regulates almost every detail of mining conditions and methods.

In the glass trades, on the other hand, there are no such marked differences in the conditions of business in different localities. For this reason uniform agreements for all factories where employers recognize the workingmen's organizations, are usually adopted by the general conferences, though in some cases different agreements are made for different districts. These agreements consist chiefly of elaborate piece-work scales, providing rates for each of the very numerous articles manufactured, and regulating the hours of labor, apprenticeship, the employment of unskilled labor, and other conditions. The agreements between the International Longshoremen's Association and the Lake Erie Dock Managers provide for uniform hours of labor and uniform rates for performing such classes of work as are covered by the agreement system, especially in the handling of coal and ore at Lake Erie ports and in the handling of grain at Buffalo. An especial feature of these longshoremen's agreements is the form of productive co-operation

which is virtually established by them. The local unions practically become contractors for the loading and unloading of vessels. The agreements in other branches of longshore work are similar in a general way.

The agreements between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and their employers consist chiefly of piecework wage rates based upon the sliding scale system. This is the only trade in the United States in which sliding scales have been permanently introduced. As the prices of bar iron, steel, tin plate, etc., vary, the rates paid to different classes of workmen for producing a ton or other given quantity of the product vary in a definite ratio. Thus, by a recent agreement covering the manufacture of sheet steel, fixed rates for doing various classes of work were established on the basis of a price of two and one-half cents per pound for certain classes of sheet steel. With each advance of one-tenth of a cent (equal to four per cent on the base) wages were to go up two per cent, and for each decline of one-tenth of a cent they were reduced two per cent. Both employers and employees have usually seemed to be well satisfied with the working of the sliding-scale system, although the workmen insist upon the establishment of a minimum below which wages shall not fall, holding that while it is possible for an employer to go without profits, it is not possible for a laborer to go without living wages.

The agreements made between the Tin Workers National Protective Association and the tin-plate manufacturers are somewhat similar to those of the Amalgamated Association, but do not provide for the sliding-scale system.

In the case of the Stove Founders National Defense Association and the Iron Moulders Union we find the somewhat unusual practice of establishing certain rules regarding the conditions on which labor shall be performed by permanent agreement, while wage scales and other matters are left to the annual agreement. The most important of these permanent provisions relate to apprenticeship and to the tools which shall be furnished workmen by the employers. Others provide for the fixing of piece prices on new articles not covered by the general scale and for other similar matters.

Several of the general agreements in the trades under consideration contain provisions of some sort with reference to the position of union men. In the glass trades and (at least prior to the strike of 1901) in the iron and steel trades, so far as the labor organizations are recognized at all in the establishments, only members of the organizations are employed. In one or two cases a clause to this effect exists in the written agreement, but in other cases apparently this is considered superfluous. The recent great strike of the Amalgamated Association, as is well known, turned in part on the question of the extension of the organization into mills which were previously non-union. It will not be appropriate in this connection to discuss the propriety of the position taken by either side. It appears, though newspaper accounts differ, that the Amalga-

mated Association desired to compel the United States Steel Corporation to sign agreements and scales covering uniformly all the plants controlled by the corporation in certain branches of the trade. It is stated that the Amalgamated Association subsequently modified the demand that all the men in the plants hitherto non-union should be forced to become members of the union, but insisted only that the association should have the privilege of attempting to organize them, and that the scale fixed by the joint agreement should apply to all men, union and non-union alike.

The general agreements in the stove foundry trades contain no provisions regarding the exclusive employment of union men, and as a matter of fact non-union men are in some instances employed side by side with union men. The agreement of the machinists, adopted in May, 1900, contained a distinct provision that there should be no discrimination against union men, but that the union would not insist on their exclusive employment. The disapproval of this latter provision by many of the local unions was perhaps in part instrumental in bringing about the breaking up of the agreement system in this trade. In the agreements of the longshoremen there are clauses providing that only members of the union shall be employed, unless the union is unable to furnish a sufficient number of competent men. The interstate agreements in the bituminous coal industry have nothing to say about the rights of union men, but the scales provided apply to all employees, whether members of the union or not. Apparently in many localities and districts the union succeeds in enforcing the demand that only its members shall be employed as miners, and the Illinois State agreement by implication seems to concede this demand.

ARBITRATION AS TO SPECIFIC DISPUTES

In several of the systems designed primarily to secure collective bargaining regarding general labor conditions, provision is also made for the settlement of minor and local disputes arising from time to time, especially as to interpretation of the general agreement. The methods of adjusting these disputes are much less formally provided for in these trades than in the three or four where conciliation and arbitration as to specific disputes are the chief feature in the relations of national organizations of employers and employees, and less formally, too, than is usually the case in those trades in Great Britain where the practice of conciliation and arbitration exists. It is, of course, true that when the general conditions of labor for a given industry are quite minutely regulated by an annual agreement, occasions for dispute between employers and employees are very much less likely to arise than where the conditions of labor are determined between individual employers and their men, or at most by local organizations only. Thus in the glass

trades it is stated that disputes as to minor matters are comparatively rare. The joint annual agreements in these trades prohibit cessation of work or violation of their own terms. Differences as to interpretation or as to the prices for newly introduced articles may indeed occur, although the annual agreements are so detailed and specific that such differences are apt to be very few.

In the glass bottle trade such minor disputes, so far as they cannot be adjusted between the parties immediately in interest, are settled informally by the same joint committee which adopts the annual scales. In some of the divisions of the flint-glass trade local committees composed of an equal number of employers and employees are provided for by the annual agreements, and minor disputes are settled by these committees. The agreements of the longshoremen and the dock managers provide that local disputes which cannot otherwise be settled shall be referred to local arbitration, not by permanent boards, but by boards selected by the parties for each particular difference.

It has been felt as a special lack in the bituminous coal trade that, at least in most mining districts, there is no effective method for disposing of the minor disputes which arise from time to time. There is especially no permanent joint committee for the entire central competitive field to which differences arising in connection with the interstate agreement may ultimately be referred. However, it is especially in regard to conditions in particular sections or localities that differences of this minor character are most apt to occur, and fortunately a growing movement is manifest toward establishing State and local machinery for arbitration in this industry. In the bituminous district of Indiana, as well as in the block-coal district of that State, local agreements provide for the arbitration of all disputes of this character, the procedure being very similar to that adopted by the longshoremen. In Illinois elaborate provision is made for trade arbitration as to local disputes. The joint annual agreement in this State specifically directs that any local trouble shall be referred in the first instance to the local officers of the mine and of the miners' organization, with ultimate appeal after two or three intermediate stages, to the State officers of the United Mine Workers and the representative of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. No arrangement is made for the calling in of a disinterested person in case of failure of these officers to agree. Some disputes have been referred to the national president of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Mitchell, in conjunction with Mr. Justi, commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

In the iron and steel trade the constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers directs the formation of mill committees to represent the employees in dealings with employers as to minor matters. Manufacturers who enter into agreements with the organization bind themselves to recognize this mill committee. In case of failure to reach a settlement locally the matter is to be taken up by the dis-

strict officers of the Amalgamated Association in connection with the mill management. Although there is no provision for ultimate reference to a formally constituted joint board of employers and employees or to an outside arbitrator, it is stated that the spirit of employers and employees is usually such as not to tolerate a cessation of work on account of local differences in plants where the Amalgamated Association is dealt with. In the manufacture of bar iron an adjuster is employed by the associations of employers and employees, whose duty it is to investigate differences as to the prices of products which become the basis for the sliding scale of wages. This adjuster has very considerable powers of inspecting the accounts of the various plants, and it is stated that his work has usually been very successful. It is of a technical administrative character rather than judicial. Nevertheless, the adjuster seems to be able in many instances to bring about a satisfactory settlement of differences of a somewhat more general character.

The tin workers' agreement with the American Tin Plate Company provides for settlement of disputes by negotiations between the "mill committee" of the men and the employer, with appeal to the district officers of the union and the district manager, and ultimately to the same joint committee which adopts the annual agreements.

As already pointed out, there are four trades in which systems of arbitration as to specific disputes have been established in a formal manner and on a national scale. These are the stove-molding trade, the general foundry trade, the machinists' trade (now not in existence), and the printing trade. It is noteworthy that in all of these cases the system is established by a permanent written agreement between organizations of employers and employees, and does not rest, as in the trades hitherto discussed, on the annual agreements regarding the conditions of labor, or on mere custom or tacit understanding. These permanent agreements in the first three trades named prohibit altogether strikes and lockouts on the part of members of the organizations, and provide for the settlement of all differences by joint committees. In the printing trade, on the other hand, the system of arbitration applies only in the case of such employers as enter into contract with unions to be subject to it.

It is noteworthy among the four trades just named that only in the case of the printing trade is there provision for referring to an outside person disputes as to which the direct representatives of the organizations of employers and employees cannot agree. In the stove foundry, the general foundry, and the machinists' trades we find systems of trade arbitration and conciliation in the strict sense. In these trades the agreements declare that the parties to all disputes shall endeavor to come to an amicable understanding among themselves before appealing to a higher tribunal. If they fail to agree, the dispute is to be referred to representatives of the respective organizations in the several large

districts into which the country is divided. In the stove foundry trade the final appeal is to the presidents of the respective national organizations of employers and employees or to delegates designated by them, but if these two cannot decide the matter satisfactorily to themselves they may, by mutual agreement, summon a conference committee consisting of three members previously elected by each organization for an annual term. In the general foundry trade the presidents of the respective organizations, or their representatives, act always, when formal decisions are to be rendered, in conjunction with two other members of each association. Doubtless in practice the presidents attempt to agree between themselves and to influence the disputants to reach a peaceful settlement before calling in associates on the committee. The system which was recently in existence in the machinists' trade was almost precisely similar.

In all three of the systems just mentioned the joint committees of arbitration may act by majority vote. In practice, doubtless, as in the case of those conferences which adopt agreements as to the general conditions of labor, action is usually taken by unanimous vote. In fact it is probable that the functions of the joint committees of employers and employees consist largely in leading the parties to disputes to a reconciliation and compromise between themselves, although they have power to render binding decisions.

In the printing trade the agreement adopted in 1901 provides for formal local boards of arbitration, to be established in connection with each separate dispute. One member is to be chosen by each party and these two select a third. Appeal may be taken from local arbitration to the respective presidents of the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who, if they fail to agree, may select an impartial person as a third member of the board. The finding of a majority of the board, whether local or national, is binding.

The joint arbitration agreement in the printing trade apparently indicates no tendency toward the adoption of uniform wage scales or uniform agreements regarding the conditions of labor throughout the country. One of the chief motives for entering into the agreement was to provide for the effective enforcement of the contracts between local unions and individual employers, or local associations of employers, which are made in many instances. Since there is no restriction as to the nature of the disputes which may be submitted to arbitration, it is obvious that questions as to the general conditions of labor, so far as localities are concerned, may be submitted to settlement in this manner, as well as mere questions of interpretation, but this is not likely to occur very often in practice. In the foundry and machinery trades, however, as we have seen, there has been a disposition toward the development of collective bargaining on a national basis.

IV. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND TRADE ARBITRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Important as are the systems of collective bargaining and of trade arbitration and conciliation in the United States, they are comparatively insignificant beside those in Great Britain. There the practices date back to a much earlier time; they have been extended much more widely, and they are much more thoroughly systematized.

Because of this longer experience British employers and employees have established very thorough and fairly permanent systems in many trades. It is especially noteworthy that in not a few instances they have adopted standing written agreements containing the constitution and rules of procedure of joint boards and conferences. Such permanent constitutions and rules are almost entirely lacking in the United States. Many of the systems of collective bargaining and arbitration in Great Britain, moreover, are wide reaching in their scope. While there are perhaps not more than two or three trades in which these systems apply throughout the entire country, there are many instances where they cover large districts in which the conditions of competition are approximately similar. The reports of the British labor department show no less than fifty-three regularly established joint boards or conferences which were in active operation during the year 1899. A large proportion of these cover numerous establishments and many thousands of workmen.

It must not be supposed, however, that these methods for promoting peaceful relations between employers and employees have been universally adopted in Great Britain or have altogether superseded strikes and lockouts. They are still confined to the skilled trades, and apply to by no means all of them. They have been developed most highly, perhaps, in the coal mining industry and in the iron and steel, cotton, boot and shoe, and shipbuilding trades. A number of the leading systems are described in detail in the body of the present report.

Notwithstanding the long history of the development of collective bargaining and of arbitration and conciliation in Great Britain, no single system has been worked out which can be considered typical or the one most generally approved. The methods, indeed, are quite as various as those in the United States. In a large number of trades the systems have been organized with a reasonably clear recognition of the important distinction, upon which emphasis has already repeatedly been laid, between disputes relating to the general labor contract and disputes which arise regarding the interpretation of that contract. In some of the British trades, boards or conferences are established, usually under the name of wages boards, whose primary function is to decide matters of the first class. Such boards are usually composed of a considerable number of representatives of each side. In some instances provision is made for the reference of disputed matters relating to the general labor

contract in cases where the representatives of the party cannot agree, to an impartial umpire—a practice which, as we have seen, is scarcely ever found in the important systems of collective bargaining in the United States. Nevertheless, British opinion generally seems opposed to calling in outsiders to decide important matters of this sort, and even in those trades where the practice is permissible under the joint rules it is comparatively seldom actually resorted to.

In numerous cases in Great Britain we find boards composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, whose duties are confined almost wholly to the settlement of minor disputes, those of the second class above distinguished. These boards are usually known as boards of conciliation. The rules of a considerable majority of these boards provide for reference to independent arbitrators of matters as to which the representatives of the employers and employees cannot agree, and their services are in practice quite frequently employed. Thus we find that during the years 1894 to 1899, in from one-sixth to two-fifths of the cases reported by the British labor department as having been settled by joint boards (of both classes) the process was one of arbitration, while in the other cases settlements were effected by collective bargaining or conciliation directly between the representatives of the parties.

There are a few trades in which separate boards or methods exist for the settlement of questions relating to the general labor contract and of those regarding the interpretation of the contract, respectively. In some other trades a single board has authority over both classes of disputes, although minor matters are in such cases often settled by subcommittees of the main board. In still other trades only a single board exists, which covers only one class of disputes.

The practice of prescribing the terms of the labor contract from time to time by written agreements between employers and employees is also highly developed in Great Britain. The work of wages boards very frequently expresses itself in the form of such agreements, while in many trades having no regularly organized wages boards local agreements are adopted from time to time by less formal conferences between employers and employees. For example, in the building trades of Great Britain we find practices very similar to those which are so common in the building trades of this country. Written agreements are adopted which fix the general conditions of labor and which provide for the settlement of minor disputes by arbitration, either by a permanent local board or by a board specially constituted for the particular dispute.

The sliding scale system is employed somewhat more extensively in Great Britain than in the United States. It is, however, still confined to relatively narrow limits. In several of the large coal-producing districts wages are fixed on the sliding scale principle, and the same is true in various branches of the iron and steel industry in particular localities.

IV. 186 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The system seems to be considered very satisfactory by those trades which have adopted it, but its applicability to other trades is frequently questioned by both employers and employees.

It is impossible to present any general estimate as to the effect of these systems of collective bargaining, arbitration, and conciliation in Great Britain. As is the case in the United States, the practice is most effective in those trades where both employers and employees are strongly organized. The chief service accomplished is in the settlement of disputes before cessation of employment rather than after it—in the prevention of strikes and lockouts rather than in adjusting differences after they occur. The reports of the British labor department show the number of cases decided by the more permanent and formally constituted joint wages boards and boards of conciliation. The number has varied from year to year since 1894 between the limits of 675 and 1,365. The number of actual strikes and lockouts adjusted by the intervention of these boards, on the other hand, has ranged only from ten to nineteen yearly, and the total number of persons affected by strikes and lockouts settled by these boards for the six years from 1894 to 1899 was only 29,337. The number of persons whose wages were changed through the action of these boards was 15,522 in 1897, but rose to 379,285 in 1899, in which year there were general changes in the wage scales in several of the leading coal-mining districts. The reports of the British labor department show, further, that even in the absence of such formal methods of collective bargaining most of the changes in wages take place by peaceful negotiations between employers and employees rather than as the result of strikes and lockouts. This is of course true also in the United States, but apparently the proportion of peaceful settlements is considerably higher in Great Britain.

The experience of other foreign countries is so unimportant, as compared with that of Great Britain, as scarcely to need comment in this summary. Reference to the body of the report is accordingly made. It may be noted, however, that in the great Belgian coal mines of Mariemont and Bascoup a system of conciliation regarding minor differences has been in successful operation for more than fifteen years.

V. GOVERNMENTAL ARBITRATION

STATUTORY PROVISIONS IN THE SEVERAL STATES

The great injury to the general public interests, as well as to those of the parties directly concerned, which often results from strikes and lockouts has led various governments all over the world to enact legal measures designed to aid in the prevention of such disputes or in bringing about a prompt settlement of them. The councils of experts (*conseils de prud'hommes*), established in France as far back as 1806, can perhaps scarcely be considered as bodies designed primarily for this purpose, since their functions are confined to the adjustment of minor

disputes between the employer and his individual employee. England was the first country to provide legal machinery for the settlement of labor disputes of a general character. Her early law, however, simply authorized masters and men, on their own initiative, to establish arbitration boards, and in practice little if any use was ever made of the statutory provisions. It remained for the American States, as far as can be ascertained, to take the first step in creating State boards of arbitration, which should furnish machinery always at hand for inquiring into labor disputes, for endeavoring to lead the parties by conciliation to a peaceful settlement and for rendering authoritative decisions of matters which the parties may agree to submit to such arbitration.

The first State board of arbitration was established by New York in 1886, but the Legislature of Massachusetts established a similar board, apparently independently, in the same year. The laws of these two States, which differ in some significant regards, have become the basis for the legislation in fourteen other States. The greater number of these—California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, Minnesota, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin—have followed in the main the Massachusetts act, while New Jersey, Michigan and Connecticut have kept more nearly to the line of the New York statute. Indiana has established a State board with a somewhat different composition and method of procedure from that found in other States. It is to be noted at the outset, however, that in several of the States which have passed such laws State boards of arbitration have either never been created or, having been created, have done little or even nothing at all. In fact, the only States in which the boards can be considered as exercising any important influence upon industrial relations are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts.

The laws of six other States—Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Texas—provide for the establishment of local tribunals on the initiative of the parties to labor disputes without creating State boards, but in practice these laws have been put to no use whatever, as far as can be ascertained. The laws of Missouri and North Dakota authorize the commissioner of labor to intervene in labor disputes.

Composition of State boards.—In Massachusetts and in most of the States which have followed its law the State board is to consist of three persons appointed by the governor. One of these must be an employer, or selected from an organization representing employers; one must be a workingman, or selected from some labor organization, and the third must ordinarily be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two, with the proviso that if these two fail to agree within a certain time the Governor shall appoint without their recommendation. Usually also the third must be neither employer nor employee. Utah and Illinois add that not more than two of the members shall belong to the same political party. The New Jersey law originally provided that one of the three members of the board should be a member of a bona fide labor

organization, but a later law — 1892 — increased the board to five, without any regulation as to qualifications of the members. Apparently, however, the governor has followed the practice of appointing at least one labor member. The Louisiana board also consists of five members instead of the usual three.

The New York and Connecticut laws originally provided that the board of arbitration should consist of three members, one being chosen from the political party casting the highest number of votes, one from the party casting the next highest number, and a third from an incorporated labor organization of the State. By an amendment of 1901 the duties of the New York board were transferred to the commissioner of labor and his two deputies. The Indiana board is peculiarly constituted. The governor is to appoint one person who has been ten years of his life an employee and one who has been for ten years an employer, and they shall not both be members of the same political party. When acting as a board of arbitration these two are to associate with them a judge of the circuit court of the county in which the controversy occurs, and if the parties agree additional members may be chosen for the particular case, one by the employer and one by the employee.

In the great majority of States which have provided for State boards of arbitration the compensation of the members is fixed at so much per day of actual service, usually \$5, with necessary traveling expenses. In several States the secretary is allowed a regular salary, the other members having only a per diem allowance. In the States where the boards have actually accomplished the most, however, one or all of the members are allowed regular salaries, with the understanding that they shall give practically their full time to the work.

Jurisdiction of State boards of arbitration.—State boards of arbitration and mediation, as thus constituted, have little authority of an absolute character. None of these boards has power to compel the parties to a labor dispute to submit it to their decision, and even where the parties voluntarily agree to submit their differences there is in most States no effective means of forcing them to abide by the decision rendered.

There are three possible ways in which a dispute may come before a State board of arbitration — on the initiative of one of the parties, on the initiative of both parties, or on the initiative of the board itself. The laws of the majority of the States provide for all three methods, but the third is in practice the one most often employed. There is usually no difference in the procedure for bringing a dispute before the State board on the initiative of one party or on the initiative of both.

The number of persons affected by a dispute in order to give the State board cognizance is twenty-five in Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio and Wisconsin; ten in Utah and Minnesota, and twenty in Louisiana and Montana, while in California, Colorado, Connecticut, New York, Michigan and New Jersey there is no limit. Ohio and Illinois specifically

provide that if a dispute affects several establishments, having jointly the required number of employees, the board has jurisdiction, and this is probably implied in the other laws.

The application, whether joint or by one party only, must, according to practically all of the laws, contain a promise to continue without lockout or strike until the decision of the board is made, provided, in most States, that decision is made within a certain time, usually either ten days or three weeks. By most of the laws the names of the employees making the application for arbitration must be kept secret. In Colorado, Connecticut, New York and Michigan there is no provision for investigation of disputes on the application of one party only, although this would doubtless be covered by the authority of the board to mediate in any strike coming to its knowledge.

Investigation and mediation on initiative of board.—In all of the States having State boards, except California, it is provided that whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board that a strike or lockout is threatened, or has occurred, it is the duty of the board to communicate with the employer and employees, and to try by mediation to effect a settlement or to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. In part of these States it is the duty of mayors or other local officers to give notice of strikes and lockouts.

It is generally provided that the State board may, if it deems advisable, in default of other settlement, investigate the cause of the controversy and publish a report, stating the cause and assigning the responsibility or blame. In Louisiana and Indiana this investigation and report is obligatory where no settlement is reached, and in Ohio if either party desires it. Illinois and Utah have no provision for such an investigation and report. In New York, Connecticut, Michigan and New Jersey these provisions authorizing investigation on the initiative of the board are less detailed than elsewhere.

The significance of such provisions for authoritative investigation and report depends to a considerable degree upon the power given the board to require the giving of testimony and the production of books and papers. Adequate power of this sort is conferred on the boards only in Illinois and Massachusetts. In most of the States, to be sure, power is nominally given to the board of arbitration to summon witnesses and require the production of papers, sometimes within certain prescribed limits, but in the absence of more detailed provisions authorizing an appeal to the courts to enforce the orders of the board it is probable that this nominally compulsory power is of little value. The Illinois law (as amended in 1899) is especially full as to the power of the board of arbitration to obtain testimony. It may summon any person or require a production of any book or paper deemed necessary, and on refusal to attend or to produce such books and papers it is the duty of the circuit court, upon application of the board, to issue an attachment to enforce the order of the board of arbitration. The Indiana law con-

tains practically the same provisions. In these States it becomes possible to ascertain fairly the actual facts relating to any important labor dispute and thus to allow public opinion to bring its powerful influence to bear in favor of a just settlement.

Effect of decisions.—In most of the States where the law provides that an investigation shall be made on the initiative either of one or of both parties, it is enacted that the State board shall, after making inquiry, report to the parties what, if anything, ought to be done to adjust the dispute, and shall make this decision public immediately. The decision, of course, has no binding effect unless both parties join in the application. All of these States provide that where both do join the decision shall be binding on them, usually for six months or until either gives notice that it will not be bound after sixty days from the time of the notice. In several States (Connecticut, Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey and New York) no limit appears in the laws as to the time the decision shall continue in force. There is usually no specific provision as to the manner of compelling obedience to the awards of the board, and the mere declaration that they shall be binding probably signifies little where the parties are unwilling to accept them. Only three States—Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—have established definite procedure to compel conformity to the decisions of the State board. The Illinois law provides that in the event of a failure to abide by the decision, when both parties have joined in the original application, any person aggrieved may appeal to the circuit court, which shall summon the party to show cause why the decision has not been complied with, shall hear and determine the questions presented, and may punish for contempt any party refusing to comply, but such punishment shall in no case extend to imprisonment. The Indiana law is essentially the same, but allows imprisonment in case of “willful and contumacious disobedience.” In Ohio a joint application by the parties for arbitration may contain a stipulation that the decision shall be binding to the extent stipulated, and it may to that extent be enforced as in the court of common pleas.

Expert assistants.—The laws of Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Montana provide that if the parties desire each may appoint one person to act as an expert assistant to the State board in its investigation. These persons shall be familiar with the business affected. They shall obtain information concerning the wages paid and the methods prevailing in similar establishments within the State. They shall be paid \$7 per day and expenses.

LOCAL BOARDS OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

Boards in connection with State boards.—The laws of Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Idaho and Wisconsin, in addition to establishing State boards of arbitration, also declare that the parties to any controversy may agree to submit their dispute to a local board, the

composition of which may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one member, the employees another, and the two may select a third, who shall be the chairman. Such boards are given all the powers of the State board, and their jurisdiction is exclusive, although they may ask advice of the State board. The decision is binding to whatever extent may have been agreed upon by the parties in making the submission. These local arbitrators are usually paid by the town or county \$3 per day, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

The other States providing for such local boards—New York and New Jersey—have somewhat similar regulations, but permit appeal to the State board. They also recognize labor organizations by allowing the labor representative on the local board of arbitration to be chosen either by the laborers or by the labor organization to which they belong, or by the central organization with which it is affiliated.

Local boards of arbitration without State boards.—The laws of Iowa, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Texas, Maryland and Missouri authorize the establishment of local boards of arbitration, but do not create State boards. These laws, while they have apparently never been called into use, are interesting as showing the desire for a peaceful means of settling labor disputes. Iowa and Kansas authorize the institution of more or less permanent boards in particular trades or groups of trades, somewhat after the fashion of the councils of prud'hommes found in France and other European countries. The county courts are directed to issue licenses for such boards of arbitration upon proper petition. These tribunals are to consist of equal numbers of employers and employees and of an umpire. They have jurisdiction over any dispute in the establishments originally entering the system, or over any disputes submitted to them. Their decisions are nominally final, but there is no provision regarding the precise method of enforcing them.

In Pennsylvania there is what appears on its face to be a law for establishing compulsory arbitration upon the initiative of either disputant. The statute provides that either party to a labor dispute may apply to the court of the county for the establishment of a board of arbitration, consisting of three persons selected by each party and three appointed by the court, or "if one party refuses to appoint representatives, of six appointed by the court. These boards are given power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to render decisions, which shall be conclusive and binding, although no definite provisions are made regarding the method of enforcement.

In Maryland the parties to any dispute may jointly agree to establish a board of arbitration in any form, or to apply to any court for its arbitration or for the establishment of a board.

In Missouri the commissioner of labor statistics is directed to mediate in strikes whenever he considers necessary, and he may order the formation of a local board of arbitration, of which he shall be chairman. The decisions of such a board, however, have no binding effect.

Work of local boards.—No use whatever seems to have been made of the legal provisions for the establishment of local boards of arbitration in the six States last named. It is also true in the numerous States which have State boards of arbitration, and which also authorize the formation of local boards, that very few local boards have been established under this authority. Occasionally a State board succeeds in persuading the parties to resort to formal arbitration by boards selected by themselves, the disputants preferring this method rather than to submit to the decision of the State board itself. Practically in no instance have such laws been instrumental in leading the parties to labor disputes on their own initiative to establish temporary or permanent boards of arbitration.

It is indeed obvious from the terms of the statutes and from the general nature of the problem involved that in the absence of provisions for compulsory enforcement of the decisions of arbitrators, boards created by virtue of existing State laws occupy no more favorable position than those initiated strictly by the parties themselves, and with no regard to legislation. If the employers and employees desire to establish boards of arbitration and conciliation there is nothing to prevent them from doing so.

UNITED STATES STATUTES

The immensely important influence which labor disputes upon the railway systems of the country exert over the welfare of entire communities has led the Federal Government, by virtue of its constitutional jurisdiction over interstate commerce, to establish machinery for arbitration and mediation as regards strikes and lockouts upon interstate transportation lines. An act of 1888 permitted the parties to any such dispute voluntarily to create a board of arbitration for the settlement of that particular difference. There was, however, no provision for the enforcement of awards. In 1898 a new act was passed, largely in view of the recommendations of the United States Strike Commission, appointed by the President (under a provision of the act of 1888) to investigate the great railway strikes of 1894. By this act either party or both parties to a dispute upon an interstate transportation line may request the intervention of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Commissioner of Labor. These officers shall try by mediation to bring about a peaceful settlement, or, if this attempt fails, they shall urge the parties to submit to arbitration. These officers have no specific authority to intervene on their own motion, but apparently there would be nothing to prevent them from endeavoring to bring the parties into negotiation in the absence of application by either party. The act provides that parties may agree to establish a board of arbitration to settle the particular dispute, one member being named by the employer, one by the labor organization concerned, and the third by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and

the Commissioner of Labor. The decision of these arbitrators is binding, and may be enforced by the United States courts by equity process. Employees shall not quit the service of the employer before three months after the award without giving thirty days' notice of their intention to do so, and the employer is placed under a similar restriction as regards the dismissal of employees. As yet there has been no case of arbitration under this act. In the only instance where an attempt was made to apply it one of the parties refused absolutely to arbitrate. It may, however, readily happen that if a serious strike should occur on interstate railways public opinion would force the parties to arbitrate under this law.

The act regulating the United States Department of Labor, also authorizes the Commissioner of Labor to investigate and report to Congress regarding any strike or lockout which affects the welfare of the people of several States.

WORKING OF THE STATE BOARDS OF ARBITRATION

As already intimated, only a few of the State boards provided for by law have been really active. The failure of the boards in the various other States need not necessarily be attributed to inherent defects in the system itself. Indeed, the legal provisions in these States are usually nearly identical with those in the States where the boards of arbitration have been more successful. In some States where the boards have been inactive the people are engaged primarily with agricultural rather than manufacturing industries, or else the "labor movement" in them has made little progress, so that differences between employers and employees of sufficient magnitude to justify public intervention are few. In other cases the failure of State boards may be attributed to the relatively uneducated attitude of mind on the part of the employers and workingmen, and on the part of the general public, as regards the desirability and the possibility of peaceful settlement of labor disputes. Yet, again, political influences may have combined in some cases to make the boards inactive or inefficient. It is especially to be noted that many of the laws provide no compensation for the State board of arbitration, except a per diem rate for the members while actively engaged in the investigation or settlement of a dispute. Under such circumstances, especially since the per diem compensation is usually low, it is but natural that the board should generally refrain from taking the initiative itself in the adjustment of disputes, in the way which has been found by the more active boards necessary in order to accomplish the greatest results.

The State boards of arbitration which have been most active have encountered no little difficulty in accomplishing significant results in the promotion of industrial peace.

A careful examination of the work of State boards of arbitration and mediation, as shown by their reports and by the testimony of their members, shows that in general the following statements hold true of all of them, though in somewhat varying degree:

(1) The action of the board in regard to a labor dispute begins in a large majority of instances on its own initiative without application by the parties.

(2) In nearly all of the remaining cases the application for the services of the State board comes from one party only, more frequently from the employees than from the employers. Only in rare instances do both parties at the outset apply to the board, thus giving it jurisdiction to render an authoritative decision. After the board has intervened by its own initiative or on the application of one of the parties, both are sometimes persuaded to join in an agreement to submit their disputes to formal decision by the board.

(3) The intervention of the board usually takes place only after open rupture between employers and employees; that is, after a strike or lockout has actually taken place. Only rarely do we find it true that the board is invited to conciliate or arbitrate before the dispute has resulted in cessation of employment, while naturally the board finds it difficult to learn of disputes before actual strike or lockout in order to intervene on its own initiative. State boards frequently express regret that employers and employees have not reached the stage where they are willing to call in the services of impartial mediators and arbitrators at the outset, instead of waiting until a strike or lockout, with its accompanying bitterness and loss, has occurred.

These statements may be illustrated by a few statistics regarding the work of the leading State boards of arbitration and mediation. It should be noted, however, that the boards themselves do not ordinarily present full statistical accounts of their work, and that the form in which the record of individual cases is presented often makes it very difficult to ascertain precisely what the procedure in the matter has been and what results have been accomplished. The figures as to the work of these boards, given in the body of this report, can therefore claim only a rough degree of accuracy.

As illustrating the comparative rareness of application to State boards of arbitration by the parties to disputes themselves, we may point out that in New York, during the year 1899, out of twenty-nine cases in which the State board took action, the initiative came from the board itself in twenty-three cases, while employees asked for its intervention in only five instances and employers in only one. In Ohio, from 1893 to 1899, there were eighty-nine cases of action by the State board described in its reports, and in only thirteen of these was there an application on the part of one of the parties for its intervention, and in only one did both parties join in such application. In Massachusetts apparently the

proportion of cases where the parties apply for the services of the State board of mediation is somewhat greater. Out of 232 instances of intervention by the board, reported from 1894 to 1900, there were forty-eight in which one of the parties applied to the board, and sixty-one joint applications. It should be observed, however, that the applications of the parties in Massachusetts often in fact result from initial action by the board itself. In Illinois, out of forty-nine cases (apparently these include only the most important ones) reported from 1895 to 1899, there were twelve applications by one party and thirteen applications from both parties for the services of the board.

The reasons why State boards of arbitration find the scope of their activities limited in the ways indicated are fairly obvious. Employers and employees alike are usually ignorant even of the existence of such authorities, and still more often ignorant as to what may be accomplished by appealing to them. The boards are not convenient to hand. The employers and workingmen are not familiar with them as they would be with boards which they themselves had constituted. There is, moreover, in the United States a natural hesitation to appeal difficulties of any kind to governmental authorities. The result is that parties to labor disputes seldom think of resorting to the conciliatory services of the State board of arbitration before actual cessation of employment, and rarely enough after they have come to feel the pressure of losses resulting from the dispute, do they turn to it. Even where intervention is sought by one side, it is often because it feels in danger of losing in the conflict and hopes to retrieve its fortunes by appealing to conciliation or arbitration. The bitterness which the very existence of a strike or lockout tends to engender makes it far from likely that both parties will be equally willing to refer to a State board of arbitration and conciliation.

It is obvious, therefore, that the success of State boards in promoting industrial peace depends largely on their skill in learning of the existence of disputes, on their energy in setting promptly to work, and on their tact in persuading the parties to put aside bitterness and to enter into negotiations or to submit their differences to outside arbitration. The boards naturally find it very difficult to learn of disputes before they reach the stage of cessation of employment. Even when strikes and lockouts have actually occurred it is often no easy thing to obtain knowledge of them. State boards are forced to rely to a considerable degree on newspaper reports of labor disputes, and newspapers do not ordinarily note a strike unless it involves a large number of persons or is otherwise conspicuous. The arbitration laws quite frequently make it the duty of mayors of cities and other local officers to notify the board of arbitration of the existence of strikes and lockouts. It is but natural, however, that these officers should often neglect their duty in this regard, and, indeed, they have no special facilities for ascertaining the existence of disputes, especially in their earliest stages. Since

promptness of intervention on the part of the State board is often an essential condition of success, the inability to secure immediate information of the breaking out of a difficulty is evidently a serious drawback.

(4) The fourth conspicuous fact regarding the action of State boards of mediation and arbitration is the extremely small number of cases in which the boards formally arbitrate disputes and render binding decisions. Figures on this subject are presented a few paragraphs below. The comparative fewness of the cases of resort to arbitration by State boards is not indeed surprising. The work of trade boards of arbitration, such as have been described above, also consists primarily in conciliation in leading the parties to an amicable agreement rather than in the rendering of formal and binding decisions.

The value of the results accomplished by State boards of arbitration and mediation must therefore be judged largely by their success as mediators and conciliators. Unfortunately the reports of the boards are not sufficiently full to enable us to reach a conclusive judgment as to the precise degree of success. The number of cases of intervention by the board is not ordinarily compared with the number of strikes and lockouts in which it has not intervened, nor is there any means of comparing ordinarily the importance of the disputes with which the board has concerned itself with the importance of the others. Finally, it is especially difficult to judge from the reports the precise nature and importance of the results accomplished in the cases in which the board does succeed in getting into touch with the disputants. Often it is recorded that some time after the intervention of the board a settlement was reached by the parties more or less in accordance with the lines recommended by the board, or that under the influence of the board the parties were led to hold conferences. In such instances it is always uncertain whether practically the same conferences might not have been held and the same settlements reached, perhaps with a little more delay, in the absence of intervention. Nevertheless, a careful perusal of the reports of the State boards of arbitration leaves no doubt that in many instances, particularly in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois these boards have been able to bring about conferences and settlements which would either not have taken place at all, or which would have been greatly delayed. There can be no question that they have accomplished not a little in the furthering of industrial peace.

For the reasons above indicated, statistics compiled from the reports of individual cases cannot be considered to present a really satisfactory view of the work of State boards of arbitration. Nevertheless it will be profitable to notice these statistics in a general way. The Illinois board of arbitration reported a total of forty-nine cases of its action from 1895 to 1899. In eleven of these cases the board arbitrated and rendered a formal decision of the points at issue. In one instance the employers refused to accept the decision and in three instances the workingmen refused to do so. There were twenty-two cases in which the mediation

of the board was followed by a settlement between the parties without arbitration, while only thirteen cases are reported of unsuccessful mediation (it is possible that other minor cases are unrecorded). In three cases the board, at the request of one of the parties, made a formal investigation, taking testimony, and reported publicly its conclusions as to the merits of the dispute. This last is in all the States a comparatively rare form of action, and is of course intended to bring the influence of public opinion to bear in forcing the parties to a settlement on lines which seem to the State board just.

The Indiana Labor Commission, as the arbitration board in that State is called, intervened in about fifty cases during the four years from 1897 to 1900, inclusive. In no case apparently was there formal arbitration. In somewhat more than half of the disputes the mediation of the commission was followed by a satisfactory settlement.

The Massachusetts board of arbitration is in some ways the most successful of all. Its reports show no less than 232 labor disputes in which it has been active during the years from 1894 to 1900. Out of the fifty-four cases in which the board has rendered formal decisions on the application of both parties for arbitration there has been only one instance of a refusal to abide by the decision. Most of the cases arbitrated by the Massachusetts board, however, are of a relatively minor character, especially having to do with fixing the details of the wage scales in the boot and shoe industry, where the general basis of the scale is understood and agreed upon by the parties. The mediation of the board in cases not accompanied by arbitration seems to have been successful in seventy-two disputes, while in 106 disputes no particular results followed from the board's intervention. In six cases this board held formal hearings and made a public report of its findings.

The New York board of arbitration and mediation has also been quite active. It has reported 157 cases of intervention during the years 1894 to 1900. Its mediation proved successful in seventy-six cases and unsuccessful in fifty. In only five cases did the parties submit to formal arbitration, while in eighteen cases the board felt itself forced to make a formal public hearing and a report of its findings. In ten of these eighteen cases apparently the disputes were settled more or less upon the basis of the findings of the board. In eight cases in New York local boards of arbitration have been constituted, through the influence of the State board, for the settlement of particular disputes.

According to the reports of the Ohio board of arbitration its mediation has been successful in promoting a settlement of disputes in thirty-five cases during the years 1893 to 1899, while in forty-four cases the efforts of the board proved fruitless. In six instances the board made recommendations after a formal investigation, but in only one instance did it render a decision by agreement of the parties to arbitrate. In three cases, however, local boards of arbitration were constituted for the settlement of disputes.

GOVERNMENTAL ARBITRATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Foreign countries have not followed the example of the United States in establishing central governmental boards of arbitration and conciliation. In two of the three Australasian colonies, to be sure, we have such general boards, but their nature and powers are entirely different from those of the boards in the United States. Doubtless it is felt in the larger countries that a single central board could do little to settle labor disputes throughout an entire country with a population many times as great as that of most of the American States. On the other hand, several European countries, as well as some of the English colonies, have passed statutes for the voluntary establishment of local boards of arbitration and mediation. In most cases these statutes appear to have accomplished little, doubtless for the reasons already set forth as explaining the ineffectiveness of American laws providing for voluntary local boards.

As far back as 1867 Great Britain passed a statute permitting masters and workmen to establish temporary or permanent boards, and making the awards of these boards legally enforceable. Practically no results followed from the operation of this statute. In 1896, however, a law was passed which, in addition to providing for the registration of boards voluntarily formed, also authorized the labor department of the board of trade to inquire into the causes of disputes, or to endeavor to influence the parties to meet together and to effect an amicable settlement, or to submit to arbitration by boards created for that particular purpose by the agreement of the parties. The labor department may also, at the request of either party to a dispute, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliators, and on the application of both parties it may appoint an arbitrator. This law permits the department to exercise a considerable degree of initiative in conciliation and in endeavoring to persuade the parties to disputes to submit them to arbitration. The decisions of arbitrators are not legally enforceable. It appears that from 1896 to 1899 twenty-six disputes were settled by conciliation and fifteen by arbitration under the influence of this act. In only seven cases was there a failure to effect a settlement.

New South Wales in 1899, and the Dominion of Canada in 1900, passed acts almost identical with that adopted by Great Britain in 1896. The operation of these acts up to the present time has been relatively unimportant in both countries. New South Wales had provided earlier (by act of 1891) for the establishment of councils of conciliation in each of five industrial districts into which the colony was divided. These were to be permanent bodies with authority both to conciliate and arbitrate. Apparently, however, almost no use was made of this earlier statute. In South Australia a law of 1894 provides for the voluntary creation of local boards of conciliation and arbitration. These boards were to be of a permanent character when once established, and were to have

power, in case the parties to a dispute agreed to arbitrate, to render enforceable decisions. This law also provides for a State board of conciliation, and the governor of the colony, on the recommendation of this board, may compel the parties to any dispute which seems to affect the general welfare to submit to arbitration by the board. Very effective provisions, closely similar to those under the compulsory arbitration laws of New Zealand and Western Australia, exist for the enforcement of decisions in cases where binding decisions are rendered. Nevertheless, three seems to have been little of importance accomplished under the law.

France early in the century (1806) established tribunals known as *conseils de prud'hommes*, or councils of experts, which, however, by no means correspond to arbitration boards. Their functions have to do with the settlement of disputes between individual workmen and their employers, such as might often be brought before law courts, and not with the settlement of general labor disputes. These councils of experts are created for particular localities and industries. There must be an equal number of members representing each side, elected by vote of all the employers or employees concerned. The councils are permanent bodies, the term of service of members being six years. The boards have authority to render binding decisions regarding minor disputes, but a considerable proportion of their work consists in leading the parties to voluntary agreement. It is reported that in 1897 these various boards had to do with no less than 67,000 disputes.

Belgium and some of the Swiss cantons have bodies for the settlement of minor disputes very similar to the *conseils de prud'hommes* in France.

France has more recently (1892) authorized the establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of industrial disputes of a more important character. The law is quite similar to those in some of our own States, providing that the parties to a dispute may, through a justice of the peace, establish boards of conciliation. If these committees of conciliation cannot agree, each side may select an arbitrator, and if these still cannot agree, an umpire may be appointed by a judge of one of the higher courts. Justices of the peace are directed to take the initiative, if necessary, in persuading the parties to follow this procedure. Decisions of arbitrators are not legally enforceable. It appears that this law, perhaps because of the general disposition of the French people to resort to governmental action, has been very frequently applied in the settlement of disputes. In most cases the procedure has been initiated only after strikes and lockouts have actually occurred. From 1893 to 1898, inclusive, there were 2,630 strikes reported in France, while in no less than 581 of these cases efforts at settlement were made under the law of 1892. In only 248 of these 581, however, was a satisfactory adjustment brought about by the application of the law.

Belgium, in 1886, provided for the establishment of permanent councils of industry and labor in different industries and localities, but it appears that very little has been accomplished by them in the settlement of labor disputes.

In Germany a law of 1890 permits local public authorities to establish tribunals of arbitration and conciliation, the statute regulating their procedure in a general way. The president of such a tribunal is to be appointed by the local authorities, and there are to be an equal number of "associates" selected by employers and by employees, respectively, in the locality or industry concerned. These boards have power to render binding decisions as regards minor matters growing out of the interpretation of the labor contract. Indeed, a large proportion of their work apparently is similar to that of the French councils of experts. These tribunals also, however, have power to act as boards of conciliation when requested by the parties to a dispute jointly. Formal decisions may be rendered if the parties can not be led to agree, but these decisions are not binding.

VI. COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

The wide-reaching influence of the greater labor disputes upon the general public interests has led many persons to advocate compulsory arbitration, at least as regards certain classes of strikes and lockouts. As yet, however, legislation establishing compulsory arbitration has been enacted only in the Australasian colonies of New Zealand and Western Australia. In both of these colonies the system has been made very wide reaching. The New Zealand act dates from 1894, while that of Western Australia was only passed in 1900. The parliament of New South Wales also had under consideration in 1900 a bill very similar to the New Zealand law, and it was strongly advocated by the attorney-general of the colony and by many others, although it failed of passage.* The experience in Western Australia, whose act is almost identical with that of New Zealand, has of course been so short as to afford few lessons. The New Zealand experience, however, deserves more careful consideration.

The New Zealand law authorizes the formation of organizations of employers and organizations of employees, or the registration of existing organizations. By registration the organizations become corporate bodies with power to sue and to be sued, and to make enforceable agreements regarding the conditions of labor or other matters. The provisions of the law regarding trade agreements are especially significant. Such agreements, if made between duly organized unions and either individual employers or associations of employers, are enforceable before the court of arbitration, subject to the same penalties as infringement of the decisions of that court.

[*The bill was enacted into law in 1901. The text of the act was printed in the Bureau's Report last year in the compilation of arbitration laws.]

The law makes provision for conciliation by local boards and for the authoritative decision of disputes by a central court of arbitration. The colony is divided into several districts, in each of which there is a board of conciliation of four or six members, half elected by the employers' unions in the district and half by the registered labor unions. Unorganized workingmen and employers have no share in the election; and, indeed, unorganized workingmen are not subject to the jurisdiction of the boards at all. The central court of arbitration consists of three members appointed by the governor, one from candidates recommended by organizations of employers, and one from among those recommended by organized workingmen, while the third is a judge of the supreme court of the colony.

Any employer or association of employers may apply to a board of conciliation as regards a dispute with duly organized employees, and organized employees have the same right. The boards of conciliation may compel both parties to appear, and have ample power to summon witnesses. Their chief function is to ascertain facts and to endeavor to reconcile the disputants. They cannot render binding decisions. If no settlement is reached the board makes a recommendation in writing, and either party may appeal to the court of arbitration for a further investigation and for a binding decision.

If the decision of the court has regard to an organization of employers or employees, all persons who are members thereof at the time, or who thereafter become members, are bound by the decision. Any employer or any organization or member of an organization violating the terms of an award is subject to penalty, the amount to be determined by the court of arbitration. The penalty which may be assessed against any person or organization shall not exceed £500, nor shall the aggregate of penalties against all parties exceed the same amount.

Under this law the New Zealand boards of conciliation and court of arbitration have actually exercised a very powerful influence during the past few years upon the conditions of labor. About 100 cases had been brought before these authorities up to March 31, 1900. It appears that comparatively few settlements have been made by the boards of conciliation, the possibility of appeal to a higher authority leading the parties to give but little attention to the lower boards. In some instances, of course, amicable agreements have been effected through the boards of conciliation or the court of arbitration, but in a very large number of instances binding decisions have been rendered. Many of these decisions are highly elaborate, fixing the general wage scales, hours of labor, and working rules for all organized workingmen in a trade in a given locality, and in a few instances decisions have related to a trade throughout a colony.

Opinions as to the advantages and disadvantages of the law differ greatly, and it is practically impossible to form a conclusive judgment.

Workingmen apparently have been very generally satisfied. They are to a large extent organized and in a position to take advantage of the measure. A very large majority of the cases have been initiated by the laborers, and a large majority of the decisions also have resulted to their advantage. It is, however, to be especially noted that the past few years have been years of great prosperity in New Zealand, and of advancing prices. Whether the workingmen will be equally satisfied when conditions are less prosperous and when, perhaps, reductions in wages will be made, is more doubtful. Employers have in many instances expressed themselves against the arbitration system, but apparently it has gradually increased in favor with them. The fear expressed by the opponents of the law at the outset that it would drive capital out of the colony and close up industries seems not to have been justified; although it is impossible to know whether the prosperity of recent years has been actually enhanced by the system, or whether it has been due entirely to other causes, and perhaps even in despite of a retarding influence from compulsory arbitration.

It is also to be remembered in judging the significance of the New Zealand experience that the entire population of the colony is only about 800,000 persons, and that its industries are chiefly agricultural, in which labor organizations and labor disputes are not likely to be found in any country. Furthermore, the newness of the country and the relatively small population, as compared with the natural resources, makes the average per capita wealth higher than in most cases, and narrows the gap between the employing and the working classes.

The representatives of employers and workingmen who have testified before the Industrial Commission have almost uniformly opposed compulsory arbitration. Their arguments are more fully set forth in the digests of testimony of various reports of the commission. (See volume 4, p. 149; volume 7, p. 127; volume 12, p. clvii.) Several State boards of arbitration in the United States have also from time to time expressed their opinion against compulsory arbitration as a general principle, and one or two of the boards have specifically opposed it in any form. These boards in New York, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, however, have favored compulsion in certain cases, especially as to disputes which, on account of their bitterness and violence, endanger life and the public welfare, or which, like those on great railroad systems or on street railways, entail great inconvenience and loss upon the people generally. The United States Strike Commission which investigated the great railroad strike of 1894, reported against compulsory settlement of labor disputes on railways, but advocated the establishment of a commission with power to investigate such disputes and to recommend terms of settlement to the parties, as well as to make public its opinions as to the merits of the dispute. The board also advocated legal enforcement of the decisions of arbitrators regarding labor disputes, provided both parties agreed in

advance to arbitrate. The New York Board of Arbitration has on several different occasions gone further and recommended that the conditions of labor on steam and street railways should be determined either by mutual agreement between the parties, or by arbitration by a board established by them or by the State Board of Arbitration; that strikes and lockouts should be prohibited; and that resignation or dismissal from the service should be permitted only after due notice. The Ohio Board of Arbitration has advocated that, in case any dispute is carried to such a length as to threaten the general public welfare, the State board of arbitration should be permitted to interfere and to render a binding decision regarding the points at issue.

The Indiana Labor Commission has adopted a suggestion, not infrequently made in other quarters, that the law should require the parties to any labor dispute to attempt conciliation in accordance with some proper method before actual cessation of employment. This board also takes the same position as the Ohio board regarding compulsory intervention in prolonged and serious strikes.

VI

LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS AS TO LABOR COMBINATIONS

[CHAPTER III OF PART I OF VOLUME XVII OF THE REPORTS OF THE
UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION]

I. INTRODUCTION.

The subject of the attitude of legislatures and of courts regarding the legality of the acts of workingmen and labor organizations is a very interesting and important one. It is often asserted that many acts of workingmen in connection with strikes, boycotts and combinations of labor are tyrannous and violent, and contrary to recognized principles of law. On the other hand, workingmen almost universally complain that the attitude of the law, especially as interpreted by the American courts, toward their acts is in many cases unjust, and places them at a great disadvantage in their struggle to secure better conditions of employment. Very numerous cases involving certain acts of strikers and of trade unionists have been brought before the courts, and in a large majority of instances these acts have been held either civilly unlawful or criminal, while in many cases, particularly in recent years, injunctions to restrain them have been issued. Most workingmen maintain that such practices as refusal on their part to work with nonunion men, the employment of the boycott against so-called "unfair" employers, or picketing, are not only legitimate but in many cases essential methods of attaining their ends, yet all of these acts are ordinarily held unlawful by the courts.

Perhaps the most fundamental principle applied by courts and legislatures in regard to acts of labor combinations is the principle of criminal conspiracy. The English common-law doctrine held that a combination of two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose by means either lawful or unlawful, or to accomplish a lawful purpose by criminal or unlawful means was an illegal conspiracy. The element of malicious intent is a conspicuous feature of the doctrine, while the element of combination is also essential. A mere intent on the part of an individual to commit an unlawful act is not criminal unless the act is actually carried out, but in the case of concerted action the combination with unlawful intent is usually held to be criminal, even though no overt acts follow. The thought is that the action of a large body of men is much more powerful for evil than that of a single individual. While this doctrine is very generally upheld and applied very broadly by the American courts, unless it has been modified by statute, there are some judges and legal writers who deny emphatically the justice of the principle that acts which, if done by an individual would not be

punishable, become criminal when done by a combination, asserting that such a principle is contrary to the fundamental right of men to act in association, and of the inevitable trend of advancing civilization to render collective action more necessary.

The highest English judicial authorities have in several recent cases declared that the intent of a combination to injure does not render civilly unlawful acts which would not be civilly unlawful if done by an individual; and there seems little doubt that the tendency in Great Britain is to consider the element of combination with unlawful intent less significant also as regards criminal law than was formerly the case.

Court decisions do not always clearly point out the distinction between civil liability and criminal liability, or between the elements contributing to each. It is stated by some authorities that malicious intent is not properly to be taken into account in determining whether an act creates a cause of action for civil damages, though it may be properly considered in criminal law. This position, as just suggested, is now the ruling one in Great Britain, where the famous cases of *Mogul Steamship Company v. McGregor and Allen v. Flood* established it firmly as regards the acts of labor combinations and combinations of business men as well. In the United States, on the other hand, the courts in many cases seem clearly to have held the opinion that the presence of malice makes an act civilly unlawful which would not otherwise be so. Some high American legal authorities, however, dissent directly from this position.

A similar conflict of opinion exists as regards the effect of the presence of combination upon civil liability. Some authorities maintain that acts which would not give a cause of action if done by individuals give no cause of action if done by a combination, but the American courts in several important cases have taken the opposite position.

II. LEGALITY OF STRIKES IN THEMSELVES

It is a well-known fact that in earlier times, and up to the end of the first quarter of the present century, mere concerted action of workmen in refusing to continue in employment was held by the British courts to be criminal conspiracy. This common-law doctrine was affirmed in one or two early cases in the United States, but it is now definitely abandoned in both countries. Indeed, in Great Britain a statute passed in 1875 expressly affirms the legality of strikes and of various other acts of labor combinations.

We find occasional expressions of opinion by American judges, somewhat in the nature of obiter dicta, to the effect that in actual practice strikes are always attended by unlawful acts, or even that they are in their very essence unlawful, but in recent years no decisions of courts of ultimate resort have formally taken this extreme ground. In the *Northern Pacific Railway* case of 1894 Judge Jenkins, of the Federal Circuit Court, issued an injunction prohibiting the employees of the rail-

road from quitting work, with or without notice, on the ground that thereby great injury would be done to the railroad and also to the general public served by it. This decision was, however, overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals; and it was declared an invasion of natural liberty to compel any man to remain in the personal service of another, although the court intimated that legislation might perhaps wisely be enacted to restrict strikes on great railway systems. It has also been held that the quitting of employment under certain circumstances, without proper notice, is unlawful, particularly where it results in actual danger to life and property, as in case of railway employees who should leave their trains before reaching the end of the journey. Indeed, in not a few States statutes have been passed prohibiting railway employees, individually or collectively, from so quitting work as to endanger the safety of persons and property. This, however, is evidently an entirely different principle from that of the illegality of strikes in themselves.

Different considerations are involved in strikes which have for their motive not the direct improvement of the condition of the strikes, but some other object, such as that of compelling employers to discharge third persons, or of aiding other workmen by a sympathetic strike. As is more fully shown below, strikes with such indirect motives are frequently held unlawful. The case of the sympathetic strike, pure and simple, has apparently never been decided by the higher courts, and it is perhaps doubtful whether such a strike would be held unlawful unless it involved other elements, such as that of the boycott.

III. ENTICEMENT OF EMPLOYEES

By the old English common law it was illegal to entice an employee away from his employer, on the ground of the alleged damage to the employer. This doctrine was long since abandoned in Great Britain, and has seldom been applied by the authoritative courts in the United States. In one Massachusetts case, in 1871, workingmen who persuaded certain employees to quit and to break a contract were held guilty of illegal conspiracy, and a Federal court took a somewhat similar position in the later case of *Old Dominion Steamship Company v. McKenna*. In several other instances, however, the courts have specifically repudiated the doctrine that peaceful persuasion of employees to quit employment is either actionable or criminal, and there seems little doubt that this would be the ordinary position of the highest courts. A different problem arises where intimidation is involved, or where persuasion or coercion is directed toward those not already in employment. These questions are discussed in other connections. The court decisions as to the incitement of strikes on interstate carriers are also referred to below.

In several of the Southern States statutes have been enacted which prohibit enticing away persons who are under contract of employment

and which also prohibit laborers themselves from breaking such contracts. These statutes were apparently specifically designated to prevent negro farm laborers from breaking their contracts to "make a crop" by work throughout the season. The defense put forward for such legislation is the irresponsibility of many farm laborers in the South, and their tendency to quit work at a time when great loss is entailed upon the employer.

IV. COMBINATIONS TO PROCURE DISCHARGE OR PREVENT EMPLOYMENT

It is a very common practice of trade unions to refuse to work in the same establishment with nonunion men, and to bring pressure to bear in various ways to compel employers to exclude nonunion men and others who are obnoxious to the union. In a very considerable number, doubtless a large majority, of cases where this practice has been brought before American courts they have held that such attempts of combinations of workmen to procure the discharge or prevent the employment of others are unlawful, amounting to criminal conspiracies, or at least giving ground for civil damages. These decisions assert that such action involves an intent to injure the employer or the employee, without any sufficient motive of securing benefit to the members of the combination. They declare that every man has a right to employ his capital as he pleases, free from the dictation of others, that it is unlawful to coerce an employer as to the persons he shall employ; and, similarly, that every workman has the right to labor and that he may not be hindered by such a combination. It has even been held recently (1897) by the Court of Appeals of New York that a contract or agreement between associations of employers and of employees that only members of the labor union shall be employed is unlawful, though voluntarily entered into on each side. This decision is striking, in view of the fact that such contracts for the exclusive employment of union men exist in very many trades and localities.

It should be noted, however, that in Great Britain the doctrine that refusal to work with other men for any reason is unlawful, has recently been emphatically repudiated by the House of Lords, the highest judicial authority. In the case of *Allen v. Flood* (1898) union men threatened an employer with a strike if he should not discharge certain members of another union employed upon work which the first union held to come within its own sphere. Six of the nine law lords held that this was neither civilly actionable nor criminal. They asserted that the motive of the action had nothing to do with its legality; that every servant is entitled, for any reason which he sees fit, good or bad, to refuse longer to continue in employment; and that so long as no absolutely unlawful means, such as intimidation, are used to persuade the employer to discharge other men, the person using such persuasion is within his rights. The judges also specifically held that pressure brought to bear

upon employers in this way can not be considered unlawful coercion, or intimidation, or interference with the business of the employer. Such a high authority as Sir Frederick Pollock had indeed earlier, in summarizing the English law for the Royal Labor Commission, declared that intimidation in connection with labor disputes was usually held by the courts to refer only to the threat of acts which are in themselves unlawful, and to no other form of pressure or coercion.

The decision in *Allen v. Flood* has already been quoted with approval and followed in two or three decisions by the Supreme Court of New York (the highest court of original jurisdiction, and second only to the Court of Appeals), and this court seems definitely committed to recognition of the right of union men to refuse to work with nonunion men or members of other unions. Whether this position will be affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which took the opposite stand as late as 1897, is perhaps doubtful.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1899, specifically denied the authority of the English precedent in *Allen v. Flood*, holding that the act of members of a labor union in persuading employers, by threat of strike or otherwise, to discharge members of another union or to compel them to join the defendant union was unlawful. The court declared that such an act is malicious, and that the element of malice must be considered. It was held, also, that coercion need not imply the threat of physical violence or injury to property, if it restrains the liberty of mind. Judge Holmes, in a dissenting opinion in this case, however, declared that the action of the union could not be considered as malicious and without sufficient motive, for, while the union did not specifically demand an advance in wages, it did demand that which it considered necessary for strengthening the organization in order to enable it to secure better conditions in the future. The judge said:

"I think that unity of organization is necessary to make the contest of labor effectual, and that societies of labor lawfully may employ in their preparation the means which they might use in the final contest."

Judge Holmes thus recognizes, as very few judges have done in their decisions, the actual motive of labor organizations in striving to exclude nonunion men from employment. This motive has already been discussed in the present report in another connection.

The legality of refusal to work with nonunion men has also been upheld by the highest courts in Indiana and in New Jersey; although in the latter State the decision was made in view of a statute legalizing strikes and combinations of labor, and specifically permitting persuasion of persons not to enter into employment.

It appears, therefore, that the decisions of American courts on the subject of attempts of combinations of workmen to procure the discharge or prevent the employment of others are exceedingly conflicting, although perhaps a majority of the decisions of the courts of ultimate resort have hitherto maintained the illegality of such action.

V. PICKETING AND INTIMIDATION

Cases involving the practices of strikers in endeavoring to persuade or to prevent others from taking their places have come before the American courts more frequently than any other class of cases relating to labor. The use of the injunction against such acts has been especially frequent.

In many States are found statutes expressly prohibiting intimidation of workmen or others in their lawful business, while in those States which have specifically legalized strikes the laws ordinarily except combinations for the purpose of intimidating or coercing others, which are declared illegal. In the absence of statutes the courts ordinarily go quite as far under the common law. The decisions on this subject rest on the general principle, frequently enunciated, that it is the fundamental right of every individual to carry on his lawful business or labor without interference. Most commonly the courts, in condemning acts of strikers in influencing others to quit employment or to refrain from seeking it, characterize them as "intimidation" or "coercion." Just how far men may go in addressing other men without "intimidating" them is obviously a difficult matter to decide. Apparently the courts have been generally disposed to employ these terms very widely.

The acts of strikers which are generally considered in this connection are either the placing of "pickets" or "patrols" in comparatively small numbers to accost those seeking employment at the plant struck against, or the gathering together of large bodies of men in the vicinity of the works for a similar purpose. The courts have almost uniformly held that the continued presence of a large body of men is in itself a threat, and especially that where such an assemblage is accompanied by the use of opprobrious language, cries of "scab," threats of injury, or demonstrations giving ground for fear of physical injury, it constitutes unlawful intimidation. It has been asserted by several courts that, while the bearing of pickets may in some cases be such as to amount to intimidation, strikers are within their rights if the number of pickets is small, and if they confine themselves merely to informing men of the existence of a strike and of its cause, and to persuading them not to enter employment. As a matter of fact, however, the courts very often, perhaps usually, discover in the acts of pickets evidences of actual intimidation.

The practice of picketing, apart from open threats or intimidation, has been held illegal by courts of ultimate resort in several States. Injunctions against the practice are not infrequently issued by the lower courts in other States, where, perhaps, the higher courts would not uphold such injunctions. Two or three leading decisions have declared that even entirely peaceful picketing involves a degree of coercion. In one recent case a Federal court enjoined "unlawful persuasion" of persons seeking employment; and, while the phrase is vague and is coupled

with others restraining direct threats and intimidation, it seems to imply the idea that the strikers have no right to persuade men not to take their places, presumably because this would interfere with the conduct of business by the employer. This idea of the illegality of interference with the employer's business is doubtless held also by the various inferior courts which have recently prohibited by injunction even peaceful persuasion of those seeking employment. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has even asserted that it is unlawful to consume the time of men seeking employment by urging them not to do so.

The British law of 1875, which legalizes strikes, legalizes also peaceful picketing, defining it as "attending at or near the house where a person resides or works * * * in order merely to obtain or communicate information." Intimidation is expressly forbidden by this statute, and various definitions of it are inserted, such as "persistently following," "watching or besetting," "following with two or more persons in a disorderly manner." The courts in Great Britain seem to have interpreted the act rather strictly, holding that picketing in many, if not in most, cases in which it is actually employed involves a degree of intimidation, and is therefore illegal. Nevertheless, the workmen of Great Britain consider that there is at least some advantage in the legalization of peaceful picketing for the purpose of giving information.

VI. BOYCOTTS

Decisions in the United States almost invariably put the ban of illegality upon the boycott as a means on the part of workmen to force employers to comply with their demands. The boycott is especially condemned when, as often happens, it goes beyond mere concerted refusal of labor organizations, singly or in groups, to patronize an employer, and extends to the active persuasion of the general public to do the same. In some cases boycotts have been held criminal offenses under the common law, or under statutes prohibiting interference with lawful business or employment, or prohibiting the use of force, threats and intimidation. In a few States boycotts are in terms declared unlawful by statute. In other cases the courts have granted civil damages to employers injured by boycotts, while frequently injunctions have been issued to restrain them.

The element of combination in the boycott is especially emphasized by the courts. They usually hold, also, that while a strike has evidently for its primary motive the improvement of the condition of the workmen, the boycott on its face involves malice, desire to injure another. Stress is also laid on the thought that whatever the motive, the means—by deliberate attempt to destroy a man's business—are unlawful; that the right to conduct a lawful business is a fundamental right of liberty and property, and that a man may not properly be coerced to act contrary to his wishes in the management of his own business.

In no case decided by the higher American courts has a boycott by workingmen been specifically held legal. In a few instances dissenting opinions of judges have defended the boycott. This was notably true of the opinion of Judge Caldwell, of the United States court, in the recent case of *Hopkins v. Oxley Stave Company*. The judge declared that any individual had the right to refuse to patronize an establishment and to persuade others to do the same, and that the act took on no different character when done by an organization. Moreover, in several leading American cases the trade boycott, that is, boycott of one dealer or manufacturer by the concerted action of other dealers or manufacturers, has been upheld as a legitimate form of competition. Thus, where an association of retail lumber dealers was formed to prevent wholesale dealers from selling lumber directly to contractors, the concerted refusal to patronize a wholesaler who acted contrary to this requirement was upheld by the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Other courts of ultimate jurisdiction in the United States have, however, taken the opposite stand in almost precisely parallel cases of trade boycott, holding it illegal. In England the House of Lords, several years ago, in the leading case of the *Mogul Steamship Company*, upheld the legality of the trade boycott; while the recent decision of the same authority in the case of *Allen v. Flood*, above referred to, asserting that workingmen have the right to refuse to work with nonunion men, or for any other cause, perhaps shows a tendency which will ultimately result in declaring boycotts by workingmen, if not accompanied by intimidation, legitimate.

It is very difficult to see any distinction in principle between the boycott when carried on by a group of workingmen, and the trade boycott. It is true that the trade boycott is more likely to be confined to concerted action on the part of a group of individuals without especial attempt to influence those not belonging to the group. Nevertheless, the concerted action of a strong association of traders is more powerful in many cases than that of a body of workingmen using their utmost influence to persuade others to co-operate with them in the boycott.

VII. RAILROAD STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS

During the past few years there have been numerous important cases in which labor disputes on railways have been brought before the courts, especially the Federal courts. The many cases centering around the great strike of the American Railway Union in 1894 attracted widespread public attention. The injunction has been employed with especial frequency and in the most far-reaching manner in connection with these disputes affecting transportation lines.

The same general principles on which the courts base their decisions in regard to labor combinations in other employments apply also to those in the transportation business. In addition other considerations

have been brought forward. Most emphasis is perhaps laid by the courts on the thought that the protection of interstate commerce is the peculiar duty of the Federal Government, and that certain acts of workmen which tend to obstruct interstate traffic are particularly to be condemned or to be restrained by injunction. Frequently allusion is made to the great seriousness of the effect which railway strikes may have upon the business and even upon the lives of great bodies of the people. The anti-trust act of 1890, which is directed against "any contract, combination . . . or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce," while apparently designed by Congress primarily to apply to combinations of capital, has been invoked by the Federal courts in numerous instances against combinations of workmen. Again, the courts have sometimes held the acts of strikers illegal on the ground that they interfere with the transportation of the mails, which is by United States statute a criminal offense. Finally, in one or two cases, the interstate commerce act of 1887 has been applied against combinations of workmen, particularly that section which prohibits refusal on the part of any railway or its agents to furnish proper facilities for the forwarding of cars from connecting lines.

The specific acts of combinations of workmen which have been condemned on the basis of these general principles are numerous. Most frequently injunctions have sought primarily to restrain direct interference with the operation of railways by disabling tracks, switches and rolling stock, by congregating in large numbers on railway tracks, by preventing men from entering into or remaining in employment through intimidation, threats, or violence, and other similar extreme methods. That those engaged in some of the recent great railway strikes have at times resorted to such practices can scarcely be denied. The courts have, however, gone further in many cases in seeking to restrain interference with the operation of railways. The injunction issued on July 2, 1894, which became the basis for the famous Debs case, prohibited even the persuasion of those in employment to quit or to refuse to perform their duties. It also prohibited the doing of any act "in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination to restrain either of the said railroad companies or receivers in the free and unhindered control and handling of interstate commerce, and from ordering, directing," etc., any other person to commit any of the acts prohibited. Such a wide-reaching injunction would seem practically to prohibit striking itself, and certainly to prohibit the acts of officers of labor organizations in urging a strike. To be sure the use of the words "conspiracy or combination to restrain" might be so interpreted as to apply only to a conspiracy in the technical legal sense, with the specifically unlawful purpose of restraining interstate commerce, without applying to the mere ordering of a strike for the betterment of conditions and not having such illegitimate purpose as its chief motive. Under this injunction Eugene V. Debs was im-

prisoned for contempt of court on the ground that he had encouraged and incited employees to quit service and to refuse to perform their duties, and on the ground that the entire strike of the American Railway Union, because of its interference with interstate commerce and of its character as a boycott was an illegal conspiracy.

In several cases the Federal courts have issued injunctions commanding employees of railways to perform their customary duties so long as they remain in employment. These injunctions have been especially directed against the practice of refusing to handle certain classes of cars. Thus an injunction was issued to prohibit refusal by the employees of various railroads to handle cars coming from the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway, on which there was a strike. The court declared that men could escape the injunction by leaving employment—though even this might perhaps be the ground for action for civil damages or for criminal prosecution—but that while remaining in employment they were bound to perform their ordinary duties. A few court decisions have gone even further and have held that the quitting of employment itself, under certain circumstances, is illegal. Thus the quitting of employment by railway employees to compel the Pullman Company to grant concessions to its employees was condemned by several Federal courts because of the element of boycott. In the cases growing out of this Pullman strike injunctions were not issued directly prohibiting workmen from leaving employment. As already stated, however, in the Northern Pacific Railway case, somewhat earlier in the same year (1894), Judge Jenkins prohibited absolutely, by injunction, the quitting of employment in such a way as to cripple the service of the railway, although this part of the injunction was stricken out by Judge Harlan of the Circuit Court of Appeals. In several other cases Federal judges have used language rather in the nature of obiter dicta than of rulings, to the effect that strikes, particularly on railways, are extremely reprehensible and even illegal in themselves, whatever their motive. Such statements as these, however, cannot be considered to represent the general attitude of the highest judicial authorities.

The subject of railway boycotts has already been several times alluded to in the preceding discussion as to railway strikes. The railway boycott, in the sense of refusal to handle certain classes of cars, is peculiar in its character inasmuch as it involves usually only concerted action by the workmen themselves, without attempt to influence the public to refuse patronage. Again, the boycott is effected often by means of a strike, by quitting employment in order to avoid handling cars. On the other hand, a railway boycott conducted in this way is even more effective than one which consists merely in refusal of patronage. If the cars of a railway company cannot be hauled at all because of the refusal of the employees, the willingness of the public to patronize the railroad is a matter of no significance. The Supreme Court of the United

States in the Debs case seems to hold quite distinctly that the mere cessation of employment is illegal when it is in pursuance of a wide-reaching combination of railway employees to refuse to handle certain cars with the design of so injuring the railways and the public as to lead them to bring influence to bear upon another person to carry out a particular line of action. It is, however, impossible to dissociate the single element of boycott in this case, or the single element of quitting employment, from the elements of violence, intimidation and interference with interstate commerce, which were supposed to be connected with this great dispute.

VIII. INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES

As already seen in the preceding discussion, a conspicuous feature of recent cases before the courts regarding labor disputes has been the employment of the extraordinary equity process of injunction. By the injunction a court commands certain persons to refrain from doing specified acts. A violation of the order becomes then contempt of court, subject to summary punishment in fine or imprisonment by the court itself after hearing. During the past decade the courts have issued such injunctions against workmen with especial frequency, particularly during strikes. The employment of this process during the great railway dispute of 1894 caused exceedingly widespread discussion. There can be no doubt that injunctions have been employed much more extensively in labor disputes in the United States than in Great Britain. Workmen are almost uniformly opposed to the recent extended employment of this process, and many lawyers and other citizens not directly concerned with labor have taken a similar position.

One serious ground of objection is that ordinarily not sufficient opportunity for hearing is given before the injunction is issued. Judges may issue injunctions either in open court or in chambers, and a temporary injunction may be granted with no notice whatever to those affected by it. Before an injunction is made permanent an opportunity for hearing is given, but in many instances the hearing is a considerable length of time after the preliminary injunction has been granted, and the object of the restraint may already have been effected. Of course, where an injunction is issued against unknown defendants, or against all persons in general, as sometimes happens, no possible opportunity can be given to all those affected to put in an appearance.

Complaint is made especially that the injunction has in many instances been directed against the commission of acts which are held by the courts to be in themselves criminal, and that it has thus taken away the right of trial by jury from those resorting to such acts. In almost innumerable cases injunctions have been issued prohibiting boycotts, intimidation, violence, picketing and other practices which the courts regularly treat as ground not merely for civil damages, but for criminal

prosecution. The issuance of injunctions of this character has been defended by the courts in elaborate opinions, and in the Debs case the Supreme Court of the United States placed the sanction of its approval on the practice. It is argued that while the acts referred to may be criminal, they also result in direct injury to private individuals, in their property or pecuniary rights. This injury is a continuing one and is irreparable by civil suit, because the parties causing the injury are usually financially irresponsible. It has always been the practice of the courts to restrain a continuing and irreparable pecuniary injury by injunction, and it is maintained that the mere fact that the same act is also a crime does not affect the matter.

Some of those who oppose the extended use of the injunction are inclined to admit the validity of its occasional use to protect the property rights of a private individual, even against acts which are criminal, but they assert that in many cases the courts have considered the public injury rather than the injury to a single individual as the chief ground for issuing the injunction. Where this is the case, the injunction, according to these writers, adds nothing to the force of the ordinary criminal law. The only penalty which it can threaten is fine or imprisonment of the same nature as that which follows criminal prosecution. The fact that the punishment for violation of injunction may be inflicted somewhat more promptly, without the prolongation of a trial, is, it is maintained, no justification for its use. The fundamental object in the use of the injunction, in the opinion of such legal writers, as well as in the opinion of workingmen generally, is to make punishment more sure by avoiding trial by a jury, which might perhaps be influenced by sympathy or class feeling in favor of the defendant. It has always been the principle of English and American criminal law that every man is entitled to a fair trial by a jury of his peers. The summary character of hearings before judges regarding violation of injunctions, giving less opportunity to the defendant to present his case fully, is also complained of, as well as the absence of the right of appeal.

Labor organizations generally favor the enactment of legislation which shall restrict the power of the courts to issue injunctions or which shall at least provide for jury trial in case of violation of them, except under certain special circumstances. A bill of this sort has been laid before Congress and before various State legislatures, and the Legislature of Virginia actually placed it upon the statute books. This measure declares that all contempts not actually in the presence of the court or committed by court officers or witnesses shall be known as indirect contempts, and that the person accused shall be entitled on his demand to a trial by jury, which shall fix the amount of his punishment in the verdict. This measure also permits appeal in contempt cases. The Supreme Court of Virginia has held an act of this sort unconstitutional on the ground that the State Constitution establishes the courts as an inde-

pendent branch of the government, not subject to the control of the legislature, and that they are entitled to exercise the immemorial functions which have belonged to courts under Anglo-Saxon government; that the courts have an inherent right of self-preservation, and must have authority to issue orders properly falling within their sphere and to enforce them directly.

Another practice in connection with the injunction which has led to much criticism is the issue of orders directed not merely against specified persons, parties to a suit, but against unnamed persons, and even against all persons in general. The famous Debs injunction, for example, was by its terms made binding upon "all other persons whatsoever who are not named herein from and after the time when they shall severally have knowledge of such order." It is objected that all court traditions and rules have required that each person affected by an order of court shall be specifically named and shall have the order served personally upon him. The courts have usually treated this criticism lightly, declaring that it is as proper to issue an injunction against many persons as against one, that there must be no inadequacy in equity remedies because of technical points. This was the position taken by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Debs case.

Objection has also been raised by workingmen against the issue of injunctions by the Federal courts. Many labor cases, some involving injunctions and others not, have indeed in recent years been brought before these courts. Often such cases have been connected with interstate commerce, but in other cases the ground on which the Federal courts have claimed jurisdiction is apparently the fact that the litigants are citizens of different States. Workingmen often complain that the Federal courts are more disposed to favor capital and its interests than the State courts. Legal writers have also sometimes questioned the right of the Federal courts to issue injunctions regarding labor disputes as freely as they do.

In the Debs case the Supreme Court of the United States specifically decided that the Federal courts had the authority to issue injunctions to protect interstate commerce and prevent obstruction of the mails. Other Federal courts have often invoked the anti-trust act of 1890, which permits the use of injunctions to prevent restraint of trade, but the Supreme Court held that, even in the absence of such provisions, the constitutional authority of the Federal Government regarding interstate commerce justified it in using any legal measures for preventing interference with such commerce.

Especial criticism has been brought against several injunctions issued by the Federal courts which sought to compel the performance of specific services by workingmen. This subject has already been discussed in connection with the summary of court decisions regarding labor disputes on railways.

IX. LEGAL POSITION OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The position of labor organizations under statute law and court decisions is a somewhat uncertain and anomalous one. Their powers and responsibilities are not clearly defined, and in general are not probably very great. Numerous American States have passed laws legalizing combinations of workingmen and strikes, so that trade unions, in the absence of statutes regarding incorporation, become legitimate as voluntary associations. In many States they may doubtless incorporate under the non-stock or membership corporation laws. In New York, Pennsylvania, and in a half dozen other States special laws authorizing the incorporation of trade unions have been enacted, and a similar law has been enacted by Congress, but most of these are far from being specific regarding the powers and obligations of such incorporated unions. In most States very few labor unions have incorporated, although the number in New York is quite large.

Occasionally even unincorporated unions are sued in the courts, while somewhat more frequently those which are incorporated have been sued or have brought suit. The question as to the legal enforceability of agreements between employers and employees regarding the conditions of labor, or of the awards of arbitrators under such agreements, is one of special importance. Suits bearing on this question have very seldom been brought before the courts, although in New York agreements between incorporated unions and employers in the clothing trade have been enforced at law. It is possible that courts in other States would take a similar position were employers or employees disposed to attempt to enforce the terms of collective agreements by legal process. In general, however, unionists have preferred to enforce agreements by the threat of strike; while employers have felt that even if judgments for damages should be obtained against unions it would in many cases be impossible to collect them.

There has been much discussion as to the desirability of legislation extending the powers and responsibilities of labor organizations in their dealings with employers. Some form of incorporation with this view is often advocated. In Great Britain a special enactment of 1875 permits the registration of labor organizations and gives them certain powers as regards the handling of property and the control of their funds, but specifically provides that unions shall not be financially responsible for agreements with employers. In New Zealand and two other Australian colonies recent legislation has permitted unions, at discretion, to enter into binding agreements regarding the conditions of labor, which may be enforced against them by fine upon the union as such, the individual members also being liable to the amount of £10 each. Some such legislation as this has been strongly advocated by some persons both in Great Britain and the United States.

Workingmen in both of these countries have very generally opposed the incorporation of labor organizations, or the rendering of them financially responsible for all their acts as organizations. It is objected that if unions as such were subject to suit for injury through all sorts of acts, such as boycotting, picketing, etc., their funds would never be safe and their entire position would be unstable. As a matter of fact a recent decision of the British House of Lords (1901), even under the existing statute in that country regarding labor organizations, has held that the funds of a union may be levied upon to collect damages for injury inflicted upon an employer by an unlawful act—a decision which has raised consternation among British workingmen. The proposition has been made in some quarters to give unions the power to enforce their agreements with employers regarding the conditions of labor by legal methods, and to make them legally responsible for carrying out those agreements, without extending their responsibility so as to cover all of their acts. Some unionists appear to be favorably disposed toward such a limited extension of responsibility in exchange for added privileges before the courts.

It is evident that even if labor organizations were made nominally responsible it would often be difficult to collect damages from them. Their funds are frequently small and often their individual members have little financial responsibility. Nevertheless, not a few labor organizations possess funds of considerable importance, while in the absence of such funds assessments upon members within reasonable limits could often be collected, the threat of suspension from the union for failure to pay being sufficient power of compulsion.

Legislation prohibiting discrimination against union labor.—In most of the Northern States statutes have been passed prohibiting employers from demanding that the workingman shall not be a member of a labor organization as a condition of entering or continuing in employment. The Supreme Court of Missouri has held such a law unconstitutional as being class legislation and as limiting the rights of employers in making contracts. Such statutes have not usually been questioned in other States. On the other hand there have been but few attempts to enforce them before the courts, and apparently they have had comparatively little effect upon the actions of employers. In a case involving the Reading Railroad Company, a Federal circuit court held, under the common law, that the railroad had a right to make it a rule that members of labor organizations should not be employed.

Protection of trade-union labels.—Nearly all of the American States have within the last few years adopted statutes permitting the registration of union labels and trade-marks, and providing for the punishment of the infringement of such labels. Some such statutes apply only to labor organizations, while others apply to any organization which desires to

adopt a label to designate the products of its labor or that of its members. Such statutes have usually been upheld by the courts as constitutional, and even when applying only to labor organizations the charge that they were class legislation has been declared unfounded. The objection that the label is not placed upon goods which are the property of the union or of the employe, but which are the property of another, has not been considered a valid reason for refusing to protect the use of the label.

